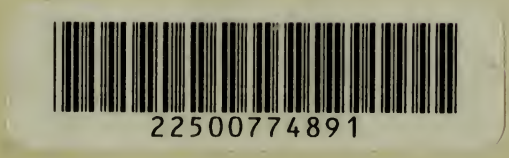


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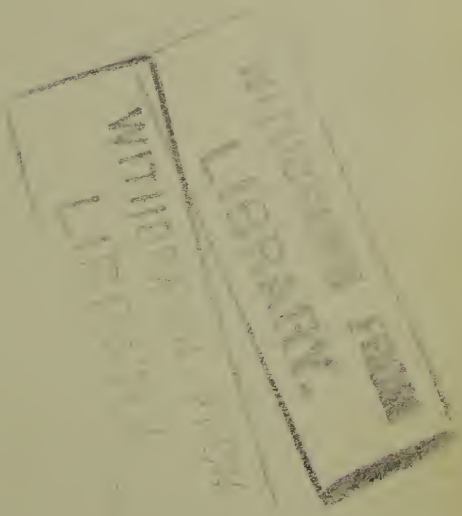
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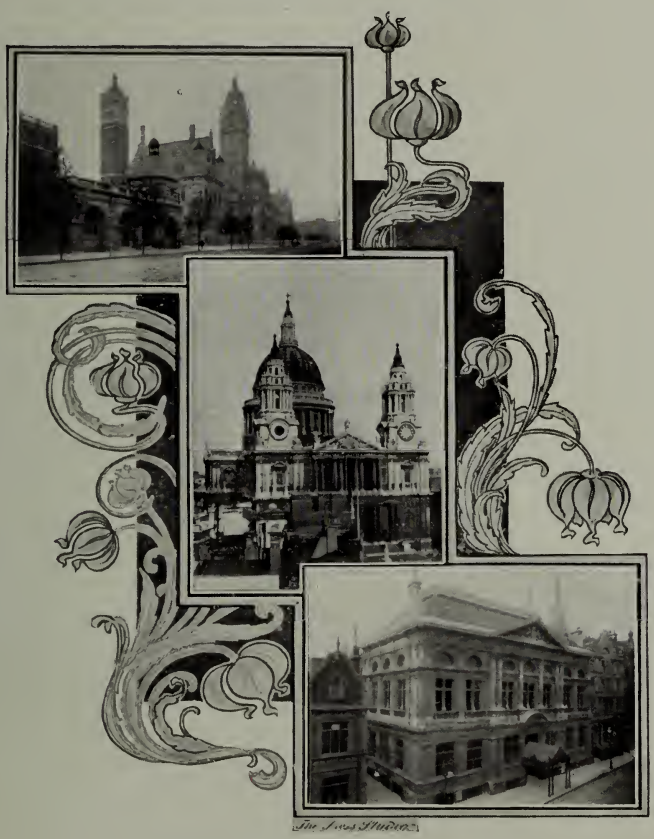
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THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TWELFTH

International Congress on Alcoholism.



GENERAL EDITOR:
JOHN TURNER RAE, Hon. Secretary of the Congress.

LONDON:
PATERNOSTER HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.

39099

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desires to acknowledge the valuable services of

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Herr Franziscus Hähnel,

Professor Dr. R. Hercod,

Mr. Judson Bonner,

Principal Charles F. Harford, M.D.,

Mr. Theodore Neild, M.A.,

Mr. John Newton,

Mr. Charles Wakely,

and

Mr. F. W. Munson,

who have contributed to the production of this Volume by acting as

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twelfth International Congress

ON

ALCOHOLISM.

LONDON, 18th to 24th July, 1909.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE International Congress on Alcoholism, of the Proceedings and Papers at which we have now the pleasure of submitting the following Report, was the Twelfth of the remarkable series which commenced in the town of Antwerp in the year 1885. Previously to that time various influences had been brought to bear upon the European nations with a view to arresting thought upon the subject of Alcoholism as a deteriorating force in regard to the individual and national life of their people. Sweden appears to have been the country earliest affected thereby, for we hear of a Temperance Society, with six hundred members, existing in 1831. The work commenced in Germany also in that year, and five years later a society was found to be in existence in the Hamburg district, the movement having also further spread to Norway and Russia.

The anti-spirit propaganda carried on by these societies was contemporaneous with the more thorough total abstinence teaching then becoming prevalent in America and Britain. The progress of both these temperance efforts was indicated in the First World's Congress, held in London in the year 1846, and in the National Conferences in Sweden and Germany during the same year. In Sweden there were reported to be 332 societies, with 90,000 members; in Norway 128 societies, with 14,812 members; and in Germany, 1,426 societies, with 1,019,693 members. The disturbed condition of the Continent during the following decade, however, hindered the continued progress of temperance work, but in the year 1856, at an International Philanthropic Congress in Brussels, and in the following year at the *Congrès de Bienfaisance* in Frankfort, the evils of alcoholism were declared by British representatives.

Whilst no opportunity was neglected for bringing the accumulating facts regarding alcoholism before Social Science and other National and International Conferences, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, the first distinctly International "Temperance" Congress, outside of the English-speaking countries, was held under the auspices of the King of Hanover, in that city, in the year 1863. Similar congresses were also held in Paris in 1878, under the auspices of the French Government, and in Brussels in

1880 under the patronage of the King of the Belgians; with these the Rev. Merille de Colleville, D.D., who still survives, was closely associated on behalf of the National Temperance League of Great Britain. In London, in 1882, an opportunity of observing the methods adopted in Britain for the study, treatment and prevention of inebriety was afforded to interested workers from Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, France and Germany, who had accepted the invitation of the National Temperance League, to take part in the celebration of the Jubilee of "Teetotalism." An interesting account of this visit was contributed by Dr. Moeller, to the *Revue Générale* of Brussels, under the title of "*Une Fête Néphalienne à Londres*," and attracted considerable attention to the subject of Temperance on the Continent.

This brief history of the evolution of effort in the early stages of the Temperance movement is not complete without a recognition of the effective share taken by the Blue Cross and Good Templar missions in awakening the moral sense of Europe to the importance of the Problem of Alcoholism. Probably the most interesting phase of the matter, however, is the remarkable change in the attitude of scientific opinion in every land. This has been of slow and cautious growth, and is largely owing to the work of the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., which affected not only the hospitals and laboratories of his native land, but influenced the universities of Europe, whose medical faculties, starting at a more advanced stage than did their British *confrères*, have been enabled to build upon their work experimental and clinical research, which has placed the modern anti-alcohol movement upon a solid basis of scientific fact.

In reviewing the series of International Congresses inaugurated at Antwerp, it is interesting to observe the continual growth of the scientific spirit, and it must be gratifying to Miss Charlotte Gray, who was convener of the first, as she was one of those of the last conference, to realise the wonderful progress that has been manifested at each succeeding meeting. A few of those most closely associated with the last Congress were also present at the first, and attended many of those intervening, the attendance at which has grown from small dimensions to great. The Reports of Proceedings have increased in bulk from a slim book in 1885 to a volume of weight in more senses than one. In this respect the whole series has been conspicuous: Governments and municipalities have consistently honoured the occasions, and the conclusions arrived at have been increasingly appreciated by publicists throughout the world.

The medical aspect of the alcohol question was presented more

in an incidental form at the Antwerp Congress, in connection mainly with the subject of "Inebriate Homes," dealt with by Drs. Norman Kerr and Drysdale, of London, and Dr. Hirsch, of Düsseldorf. The second Congress, at Zurich, in 1887, was remarkable for a discussion upon "The Nutritive Worth of Alcoholic Drinks Compared with that of other Drinks, and of Food Materials Generally," as well as for papers on the subject of Inebriety. Dr. Forel, Director of the Cantonal Lunatic Asylum, presided, and there is no doubt that the proceedings of this Congress led to the great scientific movement on the Continent, with which his name and that of Professor von Bunge, of Basle, are associated, and which captured the interest of a large body of young scientists and educationalists. This movement was further encouraged at the Christiania Congress of 1890, at which a study of "Alcohol as a Therapeutic Agent" was presented. Other matters of interest considered were the Teaching of Temperance in the Schools, and the Responsibility of Nations towards Native Races in regard to Drink, both subjects becoming acute topics in subsequent Congresses.

The meeting at The Hague in 1893 was remarkable for a paper by Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., in defence of moderate drinking, which evoked a spirited discussion in which it was generally agreed that the total abstainers had the best of the argument. In the year 1895 a significant indication of the advance of the study of alcohol on the Continent was a paper read before the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Lansereaux, which created a profound sensation, and greatly energized temperance work in every country. At the Fifth Congress, held in Basle that year, the scientific basis of the movement was further emphasized in papers by Dr. Gaule, Professor of Physiology in Zurich University, and the late Dr. J. J. Ridge, the pronouncement of the former, that alcohol in small doses, as well as in large doses, had the invariable effect of undermining the physical basis of mind, making a deep impression.

Striking confirmation of this view was given at the Brussels Congress of 1897, at which important evidence was submitted by Dr. Motet, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Drs. Destrée, De Boeck, Romiée, Bienfait, Legrain and Forel, the conclusions emerging from which went to show that alcohol, even in small doses, tends to paralyse the higher cerebral centres. At the 1899 Congress, in Paris, a remarkable letter in favour of abstinence, from General Gallieni, the officer commanding in Madagascar, created a great sensation in the press. At Vienna, in 1901, the British members were much impressed by the indications of progress among teachers and doctors, as Professor G. Sims Woodhead stated, and especially in

industrial circles. The Bremen meeting in 1903 appears to have been significant for the recognition of total abstinence as the supreme factor in curing and preventing alcoholism. Referring to this, Mr. Fielden Thorp, B.A., who was a constant attendant at these congresses, said: "We in England must look well to our own work, or we shall be distanced in the race by our foreign friends."

The ground for such a warning was the attention devoted to the subject by the leading scientists of the Continent, a large number of whom had by their own research work convinced themselves, as did our own Dr. B. W. Richardson, of the evil effects of alcohol upon their physical efficiency. The Budapest Congress of 1905 was inaugurated by a striking address from Professor Dr. Gruber on "Hygiene," followed in subsequent sittings by scientific papers from Professors Laitinen, Kassowitz and Forel, and Drs. Vambery and Delbrück, which carried the study of alcohol and its effects upon the human organism to a still further advanced position. Two years later, at Stockholm, in 1907, the geometrical progression of vitalised thought was abundantly apparent in the scientific work then presented to the Eleventh Anti-Alcohol Congress, whilst the cognate question of "Temperance Teaching in the School" was thoroughly discussed, notably in a fine address by Professor R. Tigerstedt, Director of Physiology in Helsingfors University; the subjects of the Treatment of Inebriates, Native Races and Legislation being also fully considered.

The importance attached to the medical aspect of the Alcohol Problem was clearly indicated by the suggestion that at the London Congress a series of special sittings should be devoted to it. The contributions of Drs. Vogt, Delbrück, Forel, MacNicoll (New York), Juliusburger, the late J. J. Ridge, and Legrain, which covered studies on "Stimulation," "Pneumonia," and "Race Hygiene," were followed by a valuable presentation from Professor Taav. Laitinen, of Helsingfors, of the results of his further research into the question of lessened immunity through alcohol, in a paper which Professor Forel well described as the keystone of the Congress. The conclusion is forced upon us by the review which has been necessary for the production of this Preface, that while the work of legislation and administration in their relationship to the cure of alcoholism in both the home and colonial aspects must not be neglected, the great aim of international study and discussion must be to elucidate the truths which science teaches about alcohol, and to apply them to the Healing of the Nations.

JOHN TURNER RAE.

THE TWELFTH
International Congress on Alcoholism

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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B.

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The portraits of the Dean of Hereford, *Chairman, and the* Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, *Vice-Chairman, will be found in the frontispiece.*

The Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

FOLLOWING the usual custom in connection with the social, scientific, or educational assemblies held in Great Britain, the Committee of the International Congress on Alcoholism arranged for an official sermon to be preached before those of the members who were free to attend. It was particularly agreeable to see such a large congregation under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on the afternoon of Sunday, July 18th, when Canon Alexander, M.A., Treasurer to the Chapter and late Reader in the Temple, preached on "National Righteousness." The Dean of Westminster, and many other clergymen of all denominations, also referred to the Congress, which was followed, as it was preceded, by a sermon—the Archdeacon of Westminster (Dr. Basil Wilberforce), Chaplain to the House of Commons, preaching in the Church of St. John, at Westminster, on Sunday, July 25th.

Official Sermons.

The Reception Bureau at the Imperial Institute, on Monday morning, July 19th, and throughout the Congress, was an animated scene, as members of all nationalities registered their names, or made enquiries about various matters relating to the Congress, or to the opportunities for seeing the world's metropolis. The British Committee and their willing helpers in the Bureau greatly appreciated the happy manner in which their foreign-speaking guests facilitated their efforts to make directions and information intelligible. Much amusement was occasioned by the language-difficulty, which, however, contributed not a little to the *entente cordiale* that prevailed throughout the Congress, and which enabled some obvious shortcomings to be politely ignored.

The Bureau.

Some little inconvenience was caused by the fact that the morning sittings, with two exceptions, were obliged to be held in the Town Hall of the County Suburb of Kensington, owing to lack of available accommodation at the Imperial Institute. This entailed a short walk, but the attendances did not appear to suffer. The opening of the Congress on Monday morning, July 19th, was an interesting function attended by representatives of the British and Foreign Governments. The succeeding meetings were well attended by the members of the

The General Meetings.

Congress, who followed the discussions with close attention with the aid, notwithstanding their deficiencies in translation, of the abstracts of papers which had been supplied in the three languages. The general public, too, were afforded opportunity of following the proceedings of the Congress by the excellent reports which appeared, not only in the British papers, but by the enterprise of official correspondents, some of them members, in the American and Continental press.

Sectional Sittings.

The principal sittings held at the Imperial Institute were those in the Scientific section, to which special attention was given in this Congress in accordance with the particular desire of the Stockholm meeting. There were three sittings in one or other of the conference rooms, and in addition a special meeting was held at the London Temperance Hospital in connection with the British Medical Temperance Association and the International Union of Medical Abstainers; while the Norman Kerr Memorial Lecture was delivered in the Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, under the auspices of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. These two meetings were supplementary, but complementary to the scientific work of the Congress, from which, as may be seen in the report, some valuable suggestions for the next Congress may be derived.

The Exhibition.

The opportunities afforded by the Exhibition for acquiring information upon all aspects of the Anti-alcohol question were fully taken advantage of, not only by the members of the Congress, but by the Press, and by large numbers of London Temperance workers who were invited to attend. Thus one of the most valuable features of the Congress was presented, and the great labour of organisation it entailed was fully repaid by the influence exerted upon local work in the bringing together of the munitions of peaceful warfare from all parts of the world. The impression made upon the minds of English and American visitors by the remarkable charts and pictures sent by Continental publishers was only equalled by that made upon foreign visitors by the slides and apparatus exhibited by the British Educational Temperance organisations.

Official Receptions.

The Reception given by H.M. Government on the opening night was a fitting recognition of the importance of the Congress. The galleries of the Imperial Institute were thronged by a distinguished company of guests, who had been received in the Marble Hall by the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., First Commissioner of H.M. Works, who was supported by Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., and

Major Lugard, D.S.O., on behalf of the Institute; and by the Right Hon. Lord Weardale, P.C., Acting President; the Hon. Dean of Hereford, Chairman, and the Hon. Mrs. Leigh; the Hon. Mrs. Eliot-Yorke, Vice-Chairman, on behalf of the British Committee. Among the numerous guests was H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, President of the Stockholm Congress, to whom a number of personages were presented. The welcome given to the representatives of Foreign and British Governments at the First General Meeting in the forenoon of July 19th, is fully described elsewhere.

L'entente Cordiale.

The visit of so many guests from various countries afforded an opportunity for agreeable intercourse of great advantage to a cordial mutual understanding. A number of hostesses assisted the Committee in this direction by inviting specialised groups to luncheon, tea, dinner, or garden party. Thus the Hon. Mrs. Eliot-Yorke and Lady Horsley, the Countess of Jersey, and the Bishop of London entertained some of the members, while Mr. John S. Higham, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P., invited the Members of Foreign Parliaments to meet Members of the British Parliament on the Terrace of the House of Commons. An interesting function, also, was the reception given by the London Temperance Masonic Lodges, of which there are no less than five, to brethren of the craft from other parts of the world. A feature of the Congress, too, was the hospitality given by the Grosvenor and other clubs to the members.

Women's Work.

H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Sweden having consented to attend a special meeting for ladies, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot-Yorke, on behalf of the Committees of the Congress, the Women's Total Abstinence Union, and the Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society, issued invitations for the Friday afternoon of Congress week, in response to which a large and distinguished company assembled in Bechstein Hall, one of the best-known musical salons of London. Mrs. Eliot-Yorke was supported in receiving the guests by Mrs. Servanté and Mrs. Pereira, representing their respective Committees, and brief addresses were given by representative ladies, who described women's work in various lands.

Public Demonstration.

One of the most striking meetings of the Congress was that held on the Wednesday evening in Queen's Hall, when the value of abstinence in the public services was demonstrated in effective speeches by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, President of the Royal Courts of Justice and Legal Temperance Society, who presided; Miss Agnes Weston, LL.D., the Honorary Director of the Royal Naval Tem-

perance Society; Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., representing the Royal Army Temperance Association; Mr. John Ardron, C.B., President of the G.P.O. and Telegraph Service Total Abstinence Society; the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, J.P., D.L., representing the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union; and the Baroness von Hausen, of the German Army Nursing Reserve. Each speaker was supported by a bodyguard of members of their particular organisation. The Band of the Royal Hospital Schools and the London Select Choir of the National Temperance Choral Union further contributed to the success of this truly National Temperance Meeting.

Welcome! *Au Revoir!*

During the Congress week the British Committee had many opportunities of showing hospitality to their visitors, but it was felt that a more general social reception should be given to the members. Accordingly a Garden Party was arranged at the Grosvenor River Club, at Henley-on-Thames, on Thursday afternoon, July 23rd, when over six hundred guests travelled by special train or in motor-car by road to enjoy the beauties of the river and friendly intercourse on the lawns. On the closing day of the Congress a farewell *déjeuner* was given at the Grosvenor Club, Piccadilly, to the foreign visitors, of whom some two hundred sat down. Lord Weardale presided in the absence of the Hon. Dean of Hereford, and was supported in wishing "Prosperity to the Cause of Temperance in all Countries," by the Hon. Mrs. Eliot-Yorke, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, of the Home Office, Mr. J. S. Higham, M.P., and Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., the sentiment being responded to by Baron von Prazak, Baron de Beerenbronck, Bishop von Schéele, Fräulein Hoffman, Pastor V. Broux, Miss Brehm, and Sir John Cockburn, M.D., and so *au revoir* until *La Haye* in 1911.

The Permanent Committee.

During the course of the Congress numerous gatherings of international interest took place, which it is impossible to attempt to describe. A full list is given in the Calendar of Engagements, and those responsible for the several organisations have doubtless already communicated their proceedings to their *clientèle*. The Permanent Committee met several times during the week and transacted its necessary business, the British Committee deriving valuable advice and assistance from the experience of the members who had attended so many previous Congresses. The subjects which principally engaged the attention of the Committee were the desirability of using Esperanto as a Congress language, and of permitting resolutions to be adopted under certain conditions; also the place of the

Congress in 1911, and the revision of the Permanent Committee. The two former matters were decided in the negative, as will be seen from the minutes when circulated to the members, the completed list of whom is published herein for the information of the general membership of the International Congress.

Since the Congress.

The British Committee and its officers have been busy since the Congress chiefly in producing this volume, which has had to be undertaken in the intervals permitted by the distinctive duties of those responsible for it. These are all engaged in official work which demands close attention, but notwithstanding that, the Report of the Proceedings of the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism is published much earlier than most of the previous Reports. This is largely owing to the valued co-operation of the Associate-Editors; but it may be said that an even earlier publication would have been possible but for the desire to include matter which after all has had to be omitted for want of space.

Another important duty has been carried out by the Committee, viz., to defray the cost of the Congress; and it is thought that it may be useful to the organisers of future Congresses to state that the receipts have amounted to £1,154. 17s. 7d., made up as follows:—

Honorary Members and Special Donors ...	£706	7	7
British Members and Associates	324	15	0
Foreign and Colonial Members	123	15	0

which has been expended as follows:—

Printing preparatory to the Congress ...	£240	5	8
Expenses of Meetings	184	7	11
Receptions and Parties	281	16	4
Stamps, Stationery, and Clerk	107	19	0
Report and Printing, etc., after Congress ...	340	8	8

It should be remembered that the cost of the Official Opening Reception was defrayed by H.M. Government, and that with the exception of one extra clerk, the whole of the work of organisation was carried out by the voluntary service of a considerable group of devoted co-workers.

Calendar and Time Table

OF THE ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE CONGRESS.

SUNDAY, JULY 18TH—

3.15 p.m.—Official Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

MONDAY, JULY 19TH—

10 a.m.—Meeting of International Permanent Committee.
10.30 a.m.—Meeting of the Permanent with the British Committee.
11.30 a.m.—1ST GENERAL MEETING: Inauguration of Congress; Acting-President's Address and Reception of Foreign Delegates.
2.0 p.m.—International Union of Abstaining Teachers.
4.30 p.m.—International Temperance Bureau.
5.0 p.m.—Formal Opening of the Exhibition.
6.0 p.m.—National Association of Temperance Officials.
9.30 p.m.—Official Reception by His Majesty's Government.

TUESDAY, JULY 20TH—

10.0 a.m.—2ND GENERAL MEETING: Educational.
2.0 p.m.—International Railway Temperance Union.
2.0 p.m.—Special Session: Educational.
2.0 p.m.—International Union of Medical Abstainers.
3.0 p.m.—International Supreme Lodge, I.O.G.T.
4.30 p.m.—Medical Reception (London Temperance Hospital).
8.0 p.m.—Norman Kerr Lecture (Victoria and Albert Museum).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST—

10 a.m.—3RD GENERAL MEETING; Social and Moral.
10 a.m.—Special Session; Scientific.
2.0 p.m.—Special Session; National.
2.30 p.m.—World's Prohibition Confederation.
5.0 p.m.—Special Session; Scientific.
5.0 p.m.—International League against the Abuse of Alcoholic Drinks.
7.30 p.m.—Public Demonstration (Queen's Hall).

THURSDAY, JULY 22ND—

10.0 a.m.—4TH GENERAL MEETING; Economic.
2.0 p.m.—International Catholic Society against Alcoholism.
4.0 p.m.—Garden Party at the Grosvenor River Club, Henley.

FRIDAY, JULY 23RD—

10.0 a.m.—5TH GENERAL MEETING, Legislative and Administrative.
2.0 p.m.—Special Session; Legislative and Administrative.
3.0 p.m.—International Bureau of Abstaining Students.
4.0 p.m.—Ladies' Reception (Bechstein Hall, W.).
4.0 p.m.—Parliamentary Reception at the House of Commons.
4.30 p.m.—International Native Races Committee.
8.0 p.m.—Special Session: Scientific.
8.0 p.m.—Masonic Reception by Five London Temperance Lodges.

SATURDAY, JULY 24TH—

10.0 a.m.—6TH GENERAL MEETING; The State Treatment of Inebriety.
2.30 p.m.—Farewell Déjeuner to Foreign Members, Grosvenor Club.

All the General Meetings were held in Kensington Town Hall; the Scientific and other Sittings, unless otherwise stated, took place at the Imperial Institute.

THE INAUGURAL PROCEEDINGS.

FOLLOWING the well-established custom of the International Anti-Alcohol Congresses, the inaugural proceedings of the twelfth of the series were introduced by the Chairman for the year of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, who in this instance was the Right Rev. Dr. K. H. G. von Schéele, M.R., Bishop of Gothland. Having been presented to the assembled members by the Very Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, M.A., D.D., Dean of Hereford, and Chairman of the British Committee, the Bishop spoke as follows :—

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : Since it is my duty as Chairman of the Permanent International Committee to conduct the business of this opening meeting, I have the honour first to express our respectful thanks to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for having consented to act as Honorary President, thus following the noble example set at Stockholm two years ago by his son-in-law the Crown Prince of Sweden. It well accords with the democratic character of the time to see members of royal houses at the head of such an important social work of the present day, a work which, originated among the people, has hitherto been mainly supported by the middle classes. So much has been spoken and written as to the importance and need of this movement, that I have little to add to it. With regard to economy, hygiene and morality, from the social as well as the personal point of view, treated now-a-days scientifically in addition to the former popular way, this important subject has been thoroughly investigated. However immense the value of these efforts has been, and however thankfully we acknowledge the enormous change in general opinion with regard to this matter, yet the abuse of alcohol still remains deplorably great. This is the twelfth time, after almost a quarter of a century, that the Congress has met, not merely to continue and improve its preceding work, but always hopeful to find a remedy for alcoholism more effective than any has yet proved to be. To bring about a cure the first requisite is to know the real cause of the evil ; and it is upon one of the causes now sought for—one in my opinion too little considered—that I wish to dwell for a few minutes. When the

apostle Paul, in the loftiest of his epistles, represents the seeking for glory and honour and peace as a human characteristic of eminently high value—indeed, as something without which man, rightly understood, cannot live—he calls attention to the point I refer to. It is not only the young or some others who have this view of life; it applies to man as such, or what I should choose to call the man himself, viz., the inmost in every individual. Unfortunately, however, most people take the shadow instead of the substance, but certainly it cannot be denied that every shadow has in itself something of the object which has cast it. Thus the *umbra gloriæ*, which the drinker seeks in the glass. Instead of the pressure the world around exercises upon every one, not only through manifold sorrows, but even by the daily cares—and in the present day also through the overweight of our intellectual being, as a result of which all that might ease the burden of life has become, so to say, reflected away—instead of this hard, at best empty, world, the state of intoxication offers another sphere full of brightness and delight to immediate sight and enjoyment. Generally speaking, when a man in any way degrades himself below the animals, which is the case with a drunkard, the very craving that brings him to the depths of infamy is what could and ought to lead him to the highest dignity of manhood and the sincere joy of living. Such a disposition, that may develop in either of two opposite directions, has its impulse in the thirst for the beautiful, which lies deep in every human soul. This desire for brightness over life is akin with the longing for happiness, which is ineradicable in every human being, and which can be said to enter also into man's destiny and purpose, as far as it, as an accurate gauge, indicates to what extent the object has been attained. Thus we say man is ordained to blessedness as well as to holiness. But how can we reach, how may we experience this inner splendour and beauty? To begin with, all that obstructs must as far as possible be removed. To further temperance is therefore an incalculably great benefit, and is of immense significance for true humanity. The caricature in men's imagination of the glorious reality ought to be, at any price, done away with, in order that the desire for happiness may not become distorted and conduce to ruin instead of elevation. Increased punishment, including imprisonment for repeated drunkenness that may occasion danger to the welfare of one's self or others, also compulsory confinement of alcoholics, are absolutely necessary preventives. Objections worthy of consideration certainly have been made to both of these protective measures, since personal freedom is strongly held to be far too precious a right to forfeit for intoxication that has not yet caused actual crimes; but that reason-

ing I cannot support, seeing that man's life is of still higher value. Moreover, an important means of waging war on intemperance for winning the ideal we have contemplated is beyond doubt to improve the conditions of life for those whose normal mental development is being checked by poverty or other bodily need. Although this is not to be denied in theory by any thoughtful person, no less it is needful to point this duty out again and again, to the end that we may acquire more effective practical methods than have yet been used. The claims of the exorbitant often are made in an unreasonable way, and, when they cannot be acceded to, the judgment usually is too hard; but in spite of that, because the very claims are in many respects just, we must not refrain from untiringly working to level the indeed too great differences in the standards of life that exist in the world. This accommodation requires not only economical sacrifices to a large extent from the prosperous and wealthy; it requires still greater sacrifices of inclinations and prejudices from almost all among us. With the spirit that characterises, I dare say, the civilised world in our days, nobody can expect that those who are concerned on both sides would be willing or even able to sacrifice themselves sufficiently for a permanent peace. I do not point to the absence of discontent: such belongs to the world of imperfection, and is the indispensable condition and a motive for the gradual perfection of it. "Toute chose séconde est riche en querie," truly the French say. Nay, I mean a social state that enables a peaceable development of the inherent forces of the nations, materially and spiritually. Our age presents, by no means less than earlier times did, noble examples of combined physical and ethical force. It may be enough to allude to the youthful vigour, as well as courage and presence of mind, of the English gentleman who a few days ago, in his seventy-fifth year, threw himself against the Asiatic assassin's cocked trigger, and wrested the murderous weapon out of his hand, thus exciting the admiration of both the old and the new world. But it is not sufficient with individuals only: we want to have the nations penetrated by such a spirit if the movement, to which the origin was given by the American temperance formation in 1826, shall be fulfilled. Whence have we to expect this spirit that is the very opposite to *spiritus vini*? From knowledge, was the common answer. Right as this answer may be in itself, experience, however, proves incontestably that knowledge alone cannot accomplish the transformation we desire and need. A man can know the right way without realising it into action. Only by hearts inflamed with love will humanity be lifted up to the higher plane we speak of, and thus the necessary metamorphosis

of the prevailing opinion be brought about. Neither science nor even morality alone is able to perform the miracle. They are too cold. Only nature, home, the native country and religion have power to warm the heart and to fire the mind for great deeds. This is what the poets in verse and in prose have been able to do, and just there lies their creating force in a double sense. It is to this mission beyond others to which I especially wish to call your attention. The age expects of us, the friends of temperance, what Lord Nelson expected of his brave warriors without being disappointed, that every man should do his duty, in order to lift society up on a higher plane of unselfish sacrifice for the common weal. There may be more truth than most men are willing to admit in the words of the German thinker, "He who has the youth has the future, but he who has the women has the present, or at least a good deal of it." If it also is the woman who is especially fit for education, she it is who becomes our principal human hope, both for the present and for the future as to the above-mentioned ideal that exists in her to a higher degree than in the man, at least of our time, alas. But nobody should refuse to give his contribution to further it on. It is said of the Italian master, Michael Costa, that at a public performance just here in the metropolis of the world, he suddenly interrupted the concert because the one to whom the apparently most insignificant instrument was entrusted ceased playing for a little while, supposing that nobody would observe it. What the conductor exclaimed on that occasion may He who conducts the chorus of the world never have reason to exclaim to any one of us: "I miss my piccolo!" It is as much needed as any of the bigger instruments in the orchestra that we all form on earth to the glory of the Creator. In a wonderful vision—so it is related in the Old Testament Scriptures—the prophet Isaiah beheld the Eternal One sitting on His throne in the Kingdom of Heaven, and he heard the hosts of Cherubim that surrounded Him announce to His praise that this design of the creation was already being realised on earth. Thousands of years have passed since then, and as yet very little of it appears to have arrived at fulfilment. But now in several dominions a new day seems to dawn, and the light to burst forth mightily. Here, on this bloodless field of glory where we are fighting, let us listen and take to heart the angels' song, "Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth *is* full of His glory." And now I have the honour to invite the Acting President, the Right Honourable Lord Weardale to deliver his inaugural address and to take the business of this opening meeting into his own hands.

In the absence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., the Right Honble. Lord Weardale, P.C., the Acting President, occupied the chair, and, in response to the call of the Bishop, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen—You are, of course, aware that the Honorary President of this Congress is the Duke of Connaught, in succession to his illustrious son-in-law, the Crown Prince of Sweden. I have been honoured by the invitation of your Committee to undertake the more active duty of welcoming the delegates from our colonies and foreign countries, and I conceive that it will be more courteous to the latter to address them in a language perhaps more generally understood amongst them, and that my remarks should be made, however imperfectly, in French.

Mesdames et Messieurs—Je suis chargé par le Comité du Douzième Congrès International sur l'Alcoolisme de vous souhaiter très cordialement la bienvenue en Angleterre. Il y a près de 25 ans, soit en 1885, que le premier Congrès, organisé et reconnu comme tel, a eu lieu à Anvers, et depuis lors une série de Congrès, tous les deux ans, ont été tenus dans différentes villes du Continent d'Europe. Mais jusqu'à présent, Londres n'a pas eu l'honneur de vous recevoir. J'ose dire cependant que ce n'est nullement absence d'intérêt ni de sympathie pour notre cause. La mer qui nous sépare, et dont jusqu'à présent les aéroplanes n'ont pas enlevé les terreurs, rend Londres peut-être moins accessible aux cœurs sensibles. Mais j'espère que l'expérience du Douzième Congrès va au moins vous assurer du concours réel et de l'intérêt même passionné qui existe chez nous pour la grande cause qui nous réunit. Le programme de notre Congrès nous promet des Conférences d'un haut intérêt et d'une très grande étendue. *Sur la question de la protection des enfants* et sur leur instruction dans les principes de la tempérance, des débats fort utiles auront, j'espère, lieu, et je suis bien aise de réfléchir que nous pouvons dire avoir enfin fait un pas sensible en avant sur cette question par l'action de notre Parlement, et que d'un autre côté ce grand et salutaire mouvement reconnu comme le Band of Hope Union prend toujours une plus vaste et salutaire extension. *Sur la question des mesures préventives pour les adultes*, nous aurons l'exposé de plusieurs systèmes et de leurs résultats, et notamment le résultat du système adopté et mis en pratique depuis si longtemps par la Suède et la Norvège est du plus haut intérêt. De la discussion jaillit la vérité, et ce n'est que par la comparaison des expériences de tous les systèmes qu'on arrivera à une entente générale. *Le côté médical*, côté si terriblement absorbant, sera traité par des hommes et femmes d'une compétence incontestable, et il n'est que trop sûr qu'un

exposé aussi exact et scientifique ne fasse mettre en relief l'effet désastreux de l'alcoolisme sur l'état physique et mental de ses victimes, effets hélas! qui sont transmis à de nouvelles générations. *La question aussi tellement grave de l'introduction de l'alcoolisme chez les indigènes*, une question qui soulève la grosse responsabilité des Etats civilisés vis-à-vis des peuples encore barbares. Toutes ces questions et même d'autres qui en découlent seront exposées par les hommes et femmes d'une réputation européenne, et débattues, j'espère, dans cette enceinte. Nous avons ici les représentants de notre Gouvernement, de nos Colonies et de *onze* Gouvernements étrangers. Ce sont ces derniers, ainsi que les autres membres coloniaux et étrangers du Congrès, auxquels je suis chargé de souhaiter la bienvenue et d'émettre le souhait sincère que le résultat de nos délibérations marquera un pas sensible en avant, et que cette grande et triste armée d'alcooliques ira toujours plus rapidement en diminution jusqu'au jour où la sobriété sera classée comme marquant un attribut essentiel de l'homme et de la femme dans notre civilisation progressive.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have permitted myself to make a few observations in French to our foreign friends. It now rests with me to sum up in my native tongue and say we are met here to-day to discuss one of the most sacred causes that can engage our attention, the great cause of international temperance. I should like rather to call it "world-wide temperance," for it is as affecting human beings in all parts of the world that we are to consider it. We have to deal with a great, I may say even a stupendous, evil. But we are not daunted. The future is for us. The cause of education is going to uplift the rising generation to a true consideration of the evils of intemperance. There is probably no greater interest than the interest of the child: first, to bring children up in the knowledge of the evils of drink; and secondly, to keep them away from the experience of drink; and though in this country we have not done enough in that regard, yet in the protection of childhood we have recently made one great stride (the Children Act). Side by side with that we have that great institution, the Band of Hope Union, in which, happily, countless thousands have been brought up in the right faith, and which I believe will do unlimited good in the years to come.

Greetings from the following Foreign Governments were then presented by the officially appointed delegates named.

AUSTRIA.—Freiherr Wladimer von Prazak, Minister of the Interior: Seit der Zeit des 11. Kongresses gegen den Alkoholismus hat die Antialkoholbewegung in Oesterreich gewisse Fortschritte aufzuweisen. Zahlreiche neue Organisationen der Alkoholgegner sind

auch in solchen Königreichen und Ländern entstanden, in denen bisher die gegen den Alkoholismus wirkenden Kräfte nicht zusammengefasst waren, Zeitschriften wurden begründet, Kongresse abgehalten. Die Regierung hat ihre Voraussicht betätigt, indem sie wiederholt gleichlautende Gesetzentwürfe gegen die Trunksucht im Abgeordnetenhause des Reichsrates eingebracht hat, die vorbeugende Massnahmen auf den Gebieten des Gewerbewesens und der Zivilrechtspflege, dann strafrechtliche Reppressivmassregeln anordnen. Der sozialpolitische Ausschuss dieser legislativen Körperschaft hat in richtiger Erkenntnis der Gefahren des Alkoholmissbrauchs die Regierungsvorlage ohne Abänderung mit seltener Einmütigkeit votiert, so dass alles zur Beratung im Plenum vorbereitet erscheint. Die österreichische Regierung hat nicht verfehlt, der freundlichen Einladung der Regierung Grossbritanniens zu entsprechen und sie hat offizielle Delegierte der Ministerien des Innern und des Unterrichts zur Teilnahme am Kongresse und zum Studium jener weisen Einrichtungen entsendet, mittelst deren die englische Nation den Kampf gegen den Alkohol so erfolgreich führt. Mit besonderer Freunde sind mein Kollege und ich dem uns gewordenen ehrenvollen Auftrage gefolgt. Nicht weniger als ein Viertteil der ganzen Erde steht unter dem ausschliesslichen Einflusse Englands und London ist die Hauptstadt dieses Riesenreichs, die kennen zu lernen wohl den Lebenswunsch eines jeden Gebildeten ausmacht. Wir überbringen die Grüsse unserer Regierung an den XII. internationalen Kongress gegen den Alkoholismus, der sich seinen Vorgängern würdig anreihen möge.

Since the Eleventh Congress on Alcoholism the struggle against the abuse of alcohol has made great progress in Austria. Numerous are the organisations also in countries which until now had been powerless in struggling against it. Periodicals were founded, congresses were undertaken. The Government has again manifested its interest in the alcohol problem by bringing in legislative measures of the same tenor on Inebriety in the Reichsrat. The Social Political Committee of the same has agreed in every way, so that all is prepared for the General Meeting. The Austrian Government has accepted with great satisfaction the friendly invitation of the British Government, and has sent me and a representative of the Board of Education to take part in this Congress, and to study the excellent arrangements through which the English nation so successfully combats alcoholism. With great pleasure I and my colleagues have accepted the honourable order. A quarter of the whole world is subjected to the influence of England, and London is the centre of this great empire ; we were already longing to see this famous

town. In the name of our Government we wish to express sincere hope that the Congress now meeting will be as successful in its results as it has been in former years.

DENMARK.—Rev. N. C. Dalhoff, Chevalier of the Dannebrog, Copenhagen: For the sixth time out of the twelve of these Congresses, the Danish Government is represented, and not without use; for the knowledge, the ideas and the suggestions derived therefrom have led first to a mixed commission of Members of Parliament and scientists, and thence to some bills, presented by the Government, which have not yet become laws, but will be so, I am sure, in the near future, backed up as they were in this spring by an address with almost half-a-million subscribers, quite a fifth part of all our population and the third part of our grown-up persons. By these laws, among other progresses, the local veto will be made legal, which has already in a singular way put itself in force in the country. In the last few years, every time an innkeeper dies—and the statistics show that they die earlier than other people—the inhabitants of the neighbourhood will hold a meeting or gather a subscription, and when the majority is against the renewing of the right of retail, the Home Department will deny the right, in most cases at least; so when the law has been passed, as in Norway, Sweden and Finland, we in Denmark also will sweep out all brandy retailers in the country; and then the turn comes to the towns and cities, for 8 per cent. of our whole population, and I think the eighth part of the grown-up persons, belong to total abstinence unions, besides all those who are in no such union, but never take a glass of strong drink. Our land is not to the same extent as ten or twenty years ago the "schnapsland par excellence," as it has been called in one of these Congresses; the drinking of brandy has diminished by several per cent., and the use of light beers, under $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. alcohol, is increasing, while the strong beers, of 4 to 6 per cent. alcohol, are losing ground. But we have a yet more important reason for our good hope. The women of Denmark have got more and more the right of voting, and being elected, first to the parish congregational board, then to the children's guardians board, and then to the municipal body, so that they have secured everything besides the political voting, and this too the women of Iceland have reached. But all of this, not so much because they have claimed these rights—to say nothing of the violent manner in which they might have demanded them, *then*, I suppose, they would not have got them—but we Danish men recognise, I think, that we have good women—of which you Englishmen at least know one, to whom at this moment I lift my thoughts

—and we have felt that in the most essential cases we cannot afford to be without their advice. And so, above all, with the temperance cause. Who have suffered so much from the drinking habits of the men as their wives, the mothers of their children? And when in England, as far as I know, the women themselves more than in other lands have been overcome by this great evil, so much more the whole womanhood will arise against this plague. There was a tumult in the street, and a lot of people gathered. "What's the matter?" "A young woman drunk, lying in the dirt." Another young woman comes, well clad and nice. Seeing the other she throws herself to her help. "Why will you touch this abominable creature?" "Why, it is my sister!" Yes, they are our sisters and brothers. In this feeling, in this spirit, we will seek to solve these questions, to help the tempted by taking off the temptations.

FRANCE.—Mons. F. Riément, Paris: C'est la première fois que j'ai l'honneur de représenter effectivement à un Congrès international contre l'alcoolisme le gouvernement de mon pays, et c'est avec un très vif plaisir que je fais mes débuts sur cette terre classique de la liberté et de l'effort individuels, de l'énergie et de la ténacité, qui a naturellement apporté dans la lutte qui nous occupe ses qualités naturelles et qui par suite nous apprendra beaucoup pendant cette semaine de Congrès. Nous avons beaucoup à apprendre, nous autres français, bien que nous soyions en très grands progrès, ainsi que vous le prouvera un simple coup d'œil jeté sur notre Exposition organisée avec tant de soin et de goût par notre dévoué ami Broux. La lutte contre l'alcoolisme a pris, depuis six ans, un développement considérable en France et nos efforts ont à ce point de vue transformé l'opinion; ignorés ou tournés en dérision il y a quelques années seulement, on nous connaît maintenant et on nous craint. Notre pétition contre l'absinthe a réuni, en quelques mois, plus de 500,000 signatures, chiffre considérable pour notre pays. Le Gouvernement a, dans le projet de budget de 1909, proposé la limitation des débits et des mesures restrictives contre l'absinthe. Sur ce deuxième point, il a obtenu satisfaction. Le Parlement enfin a voté aux Sociétés antialcooliques une subvention de dix mille francs, chiffre peu élevé encore, mais qui sera augmenté. Ce vote est significatif au point de vue de l'état de l'opinion. Nous sommes donc bien partis, et c'est pourquoi nous sommes plus désireux que jamais de nous instruire. Ce Congrès satisfera ce désir; il aura en outre l'avantage de nous rapprocher encore et de rapprocher nos patries. C'est en se fréquentant qu'on apprend à se connaître, et en se connaissant qu'on arrive à s'estimer et à s'aimer. Cette sorte de pénétration pacifique n'a pas les inconvénients et les dangers des conversations solennelles

et officielles entre les gouvernements sur la question de la paix et sur la limitation des armements. La multiplication des rapports entre tous les citoyens du monde ne présente, elle, que des avantages, et c'est pourquoi nos Congrès internationaux, ne servant pas seulement les intérêts sacrés de notre cause, mais aussi ceux de la bonne harmonie entre les nations, contribuent deux fois aux progrès de l'humanité.

GERMANY.—Dr. von Strauss und Torney, President of the Senate of the Supreme Court, Berlin: Sehr verehrter Herr Präsident! Hochansehnliche Versammlung! Seine Excellenz Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, jetzt Reichskanzler des Deutschen Reiches, hat mich ermächtigt, seine Grüsse hier zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Er würdigt die Ziele, welche die internationalen Kongresse gegen den Alkoholismus haben und welche auch den XII. Kongress beschäftigen werden, nach ihrer vollen Bedeutung. Wir leben in einer Zeit, deren Hauptaufgabe es ist, das wirtschaftliche Wohl der Völker zu fördern. Ein grosses Hindernis für die Erreichung dieses Zieles ist der Missbrauch der geistigen Getränke, welcher bei allen Kulturländern seit Jahrhunderten heimisch geworden ist. Die Erscheinungen dieses Uebels sind nach der verschiedenen geschichtlichen und sozialen Entwicklung der einzelnen Völker verschieden. Selbstverständlich kann deshalb auch der Kampf dagegen nicht der gleiche sein. Das wird oft verkannt. Die internationalen Kongresse sollen nun auch das erreichen, dass die Mitglieder aus den verschiedenen Ländern sich gegenseitig verstehen und würdigen lernen. Das würde den Wetteifer zur Hebung der Schäden des Alkoholismus anspornen und damit das Gesamtwohl fördern. In diesem Sinne begrüsst Seine Excellenz der Herr Reichskanzler von Bethmann-Hollweg diesen Kongress herzlich und lässt ihm seine Sympathien, mit denen er seine Arbeiten begleitet, ausdrücken.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been empowered by His Excellency Mr. von Bethmann Hollweg, now Chancellor of the German Empire, to express his greetings. He values at their highest the aims which have occupied the International Congresses on Alcoholism, and which will also occupy the present Twelfth Congress. We live in a time whose chief purpose is to promote the economical weal of the nations. A great obstacle to the attainment of this end is the abuse of spirituous liquors, which among all civilised peoples has for centuries become deeply rooted. The phenomena of this evil are different according to the respective historical and social development of the nations. Of course the method of struggle against it cannot be the same with those nations. This is

often misunderstood. Now the International Congresses should aim at this too, that the members from the different countries learn also in this connection to understand and appreciate each other. That will spur them on to a rival zeal for the destruction of the evils caused by alcoholism, and thus further the common weal. In this sense His Excellency the Chancellor of the German Empire, Mr. von Bethmann Hollweg cordially greets the Congress and allows me to announce that his sympathies accompany its labours.

HUNGARY.—Dr. Imre Dóczi, Reporter on Alcoholism in the Royal Hungarian Home Office, Budapest: The honourable distinction of officially representing my Government at this Congress has been conferred upon me. It is my very pleasant duty to return, on behalf of our own Government, our grateful thanks for the kind reception extended to us by that of His Britannic Majesty. Hungary has had great pleasure in sending a representative to the Congress. The ancient constitution of Britain, her political, national, economic and cultural life and institutions all serve, in greater or less degree, as models for us. In the fight against alcoholism Britain is able to point to so many and such good results, that we may worthily follow her example in adopting means for putting checks upon the ravages of this social scourge. We stand for total abstinence; we hold that to be the logically correct view, and we strive to make use of the experiences gained abroad in this direction. We therefore thank his Britannic Majesty's Government for its kindness in inviting this, the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, to meet in London, and in affording us the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the measure of success here achieved. In the name of Hungary, as in that of the Hungarian Government, I offer cordial greetings to the Congress. In so doing I should not omit to mention how much our own work in this direction owes to these International Congresses. The struggle on the part of the State, no less than on that of Society, had its origin in the Congress held at Vienna, and received a strong impetus from that which met in our own Metropolis. To illustrate some of these effects I need only cite certain data of last year. The Home Secretary constituted a permanent Commission for the study of this question and for preparation of necessary measures. The Home Secretary, moreover, caused to be officially compiled the statistical data bearing upon the question, and gave instructions for the preparation of a Bill with the immediate object of stemming the tide. He will institute a State Asylum for Inebriates, and this will probably be opened during the course of this present year. He forbade the consumption of alcohol in all our State lunatic asylums and hospitals; he forbade the import and sale

of the Coza and Syrion powder, and provided systematic courses of lectures for the benefit of the gensdarmerie and the pupils attending the courses for town clerks. Nor did Society remain inactive. The first temperance restaurant, the first asylum for inebriates were founded and now flourish in the capital. Abstainers' Unions, the number of whose members is always on the increase, and the National League of Anti-Alcohol Societies have come into being. These Congresses have greatly influenced the results here shown. We come to England with pleasure, to that country which stands in the front rank of those which are engaged in the struggle, to hear and see the latest results of science and experience. In again offering my salutations to this Congress, I do so in the hope that, overshadowing all its predecessors, it may carry us much nearer to its destined end: the raising of the intellectual, moral and material level of humanity.

THE NETHERLANDS.—Count C. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbronck, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General: Au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, j'ai l'honneur de saluer le XII^{e} Congrès International contre l'Alcoolisme. Depuis plusieurs années le Gouvernement Néerlandais envoie deux ou trois délégués à vos Congrès. En donnant ainsi son appui à vos efforts, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas reconnaît la grande importance des Congrès internationaux, qui ont pour but de resserrer les liens entre tous les peuples civilisés dans la lutte contre l'alcoolisme. Après avoir joui de l'hospitalité si large de tant d'autres pays, la Néerlande espère avoir l'honneur de vous recevoir, mesdames et messieurs, de nouveau dans la Résidence Royale. Soyez persuadés que, si le Congrès décide d'accepter l'invitation, que j'ai l'honneur de transmettre au nom de mon Gouvernement, la Néerlande vous recevra en 1911 à bras ouverts à la Haye. Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et mes compatriotes tiendront à vous prouver toute leur sympathie pour le mouvement de l'internationalisme antialcoolique qui a fait dans tous les pays civilisés de grands progrès depuis le dernier Congrès de la Haye. Veuillez, je vous prie, Monsieur le Président, recevoir les meilleurs souhaits de mes deux codélégués et de moi pour la bonne réussite de ce congrès.

NORWAY.—Dr. Ragnar Vogt, First Assistant Physician at the Gaustad Lunatic Asylum, Christiania, said Norway owed to England the great impulse which started her temperance movement fifty years ago. How far the success of that movement had been might be judged from the fact that in his country the consumption of alcohol had been brought down to about a fourth per head of the population compared with what it was seventy years ago.

SERVIA.—Dr. Milos G. Popovic, Belgrade: J'ai l'honneur de saluer le Congrès au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie. La lutte contre l'alcoolisme en Serbie est récente, mais elle est fondée sur les principes de l'abstinence totale et menée principalement dans les écoles et dans l'université. Cette lutte est d'autant plus nécessaire chez nous, que la Serbie, étant un petit pays et se trouvant dans des conditions géographiques et politiques spéciales, a besoin de faire tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour assurer la vigueur morale et physique du peuple, vigueur qui seule a maintenu à travers des siècles de domination étrangère et qui pourra seule maintenir à l'avenir les caractères distinctifs de la nationalité et l'existence même du peuple serbe. Je suis heureux de pouvoir m'associer aux travaux du Congrès et rechercher, avec ses membres distingués ici présents, les moyens les plus efficaces pour combattre notre ennemi commun, qui est l'ennemi de la civilisation et du progrès.

SWEDEN.—Bishop K. H. G. von Schéele, D.D., M.R.: It gives to myself and my colleague great pleasure to have the honour of presenting respectful and hearty compliments on behalf of the Swedish Government in the name of the Swedish people. For the same purpose four of us present Swedes also are sent officially as representatives of the Temperance Group of the Swedish Parliament, to which more than the half of all members of the Second Chamber belong. Hereby I have, as deputy of the Swedish Society for Temperance and National Education, to convey most kind regards. The Congress last met in a small country, the character of which, as well as historical traditions, nevertheless claim no little share and consequent responsibility in the culture of the world. But we never deny that the carrying out even of such plans often depends upon material resources that only great nations have at their command. Already, because of that undeniable fact, the Swedes, as impulsive for temperance, rejoice at this meeting in the far-famed capital of this powerful and wealthy land. To the hopeful expectations that influential circumstances ought to make may be added that in the great, noble English people we greet a nation related to us, to which with pride and love we look up to as to a mighty and faithful ally. Last, but not least, we have to give you, English ladies and gentlemen, our cordial thanks for the kind invitation that your representative in Stockholm forwarded to us two years ago, and that since has been repeated in a most courteous and friendly way. We congratulate you all on the brilliant commencement of this meeting, invoking God's rich blessing to its happy continuation, hoping to earn from it grand results for the future as well as for the present generation.

The United States.—The Hon. G. F. Cotterill, State Senator, of Washington, refused to be called a foreign delegate. "We in America are with you and of you. To a large extent we are of common blood, speak the same language, have the same ideals, are working towards the same end. May God keep the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes ever flying together in peace and harmony." Mr. Cotterill said that as long ago as 1812 a temperance organisation was formed in America, and that the United States had never recognised any vested rights in the drink traffic.

The representatives from Belgium, Italy, Mexico and Russia failed to respond to their names, but on behalf of British Colonial Governments brief speeches were made by the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G., for the Australian Commonwealth; the Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., for Queensland; Mr. W. J. P. Giddings, F.J.I., for South Australia; Dr. W. L. Manners, for Southern Nigeria; and Dr. H. L. Clare, for the Trinidad Government; there being also present on the platform delegates from the Governments of the Bahamas, Ceylon, the East African Protectorate, the Gold Coast, Hong Kong and Jamaica, along with official representatives of the British India Office, the Army Board and the Admiralty, the Board of Education, the Home and Colonial Offices and the Local Government Board.

SOME MESSAGES TO THE CONGRESS.

Numerous cordial greetings were conveyed by telegrams or letter, or personally in some cases, from valued colleagues in different countries. Space does not permit of more than mention of them. Bishop von Schéele brought greetings from the Swedish Society for the Promotion of Temperance and Popular Education, which was founded in the year 1837! The Swedish Teetotal Society of Railwaymen sent a wire, as did also the friends of Temperance Restaurants in München, and Professor Sabbadini, of Trieste. A message from Riga emphasized the opinion of the Lettish Abstainers' Unions that united action to influence the "workmen-class" is the duty of the nations. An interesting greeting was from Dr. Merille de Colleville, one of the pre-congress pioneers, and a striking protest from Judge Propert on behalf of the Hamburg Federation against Alcoholism, that "the struggle against alcohol is the struggle against alcohol capital," was enforced by citing the action of British, American, French and German liquor-makers, and by warnings against the formation of an International Ring, the pressure of which Trust the peoples of the earth were already beginning to feel. Perhaps the most significant message of all was that presented by Herr Franziskus Hähnel, on behalf of his Temperance *confrères* in Germany, reciprocating in cordial terms a "Message of Peace" which he had received from a great gathering of Britishers present the previous Easter in the English Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. Needless to say, Herr Hähnel's greeting was received with great enthusiasm by the Congress.

THE EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.



EXHIBIT OF SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL SLIDES AND LANTERN APPARATUS.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION FROM THE TOP OF THE ENTRANCE STAIRS.

THE EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.



British Section: Societies' Exhibits, Publications, Etc.



Foreign Section: Educational and Scientific Charts and Diagrams.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"WHAT a revelation!" "It is a wonderful Exhibition!" "Really, I had no idea such a variety of Temperance ammunition existed!" Such were the remarks of visitors to the North Gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, during the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, July 19th to 24th, 1909. Even old workers expressed surprise at the vast array of literature, diagrams, lantern slides, photographs, chemical apparatus, banners, medals, non-alcoholic beverages, catering appliances, and other articles, that had been gathered together from many countries.

The Exhibition was formally opened by the Very Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D., Dean of Hereford, who said that the variety and extent of the exhibits gave some idea of the immense amount of work that was being done all over the civilised world to educate the young in the principles of Hygiene and Temperance, and to lift up those who had fallen under the influence of strong drink. "I remember," said the Dean, "when these congresses were started, and am one of the few here who were at the first Congress in 1885. It was a small gathering, and the majority of the medical men present were against total abstinence and in favour of moderation. Now we have gone on learning—even doctors can learn, as we have found out—and when the Congress met at Budapest a majority of doctors were for total abstinence and a minority for moderation. So also it was at Stockholm. This was the outcome of teaching given by Bands of Hope as well as by scientific medical professors. We have got to be more scientific and instructive in our Bands of Hope than we used to be. Once the great difficulty was to keep Band of Hope children quiet, and it usually had to be done by stories, and there was very little learning, but these diagrams and books and apparatus show the immense educational work that is being done, not in this country only but all over the civilised world. It is a great pity we cannot educate not Band of Hope children only, but members of the Legislature—especially of the Upper House. If only we could get them here with competent guides—one of our clever ladies perhaps—I am sure they would learn a great deal they

don't yet know. Allusion had been made to the early work in America, begun by Dr. Benjamin Rush, who first called attention to the harm done by alcoholic liquors. A beginning was then made, and that work has been continued ever since by the medical faculty. Not many years ago a petition was presented to the British Government, signed by 15,000 medical men, urging the necessity of compulsory instruction in temperance in elementary and secondary schools; and I hope the day is not far off when it will be compulsorily taught in all schools. That is the case in Australia, in America, and other countries. Why is old England getting so slack—why is England beaten at cricket by the Australians, at golf by America, and on the river at Henley by the Belgians? But we want educated leaders with authority in the legislative domain. We go struggling on, meeting with opposition from those who ought to show us every sympathy."

Short speeches were made by Miss Dillon (in French), Miss C. A. Gray (in German), the Bishop of Croydon, Mr. Frederic Smith, Mr. J. Malins, and Mr. Judson Bonner, the Hon. Secretary and Organiser of the Exhibition. The last-named compared the present extensive collection with the earlier ones in which he had taken part, commencing at Basle, in 1895, with a very humble display, and assuming more important dimensions at the later Congresses in Vienna, Bremen, Budapest and Stockholm. He acknowledged the co-operation of the great national organisations in Germany, Switzerland, France and Holland, and of the many British societies, who had readily sent their contributions to that grand array of Temperance ammunition.

The London workers were specially invited on Tuesday and Friday evenings, when they were welcomed by Mr. John T. Rae (Hon. Secretary of the Congress), on behalf of the Committee, and addressed briefly by Mr. Charles Wakely, Rev. W. Mottram, and Mr. Duncan Milligan. The various exhibits were explained by Mr. Bonner; Herr Franziskus Hähnel describing those from Germany and Switzerland, and Dr. J. van Rees those from Holland.

The productions of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union first met the visitor's gaze. Its beautiful display of lantern slides proved a great attraction, and the walls were covered with its fine charts and diagrams. A goodly array of lantern and chemical apparatus, books, cards, medals, registers, etc., filled the tables, and a number of handsome banners helped to give brightness to the scene. Mr. R. J. James, of London House Yard, made an effective show of his Temperance publications, as did also the Onward Publishing Office, with its pledge cards, medals, banners, lanterns and

slides. Temperance music and the Bilhorn portable organs were shown by Messrs. Nicholson & Sons. Messrs. Partridge & Co. made a good display with their Temperance and devotional books for prizes, etc., and the ever-popular *Band of Hope Review*. The Methodist Publishing House (Robert Culley) showed requisites for Bands of Hope, Temperance Societies, etc. One of the most prominent stalls was that of the Church of England Temperance Society, bearing a fine collection of books, tracts, cards, badges and music, with two handsome challenge shields.

The following British Societies contributed specimens of their publications: National British Women's Temperance Association, Women's Total Abstinence Union, National Temperance League, United Kingdom Alliance, Young Abstainers' Union, British Temperance League, Friends' Temperance Union, Irish Temperance League, British Medical Temperance Association, Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage, London Temperance Hospital, Order of the Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Rechabites, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, World's Prohibition Confederation, and Royal Army Temperance Association. This important society also showed its fine Prize Shield for Firing, and the splendid "Conrad Dillon" Challenge Plate—held by the Infantry Battalion having the highest percentage of abstainers; also the Arcanum Beverage Fountain, a novel device for supplying various non-alcoholic drinks to the soldiers.

There were exhibits of an international character from the Railway Temperance Union, the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions, the Scientific Temperance Federation (U.S.A.), and the International Order of Good Templars, whose stand was especially attractive, with its comprehensive collection of publications, regalia, emblems, etc., from many lands; its challenge shields, and its photographs and plans of lodge buildings and temperance restaurants belonging to the Order.

Considerable interest was shown in the display of posters used in the recent Licensing Bill campaign, published by the Temperance Legislation League, the Leicestershire and District Temperance Union, the United Kingdom Alliance, the Church of England Temperance Society, and the Central Temperance Book Room. A number of specimens of the posters issued by various municipal authorities, containing warnings against alcohol, were also on view.

Foreign countries occupied fully half the Exhibition. Germany was very much in evidence. The German Federation against Alcoholism had sent a part of its Travelling Exhibition, being the issues of nineteen of its thirty-four societies. It comprised litera-

ture, illustrative appliances, specimens of Press communications and of humorous cartoons, models, diagrams, chemical apparatus, etc. The thorough covering of the ground by German organisations was evidenced by the fact that these exhibits came from societies of women, pastors, teachers, philologists, doctors, merchants, railway and Post Office servants, naval men, students, Good Templars, Catholics, and others.

Switzerland was represented by an extensive display, gathered together by Dr. Hercod, of the International Temperance Bureau. One striking feature was the series of 54 graphic diagrams and charts on the alcohol question, compiled by Messrs. Stump and Willenegger, of Zurich.

Temperance catering occupied about a third of the gallery. Messrs. Summerling & Co. had a brilliant collection of urns and other utensils for refreshment houses, with a model kitchen. Beverages were represented by the following: Cocoas—Messrs. Fry & Sons, Theinhardt's Food Co. ("Hygiama"), and Mr. A. Wander ("Ovaltine"); Non-Alcoholic Wines—Messrs. Frank Wright, Mundy & Co., Dr. Karl Yung (Lorch Rhine Wine), Dr. Dinshah Ghadiali (Swiss Alcohol-free Wine), J. Zondag, the Hague (Fruit Syrups). Kops Brewery had a fine show of Kops Ale, Zoedone, and fruit essences: and Messrs. Dowden's, Ltd., were to the fore with their Non-Alcoholic Cyder. Grape preserves were also shown by Messrs. Becker, Maggetti & Co., of Locarno. The Church of England Temperance Society's Coffee Cart, for use at races, fairs, etc., was on view; and photos of the Temperance Refreshment Houses and Coffee Stands of the Irish Temperance League. The "J.P." Pearce's Restaurants Co. supplied teas and light refreshments.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Were taken on several occasions during the Congress, of which copies are given in this volume. The principal group is that occupying the steps leading to the Grand Entrance to the Imperial Institute, on Wednesday morning, July 21st, a fine reproduction of this in silver print, or platinotype, is published by the Press Studio, 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C., other photographs were taken by the London Stereoscopic Co., Regent Street, London, W., of the Garden Party at the Grosvenor River Club. Prices on application to the Studios.



Press Studio.] OFFICIAL GROUP ON THE GRAND STAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. [2, *Creed Lane, E.C.*



London Stereoscopic] GROUP AT THE GROSVENOR RIVER CLUB, HENLEY-ON-THAMES *[Company, Limited.*

PART II.

THE PAPERS AND SPEECHES

DELIVERED IN

THE GENERAL MEETINGS,

AND AT SPECIAL SITTINGS,

WITH

THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Summaries of the following papers in the two languages used at the Congress other than that in which the paper was delivered and is herein printed, appear in Appendices I., II., and III., to be found at the end of the section devoted to the Scientific Work of the Congress.

THE PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM BY MEANS OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE YOUNG.

ON Tuesday, the 20th July, meetings were held, presided over in the morning by the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford and by Dr. K. H. G. de Scheele, M.R. Bishop of Gothland, and in the afternoon by Mr. J. Bystrom, M.P., of Stockholm. At these sessions the subject of " The Prevention of Alcoholism by means of the Education and Training of the Young " was considered.

It was pleasing to note that amongst the many subjects submitted to the Congress particular value was set upon those relating to the right training of children. The truth that " Prevention is better than cure " was strongly emphasised in regard to the question of alcoholism, and the discussions of the various papers were characterised by great earnestness. All the speakers in this section agreed that the surest means for arresting national intemperance was the wide dissemination of scientific information regarding the nature and properties of alcohol, and the provision of suitable education, not only in elementary schools, but also in schools of higher grade as well as in Juvenile Temperance Societies.

The main trend of the discussions went to show that the child thus taught to apprehend the dangers of alcohol is more likely as a future citizen to be on his guard against the perils of its use, and is less liable to yield to other debasing influences, often concomitant with alcohol, and which lower the social standard. Thus the Temperance instruction of the child was shown to strengthen and raise those ideals of life which are essential to national progress and to national stability.

Two of the papers contained a rapid survey of the organisation and progress of Temperance teaching in juvenile societies and in schools throughout the world. Particular attention was drawn to the remarkable development of such teaching in the schools of the

United States, and to the wonderful growth of Band of Hope and other juvenile Temperance organisations in the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, it was shown, in regard to some continental countries, that hereditary taint and bad environment, coupled with the criminal neglect of the adolescent in the home during the fateful years between childhood and manhood, presented problems of very great difficulty—problems which could only be solved by securing the sympathy and deep conviction of the teacher, who therefore should be well grounded in the knowledge of the physical, moral, domestic and national evils resulting from alcoholism.

In discussing the subject of compulsory, as compared with voluntary, teaching, several speakers claimed for voluntary effort, by means of abstinence societies, that it had proved more real and effective, because it created a greater enthusiasm and a more genuine interest in the solution of the alcohol problem, which, as was shown by alarming statistics in relation to child-drinking, involved the demoralisation of thousands of young people, ruin to the home, and disaster to the national life.

Whilst the deliberations at these conferences presented material for serious consideration and apprehension, the proceedings yet gave much ground for hopefulness and confidence for the future. It is hoped that the discussions, translated into practical action, may result in the saving of the childhood of the present and the manhood and womanhood of the future from the debasing and enslaving vice of Intemperance.

CHARLES WAKELY,
Convener.

THE RELATION OF JUVENILE TEMPERANCE TEACHING TO NATIONAL PROGRESS.

By CORA FRANCES STODDARD, Boston, U.S.A.

THE theme of the ideal state has long fascinated social and political philosophers. Plato saw it as the embodiment of wisdom, courage, unity and justice. Cicero, St. Augustine, Sir Thomas More, Dante, and modern constitution-makers have given us visions, according to their times and the progress of civilisation, of the state wherein there shall be not merely a safe commerce and a common defence, but tranquillity, order, and the highest welfare of the individual. The history of civilisation is largely the history of the struggle to realise the "glories of the possible" in the individual and social life of the human race.

Beneath the strivings for material supremacy in this twentieth century we are beginning to comprehend the fact that nations are great, not by their wealth of mines, forests and acres, not by their commerce on land and sea, not by their armies and navies counted by regiments and battleships. Nations are great as their people are strong and skilled in mind and body, self-controlled, wise, just, and free in the opportunity to make of themselves the most possible within the limits of their "brother people's weal." The real progress of a nation is thus the action and reaction of the true life and purposes of its men and women.

Partly as a sequence of this conception of national life, has come in recent years a higher valuation of childhood. We hear much of the conservation of *natural* resources. But the care and training of the child are the conservation of *national* resources. "Each child," as Ex-President Roosevelt recently said, "represents a potential addition to the productive capacity and enlightened citizenship of the nation, or, if allowed to suffer, a potential addition to the destructive forces of the community."

If national life is to be sound and national progress constant, the Temperance training of the child must therefore receive our most profound attention. I need not remind this audience that across the ideals of high national life, alcohol cuts a destructive way in its waste of physical vigour, of ability to achieve, of beauty and strength of moral purpose. What, then, may the Temperance training of the child reasonably be expected to contribute to national progress?

RAISING THE LEVEL OF SOBRIETY.

First of all, it tends to increase sobriety, and I say this realising fully that sobriety is a means, not an end. Sobriety gives a man a

fair chance to develop his powers to their utmost capacity. It eliminates certain obstacles from the way of progress, and therefore in so far as the Temperance education of the youth tends to increase sobriety, it is making possible increased soundness of national life.

Inquiries in Great Britain a few years ago showed that among the adults engaged in active Temperance work, a very large proportion had Temperance instruction in youth, that of the children taught in Temperance societies, from 50 to 90 per cent. remained abstainers, and that with most of those who did not remain absolute abstainers, the effect of the teaching was to make them temperate and well-conducted members of society.

Similar instances might be cited from other nations. Yet not all Temperance teaching will immediately yield visible results for good. It is of varying quantity and quality. In some cases it results in lifelong abstinence, in others in greater sobriety than otherwise probable. Often it brings a more sympathetic understanding of the efforts to do away with the drink habit and traffic. It may show itself in responsiveness to the proper training of the second generation in habits of abstinence and in personal influence against the formation of any drink habit by youth. The fruit of education always ripens slowly. But into the life of the man and the woman who have been taught the truth about alcoholic drinks as revealed by science, there comes an influence which, consciously or not, must modify and change, to a certain degree, their attitude towards the use of intoxicants.

Practical Results of Sobriety.

Unquestionably this explains the rising level of sobriety observable in the nations where juvenile Temperance instruction has gone on longest.

A marvellous change has taken place in the drink habit in the past century. In the United States, for instance, it is true that the consumption of drink has reached a high per capita mark, despite the vigorous Temperance work, including education, though the increase is readily explainable when the conditions of population and the energy of the liquor-sellers are understood. There is, nevertheless, a tremendous gain, universally admitted, in the sobriety of the people as a whole.

It may be truthfully said, for example, that the growing demands of business for sober or completely abstaining employees have followed education of youth in the facts showing how drink tends to impair efficiency and reliability. A generation of employers has been reared who not only have an *idea*, as had their

fathers, that drink makes a poor workman, but, taught by the facts of science, they now *know* the definite risk and loss incurred by the employer in many kinds of business if his employees drink even moderately. The result is that there are said to be in the United States over 2,000,000 positions closed to the man who drinks.

Twenty-three years ago (in 1886), when the Federal Temperance education law was pending in the United States Congress, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the honoured apostle of public school scientific Temperance instruction, voiced these prophetic words: "The day is surely coming in America when from the school-houses on the hill-tops and in the valleys all over the land will come the trained haters of alcohol to pour a whole Niagara of ballots upon the saloon." We believe we see the dawn of that day in America. Under the influence of the teaching in juvenile Temperance societies, of the Sunday Schools, but especially of the public schools, which are the only agency reaching all classes and conditions of pupils—the great agency by which we can train that majority which in a government of the people must be convinced before we can sweep away a great evil—"a new generation has grown up which has found that alcoholic drinks are not necessary to health or happiness,"[1] and "the evils of intemperance are now being fought intelligently because there has come to the polls a generation of voters who have been instructed systematically that alcohol is injurious."[2]

Personal Factors in National Progress.

The citizen should be an asset of the nation, not a liability. Health, efficiency, wise economy, brotherliness, morality—these are qualifications which the twentieth century demands of patriotic sons and daughters of the nations in their struggle upward toward the realisation of the ideal state.

Health and Efficiency.

The individual who does not burden his *health* with the perils of drink, other things being equal, can accomplish more for his generation, has more years to give to the production of a sound social order, and therefore makes a larger return for the training given him in youth. For evidence of this we need not go beyond the well-established statistics of life insurance. There is woeful waste of social resources when the nation rears a man who by the use of drink ignorantly shortens his period of productivity and usefulness. Nothing is more definitely settled than that the beverage use of alcohol tends to impair the efficiency which is essential to national

[1] Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, in *The Outlook*, August, 1908.

[2] Prof. Edw. T. Devine, in *Charities and the Commons*, January 25, 1908.

progress in every direction. The conservation of social energy, therefore, demands that not only should every boy and girl be taught to train and use their abilities; they should be taught the truth about the habit-forming power of alcohol and the dangers in its use. They should be taught to protect their health, strength, endurance, skill, and self-control from harmful agents like alcohol. Thus only will they be equal to the demands and opportunities of modern life, able to build surely the foundations of the nation's prosperity, to meet commandingly the emergencies with which a constantly changing social and economic order confronts them. This is no mere dream. It is proven by the testimonies of hundreds of men in all pursuits of active life, who almost invariably name sobriety as one of the essentials of highest success; and investigation has repeatedly shown that the foundations of such sobriety in a very large majority of cases were laid in the training received in childhood or youth.

Productivity.

What modern civilisation might be able to accomplish in the wise use of its productive powers if these were not wasted or diverted from their proper channels by the use of drink, we have never yet been able to prove on a large scale. But experience in limited sections seems to indicate that if the money spent in drink, which enriches a few and returns to labour a relatively smaller amount than other products of toil, were expended instead for the necessities and simple luxuries of life, the wheels of industry would be speeded, and would not, as now, lose power at every turn because of the stupendous waste of a nation's resources in drink and its attendant evils.

Hence every man who is trained to sobriety is doubly valuable to the nation, since he is likely to become, not only an efficient user and developer of national resources, but at the same time he cuts down by so much a wasteful loss in national productivity.

Relation of Alcohol to Social Service.

But beyond personal and economic considerations lies the welfare of society and the race. The world is astir with strivings toward social uplift. Kindliness and helpfulness were never more regnant than to-day. Yet on every hand we come upon the subtle influence of alcohol as it contributes to social misery, and at the same time blunts the individual's sense of social responsibility, so that he is careless of the effects of his own actions upon his family, upon public order, and upon the welfare of the race.

On the other hand, the imposing position that the drink habit and traffic hold in our complex social order tends to dull the personal and

civic conscience of many a man and woman to the strategic importance of the efforts to minimise or remove the social ills engendered by the beverage use of alcohol and kindred evils.

Intelligence as to the truth about alcohol brings a comprehension of its practical relations to other social problems. It is therefore essential in the equipment of the men and women who, in the years before us, are to meet adequately the increasing demands of their age for human betterment.

Influence of Temperance Education on General Morality.

Whether we regard alcohol as cause or effect of many of the ills with which society is afflicted, it is in either case a link in a vicious circle of social misery and of sub-normal moral sensibility which reacts unfavourably upon society. Thus the individual who is early led to apprehend the perils of alcohol, not only to himself but to those around him and to those who come after him, will be less liable to yield to debasing temptations which are frequently concomitants of the use of alcohol, and which are part of the tribute to drink which the nation pays in the gold of priceless manhood.

Education as a Factor in Forestalling National Decline.

The finer qualities of moral sensitiveness and the possibilities of spiritual development are said to be the last which come into play in human evolution. On the other hand, they are the first to be sacrificed to degrading influences, among which none acts more surely than alcohol. All history warns us that material wealth and high intellectuality will not prevent the moral and social bankruptcy of a nation of low spiritual ideals, that upon the strength and purity of these ideals depends the nation's progress—nay, more, its perpetuity.

Teach the youth of to-day the truth about alcohol and kindred drugs; teach them to cherish the noblest in personal and national life; teach them to keep themselves free from all that destroys or debases the highest capacities with which they are endowed; teach them to find the joy of life in the use of these powers rather than at the low level of sense gratification, and by so much is national life enriched, and the race set a long way on its course of upward progress. And, further, if youth of this and succeeding generations are taught to realise the importance of an undrugged brain, it may be theirs to solve with these clear brains and a quickened social conscience the problem, unmastered by the civilisations of the past, of how to detect and destroy in the germ influences which, allowed to mature, cause national decline.

Importance of Early Instruction.

Socrates, when asked how he would secure properly trained citizens for his ideal state, replied, you will remember, that he would send away into the country all those who were more than ten years of age and begin with those who were left. The principle of the advice is sound when applied to the modern alcohol question in its relation to national progress. Much Temperance instruction brings small results because it is begun too late. Temptation and example exert their influence early in the lives of thousands. An inquiry by a physician in one of the larger American hospitals as to the age when the use of drink was begun by alcoholic patients, showed that in the 275 cases investigated, nearly one-third (30 per cent.) began to drink before sixteen years of age, and over two-thirds (68 per cent.) began before twenty-one years of age. If these statistics are representative, they indicate clearly that Temperance training to be effective must be begun early and carried on thoroughly and systematically through childhood and youth, with devotion to the highest conceptions of human life and patriotic duty.

Temperance Education a Hopeful Work of Prevention.

The nations of to-morrow are already here. With us of to-day rests the responsibility for determining what shall be the future progress or decay of these nations by the training or the neglect of their millions of children that at this moment are in the home or in the schoolroom. Temperance education of youth cannot do all in solving the alcohol problem, but the problem cannot be solved without that education.

The keynote of current medical science is prophylaxis. Prevention is a rising note in nearly all the great struggles against social misery. The Past said, "Cure these ills." The Present cries, "Prevent them."

Thus the Temperance education of youth is linked with the great modern forward movements for humanity in the hopeful, constructive efforts of prevention. It works, not under the shadow of a drink-caused misery or a drink-wrecked life, but upon the beauty and strength and hope of youth. Its aim is not the survival of the unfit, which at best are a social burden, but the preservation and strengthening of the fit. Its rewards are not the scarred and patched, though sometimes-saved wrecks of life, but the power and courage and majesty of life, trained to pursue, unhampered by degenerating habits, its own noble ends and the common weal.

ALKOHOLGEGNERISCHE UNTERWEISUNG IN DEN SCHULEN DER VERSCHIEDENEN LÄNDER.

Von Generalsekretär I. GONSER, Berlin.

WER in den landesüblichen Trinkanschauungen und Trinksitten gross und alt geworden ist, wird sich immer schwer zur Aenderung seiner Auffassung, noch schwerer zur Aenderung seiner Lebenshaltung entschliessen. Es ist aussichtsvoller, bei der Jugend einzusetzen und das, was heute Wissenschaft und Erfahrung über die Alkoholfrage lehren, den Kindern und dem heranwachsenden Geschlechte durch Aufklärung und Erziehung beizubringen. Es ist leichter und notwendiger, vorzubeugen, als später zu bessern und zu heilen. Mit vollstem Rechte haben deshalb alle alkoholgegnerischen Vereine in allen Ländern ihr Hauptaugenmerk auf die Frage gerichtet: Was muss und was kann gegenüber der Jugend geschehen? Wie kann die Schule in den Dienst unserer Bestrebungen gestellt werden? Das, was bis heute in den verschiedenen Ländern auf diesem Gebiete geschehen ist und erreicht wurde, bietet ein Spiegelbild der Arbeiten und Erfolge der alkoholgegnerischen Vereine überhaupt: je mehr es den einzelnen Vereinen gelungen ist, überhaupt Einfluss auf die öffentliche Meinung und die öffentlichen Verhältnisse ihres Landes zu gewinnen, um so grösser sind auch die Fortschritte in der Lösung der Aufgabe einer planmässigen, zielbewussten und von modernen Grundsätzen getragenen Belehrung der Jugend in der Schule.

Was geschieht in der Gegenwart in den Schulen der verschiedenen Länder?

Mit Freude unterzog ich mich der Aufgabe, eine Beantwortung dieser Frage zu versuchen. Es ist ein Versuch, da eine alle Länder umfassende Arbeit aus neuester Zeit nicht vorlag und deshalb das Material mühsam zusammengesucht werden musste. In den folgenden Ausführungen werden manche Lücken, auch manche Irrtümer zu finden sein, die, wie ich hoffe, bei der weiteren Bearbeitung des Themas durch gütige Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen, um die ich schon jetzt höflich bitte, ausgefüllt bezw. beseitigt werden können. Die Frage, was materiell im Unterricht in den verschiedenen Ländern geboten wird, habe ich vollständig ausgeschaltet. Eine solche Darstellung bei zeitlicher Beschränkung zu geben, würde schlechterdings nicht möglich gewesen sein. Ich habe mich vielmehr darauf beschränkt, an der Hand bestimmter

Fragen den Rahmen festzustellen, innerhalb dessen die alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung und Erziehung der Jugend in den verschiedenen Ländern sich vollzieht. *Aller Kritik, aller Werturteile* werde ich mich enthalten, werde vielmehr nur das Tatsachenmaterial aus den verschiedenen Ländern nebeneinanderstellen, soweit ich es eben bekommen konnte, und kann es im übrigen getrost den verehrten Zuhörern und Lesern überlassen, nunmehr zu prüfen, wie weit voran oder wie weit zurück die einzelnen Länder sind, was sie von anderen noch lernen können und lernen müssen.

Im Folgenden wird immer die Frage vorangestellt ; darauf folgen die Antworten aus den verschiedenen Ländern.

I. Sind schon Erhebungen über den Alkoholgenuss der Schulkinder in grösseren Schulkomplexen gemacht worden : 1. vonseiten der Behörden ; 2. von anderen Seiten ? Wann und wo ?

Erhebungen über den Alkoholgenuss der Schulkinder (in welchem Umfange geniessen schon Schulkinder geistige Getränke? Wie viele Schulkinder in den einzelnen Jahrgängen ? Welcherlei geistige Getränke ? In welchen Quantitäten ?) wurden veranstaltet in Deutschland, England, Italien, in den Niederlanden, in Oesterreich-Ungarn, Russland, in der Schweiz, in Serbien und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

Diese Erhebungen wurden veranstaltet :

Von Behörden und amtlichen Stellen (auf deren Veranlassung oder mit deren Genehmigung) :

in Deutschland : z. B. 1905 in Berlin (Schulärzte), 1904 in München (Privatdozent der Universität), 1903 in Rottenburg a.N., Württemberg (Oberamtsarzt im Einverständnis mit den Bezirksschulinspektoren), 1906 in Braunschweig (Magistrat), 1906 in Meiningen (Schularztverwaltung) ;

in Oesterreich-Ungarn : 1901 in Steiermark (Landesschulrat), 1907 in Ungarn im ganzen Land (Kgl. Ungar. Minist. des Innern, Budapest) ;

in Serbien : 1907 in Belgrad (Schulärzte).

Von alkoholgegnerischen Vereinen :

in Deutschland : 1899 vom Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer in den verschiedensten Teilen Deutschlands, 1896 im Grossherzogtum Baden vom Badischen Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke ;

in Italien : 1908 von der Volksvereinigung gegen den Alkoholismus in Mailand ;

in den Niederlanden : 1903 vom Holländischen Verein abstinenter

Lehrer (diese Enquête wurde von der Regierung mit 300 Gulden unterstützt);

in Russland: 1909 vom Leiter der Antialkoholausstellung in Moskau;

in der Schweiz: 1900 vom Schweizerischen Verein abstinenter Lehrer und 1904 vom Schweizerischen Abstinenzsekretariat in Lausanne.

Von privater Seite (meist Lehrer):

in Deutschland (Preussen, Sachsen, Württemberg, Thüringen); in Griechenland für Athen; in Oesterreich (1901 in Wien); in Russland (St. Petersburg); in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

II. Wird alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung in besonderen Unterrichtsstunden obligatorisch erteilt: 1. in den Volksschulen; 2. in den höheren Schulen? Seit wann, in wie vielen Wochen-, bezw. Jahresstunden, in welchen Schuljahren?

In besonderen Unterrichtsstunden, also nicht eingeschoben in oder angehängt an andere Unterrichtsgegenstände wird die alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung obligatorisch erteilt:

1. in den Volksschulen:

in Belgien: laut Erlass des Unterrichtsministers von 1898: eine halbe Stunde wöchentlich in jeder Klasse;

in Dänemark wird z. Z. ein Nüchternheitsgesetz, das Bestimmungen über einen obligatorischen und allgemeinen Antialkoholunterricht enthält, vom Reichstag behandelt (gesetzliche Kraft hat es noch nicht);

in Deutschland: nur vereinzelt, z. B. in Oldenburg (seit 1905, 2 Stunden jährlich in der Oberstufe), in Meiningen (seit 1906, monatlich 1 Stunde, im 5.—8. Schuljahr);

in England macht jede Grafschafts- oder andere Lokal-Schulbehörde ihren eigenen Lehrplan. Die Praxis betreffend den Antialkoholunterricht ist daher verschieden. Einige Grafschaften haben besondere Lehrer und besondere Stunden für den Temperenzunterricht bestimmt; auch die grösseren und einflussreicheren Schulbehörden Schottlands, wie z. B. die in Edinburg, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Govan, Paisley, Greenock und viele der kleineren haben den Temperenzunterricht in den Lehrplan aufgenommen. Im grossen ganzen ersetzt aber in England die Privatinitiative die staatlichen Gesetze (siehe III). In den meisten englischen Kolonien ist der Antialkoholunterricht obligatorisch, z. B. in Kanada, Viktoria (Australien), Neuseeland;

in Rumänien: seit 1897;

in Schweden : seit Gesetz vom 4. November 1892 ; Schuljahr und Stundenzahl verschieden ;

in der Schweiz : nur vereinzelt, z. B. in Genf seit September 1907, in La Chaux de Fonds, in der Kantonsschule in Solothurn (einmal im Jahre wird ein alkoholgegnerisches Thema den Schülern der pädagogischen Abteilung als Aufsatz gegeben) ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten : in allen öffentlichen Schulen der 45 Unionsstaaten wird Antialkoholunterricht erteilt. 1882 erschien das erste Gesetz im Staate Vermont, das allgemeinen Unterricht in Hygiene und Physiologie mit Berücksichtigung der alkoholischen Getränke verlangte. Die anderen Staaten folgten rasch. 1902 hat der letzte Staat den Antialkoholunterricht gesetzlich eingeführt. Der Unterricht wird erteilt : während der ersten 3 Jahre wöchentlich 3 Lektionen während 10 Wochen eines jeden Schuljahres ; in den folgenden 5 Jahren wöchentlich 4 Lektionen während 10 Wochen des Schuljahres. Der Antialkoholunterricht, wie man ihn in Nordamerika auffasst, ist ein Teil des Physiologie-Unterrichts oder genauer der Gesundheitslehre. (Hierin unterscheidet sich Amerika von anderen Ländern, besonders von Frankreich, wo dieser Unterricht im Rechnen, Lesen, Aufsatz erteilt wird) ;

2. in den höheren Schulen :

in Deutschland : in Meiningen seit 1906 in den oberen Klassen ;

in England : nur durch private Initiative (siehe III). In den englischen Kolonien in Nordamerika wird beim Eintritt in die höheren Schulen ein besonderes Examen in der Hygiene des Alkoholismus verlangt. (Auch in den Lehrerseminaren dort nimmt der Antialkoholunterricht einen wichtigen Platz ein) ;

in Norwegen : seit 27. Juli 1896, etwa 5 Stunden jährlich im 9. und 10. Schuljahr (15jährige Schüler) ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : wie in den Volksschulen (siehe dort). Dazu kommt der obligatorische Unterricht im ersten Jahr der Hochschule.

III. Wird die alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung gelegentlich erteilt : 1. in den Volksschulen ; 2. in den höheren Schulen ? In welchen Klassen ? In welchen Schulfächern ?

Nicht in besonderen, im Lehrplan aufgeführten Stunden, sondern im Anschluss an andere Unterrichtsgegenstände ist die alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung teils in amtlichen Lehrplänen vorgesehen, teils durch besondere Erlasse der Schulbehörden angeordnet :

1. in den Volksschulen :

in Dänemark : einzelne grössere Kommunen (z. B. Kopenhagen) haben Instruktionen erlassen, nach welchen in der obersten Klasse

der Volksschule besondere Stunden für Gesundheitslehre und insbesondere über die Gefährlichkeit des Alkoholgenusses gegeben werden. (Da ein Viertel der Lehrer und Prediger abstinent sind, wird häufig, besonders in den oberen Klassen, antialkoholische Belehrung im Unterricht gegeben);

in Deutschland: Preussen: laut Erlass des Ministers der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten vom 31. Januar 1902 soll in den preussischen Volksschulen antialkoholische Unterweisung gelegentlich im Unterricht gegeben werden. Stundenzahl und Schuljahr sind in den Lehrplänen der einzelnen Provinzen verschieden angeordnet;

Bayern: laut Erlass des Staatsministeriums des Innern für Kirchen- und Schulangelegenheiten von 1903 wird in Bayern "in angemessener Weise im Anschluss an den Unterricht über die nachteiligen Folgen der Trunksucht vom moralischen, gesundheitlichen und wirtschaftlichen Standpunkt gelehrt";

Sachsen: gelegentliche Belehrung laut Erlass von 1902;

Württemberg: der Konsistorial-Erlass vom 11. Dezember 1903 fordert, dass in allen Volksschulklassen für Schüler vom 11.—14. Lebensjahr im Monat Mai 1-2 Stunden im Religions- und Naturkunde-Unterricht über die Alkoholfrage gelehrt wird im Anschluss an das Alkoholmerkblatt des K. Gesundheitsamts, in der Allgem. Fortbildungsschule 1 Stunde im November desgleichen.

In der Mehrzahl der anderen Bundesstaaten ist gelegentliche antialkoholische Belehrung behördlich angeordnet oder wird tatsächlich von den Lehrern aus eigener Initiative ausgeübt;

in England: die oberste Schulbehörde empfiehlt, dass wenigstens in 3 Stunden jährlich antialkoholische Belehrung jedem Kinde gegeben wird, seinem Alter und dem Stand des Unterrichts entsprechend. Bis jetzt ersetzten oder ergänzten die Bemühungen der alkoholgegnerischen Vereine die staatlichen Gesetze. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union (Hoffnungsbund) unternimmt diese Belehrung. Nach dem letzten Bericht des Generalsekretärs Mr. Wakely gehören der Vereinigung 3½ Millionen Kinder an. Schon 1877 fing dieser Hoffnungsbund mit regelmässigen Vorträgen in den Schulen Londons an. Bald dehnte sich seine Tätigkeit auf die Provinzen aus. Jetzt stehen 17 Wanderredner im Dienste des Hoffnungsbundes. Als School-Scheme (Schulplan) wird diese Vortragstätigkeit in England bezeichnet. In den letzten 20 Jahren haben die Wanderredner des Hoffnungsbundes Vorträge gehalten in 36 479 staatlichen und städt. Schulen, 19 245 Nationalschulen, 8133 britischen, wesleyanischen, presbyterianischen, römischkathol. und anderen Privatschulen, 1371 Marine- und Militärschulen, christlichen Instituten, Besserungs-

anstalten und Zwangserziehungsanstalten, 3031 höheren Schulen, 537 Abendschulen und 546 Lehrerkonferenzen und Schülerkonferenzen in Lehrerseminaren, im ganzen also in 69 342 Schulen, wobei 7 352 268 Schüler und 248 095 Lehrer anwesend waren. Jeder Vortrag dauerte 20—40 Minuten. (Im Jahre 1908: vor 384 225 Schülern und 11 620 Lehrern.) 3 849 796 dieser Kinder haben über diese Vorträge schriftlich Bericht erstattet; fast ein Drittel hat für diese Aufsätze Preise bekommen. 1877 veröffentlichte die Londoner Schulbehörde einen Erlass, welcher die Lehrer zur Förderung der Antialkoholsache ermutigte und die Benützung der staatlichen Schulen für die aufklärenden Vorträge durch gutbefähigte Lehrer unter gewissen Bedingungen und unentgeltlich gewährte. Diese Erlaubnis, von der der Hoffnungsbund sofort Gebrauch machte, darf als Ausgangspunkt des jetzt weit ausgedehnten Systems der wissenschaftlichen Schulvorträge betrachtet werden. Die Zahl der Temperenzvorträge in den Schulen ist verschieden, manchmal einer oder zwei, manchmal auch drei in einem Jahre. Dies wird natürlich ergänzt durch gelegentliche Belehrung seitens des Lehrers;

in Frankreich: ist seit dem 9. März 1897 alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung vorgeschrieben im Rahmen des Unterrichts über Hygiene und Moral, im Sprach- und Rechenunterricht, ferner in den naturwissenschaftlichen Fächern;

in Italien: wird in einzelnen Stunden in dieser Richtung unterrichtet, z. B. in Mailand, auf Anregung des Antialkoholischen Vereins, in allen fünften Klassen im Hygieneunterricht;

in Luxemburg: im 3., 4., 5. und 6. Schuljahr beim Rechenunterricht und in der deutschen Sprachstunde;

in den Niederlanden: gelegentlich in allen Fächern;

in Norwegen: muss laut Gesetz vom 9. Mai 1896 im obligatorischen Hygiene-Unterricht auch besonders auf die Gefahren des Alkohols hingewiesen werden, und zwar 5 Stunden im 7. Schuljahr. Der Religions- und Geschichtsunterricht, sowie auch Lesestücke in der Muttersprache bieten Gelegenheit zu antialkoholischer Belehrung;

in Oesterreich: nach der Schul- und Unterrichtsordnung vom 28. Februar 1902 soll in den Volks- und Bürgerschulen bei jeder Gelegenheit auf die schädlichen Wirkungen des übermässigen und fortgesetzten Alkoholgenusses hingewiesen werden, besonders in Naturgeschichte, Chemie, Naturlehre;

in Ungarn: in sämtlichen Volksschulklassen im Anschluss an den Unterricht in Hygiene und Körperpflege durch die Lehrer; seit 1903 in dieser Form bestimmt angeordnet;

in Russland: in verschiedenen Klassen und Fächern;

in Schweden: auf allen Lehrstufen, beim Unterricht in der Naturkunde und sonst im Zusammenhang mit dem Geschichts- und Religionsunterricht in allen Schulklassen, laut Gesetz von 1892;

in der Schweiz: gelegentlich mit Hilfe von Lichtbildern, Wandtafeln, Lesestücken. Seit 1907 verteilt die Ligue des Femmes suisses contre l'alcoolisme in Genf in der 6. Klasse jeder öffentlichen Volksschule einen Preis von 10 Frs. für den besten Aufsatz über ein alkoholgegnerisches Thema. Der Aufsatz wird in der Schule unter Aufsicht des Lehrers angefertigt;

in Serbien: gemäss eines 1906 vom Ministerium des öffentl. Unterrichts veröffentlichten Erlasses in allen Klassen, meistens beim Leseunterricht;

in Japan: ist seit 1890 im Unterrichtsministerium eine eigene Abteilung für Schulhygiene. Nach dem Erlass von 1898 dürfen nur Orte unter 5000 Einw. ausnahmsweise auf die Anstellung eines Schularztes verzichten. Die Arbeit der 1902—03 tätigen Schulärzte erstreckte sich naturgemäss auch auf die Aufklärung über die schädigenden Wirkungen des Alkohols;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika: neben dem obligatorischen Unterricht in besonderen Stunden findet gelegentliche Belehrung in allen Klassen und in allen Schulfächern statt, laut gesetzlicher Bestimmung.

2. *in den höheren Schulen* wird alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung gelegentlich erteilt:

in Dänemark: in den Gymnasien und an der Universität nur vereinzelt, dann hauptsächlich in der Naturgeschichte und im Hygieneunterricht;

in Deutschland: in keinem Bundesstaate allgemein durchgeführt; gelegentlich in der Gesundheitslehre, Chemie, Naturgeschichte, Religion, manchmal auch im Anschluss an fremdsprachliche Lektüre; in den mittleren und oberen Klassen (vergl. auch VI) in einzelnen Städten durch behördlich angeordnete oder erlaubte Vorträge von Aerzten;

in England: in den höheren Schulen ist kein obligatorischer Antialkohol-Unterricht; aber — wie bei den Volksschulen bereits erwähnt — die Redner des Hoffnungsbundes haben in 3031 höheren Schulen Vorträge über die Alkoholfrage gehalten und zwar auf der 4., 5., 6. und 7. Stufe;

in Frankreich: fakultativ seit 9. März 1897, obligatorisch seit 31. Mai 1902, in den Fächern Hygiene, Nationalökonomie und im Moralunterricht;

in den Niederlanden: gelegentlich in allen Fächern und Klassen,

doch weniger häufig als in den Volksschulen, da sich die Volksschullehrer mehr für die Alkoholfrage interessieren als die akademisch gebildeten ;

in Norwegen : in allen Klassen in Religion, Muttersprache, Geschichte und Geographie ;

in Serbien : seit 1903 ist der Hygiene-Unterricht eingeführt, der antialkoholische Belehrung in sich schliesst. (Genaue Stundenzahl kann nicht angegeben werden, da die Lehrpläne nur verlangen, dass der auf den Alkohol bezügliche Teil der Hygiene im Laufe des Schuljahres behandelt werde) ;

in Ungarn : in sämtlichen Klassen, im Anschluss an den Unterricht in Hygiene und Körperpflege, durch die Schulärzte ; seit 1903 in dieser Form obligatorisch ;

in Russland : in verschiedenen Klassen und Fächern ;

in Schweden : auf allen Lehrstufen der Realschule und des Gymnasiums ; beim Unterricht in Biologie und sonst in allen Schulklassen beim Geschichts- und Religions-Unterricht ;

in der Schweiz : vereinzelt, z. B. in Bern (in den obersten Klassen der Knabensekundarschule in Bern wurden im Wintersemester 1908/09 22 Stunden Gesundheitslehre eingeführt, wobei Unterweisung über den Alkohol gelegentlich eingeflochten wurde, so bei der Hygiene des Herzens, der Leber, des Magens, der Lunge, der Nieren und ganz besonders des Gehirns. In anderen Schulen geschehen gelegentliche Hinweise aus eigener Initiative abstinenter Lehrkräfte) ;

in Japan : vonseiten der Schulärzte wie bei den Volksschulen;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : in allen Klassen und Fächern, wie bei den Volksschulen.

IV. 1. Gibt es für alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung in den Schulen behördlich angeordnete oder wenigstens empfohlene Lehrbücher, Modelle, Präparate, Wandtafeln ?

Behördlich angeordnete oder empfohlene Lehrmittel gibt es :

in Belgien : Petit Manuel de Tempérance, Vaslet ; Guide élémentaire et pratique pour les conférences, Hanus ; L'enseignement antialcoolique à l'école primaire, Lemoine ; Le rôle de l'instituteur dans la lutte antialcoolique, Sluys ; Une série de conférences organisées par le ministre de l'intérieur et de l'instruction publique, Caucheteux ;

in Deutschland : das Alkoholmerkblatt des Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamts, ferner die vom Deutschen Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke, vom Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer und von anderen alkoholgegnerischen Vereinen herausgegebenen Bücher, Wandtafeln, Modelle, Präparate.

Ich erwähne aus der Zahl von Büchern und Broschüren folgende:

Droste, Die Schule, der Lehrer und die Mässigkeitssache; Gonser, Die Aufgabe der deutschen Schule in der Kulturbewegung gegen den Alkoholismus; Hartmann-Weygandt, Die höhere Schule und die Alkoholfrage; Petersen, Der Alkohol. Kurzgefasste übersichtliche Darstellung der Alkoholfrage mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bedürfnisse der Schule; Schindler, Was sollst du vom Bier, Wein und Branntwein wissen? Sladeczek, Die vorbeugende Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus durch die Schule; ferner das wissenschaftliche Tafelwerk: 10 Wandtafeln zur Alkoholfrage, herausgegeben von Ober-Med.-Rat Prof. Dr. von Gruber und Prof. Dr. Kraepelin;

in England: wurde 1905 und neuestens wieder ein Lehrplan (Syllabus) von der obersten Schulbehörde in London herausgegeben. Ausserdem gibt es eine grosse Anzahl von Lehrbüchern, deren Benützung den Lehrern frei steht;

in Frankreich: die vom Hause Armand Colin herausgegebenen Bücher, Tafeln, Präparate, z. B. Livre d'enseignement antialcoolique, Baudrillard und Galtier-Boissière; ferner Livre d'antialcoolisme des écoles primaires, partie de l'élève, partie du maître, enthaltend antialkoholische Unterweisungen für die Naturkunde, den Moralunterricht, ausserdem Lesestücke, Diktate, Aufsatzthemen und Rechenaufgaben; Baudrillard, L'histoire d'une bouteille;

in Italien: von der Schulbehörde empfohlene Bücher und Tafeln mit antialkoholischen Regeln;

in Luxemburg: das Lehrbuch: "Sei sparsam, mässig, nüchtern";

in den Niederlanden: verschiedene Bücher und Broschüren;

in Norwegen: die vom "Landeskomitee für alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung" herausgegebenen Bücher, Wandtafeln, Präparate, Modelle von Dr. Wallis, ein Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte von Dr. Reusch. Die Schuldirektionen auf dem Lande erhalten durch die Provinzialschuldirektoren Beiträge zur Anschaffung dieser Anschauungsmittel;

Oesterreich: die Weichselbaum-Henningsche Tafel über die Schädigung lebenswichtiger Organe des menschlichen Körpers durch den Alkohol; ferner Merth: Die Trunksucht und ihre Bekämpfung durch die Schule; und Bücher von Kraus, Trull, Steger-Daum, Lang; alle schulbehördlich empfohlen;

Ungarn: Bücher und Tafeln;

in Rumänien wurden 1902 auf Anregung des Vereins gegen den Alkoholismus und auf Rechnung der dem Unterrichts-

ministerium unterstehenden Schulkasse Wandtafeln angefertigt und in den Schulen der Landgemeinden ausgehängt;

in Russland: Bücher und Wandtafeln, vom Volksbildungsministerium 1908 empfohlen;

in Schweden: Bücher und Wandtafeln, zu deren Einkauf der Staat ein Drittel gibt;

in der Schweiz: "Aus frischem Quell", vom Schweizerischen Verein abstinenter Lehrer und Lehrerinnen herausgegebenes Lese- und Lehrbuch, für dessen Herstellungskosten die Regierung 1000 Frs. gab; ferner die Graphischen Tabellen zur Alkoholfrage von Stump und Willenegger, deren Anschaffung den Schulen erleichtert wird durch Uebernahme von zwei Dritteln der Anschaffungskosten durch den Staat (Alkoholzehntel); ferner "Manuel d'enseignement", von Jules Denis (letzteres in der französischen Schweiz);

in Serbien werden demnächst eine kleine Abhandlung und ein Plakat erscheinen, herausgegeben von der Abstinenzgesellschaft "Trezvenost"; Empfehlung ist vonseiten des Ministers des öffentlichen Unterrichts bereits zugesagt;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika: Bücher über allgemeine physiologische Gegenstände, z. B. "Lehrbuch der Physiologie", von Mary Hunt.

2. Finden sich in den Schulbüchern Lesestücke, Rechenexempel u.s.w., welche für diese Unterweisung geeignet sind?

in Dänemark: gibt es ein vom Dänischen abstinenten Lehrerverein herausgegebenes Ergänzungsheft zum Lesebuch;

in Deutschland enthalten einige Lesebücher, z. B. die in Westfalen, Württemberg, Anhalt, Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, Grossherzogtum Hessen, Oldenburg, Bremen solche Lesestücke. Sowohl der Deutsche Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke, als auch der Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer haben je ein Preisausschreiben für gute Lesestücke über den Alkoholismus veranstaltet. Die Beteiligung an diesen Preisausschreiben war gross; doch wurden nur sehr wenige wirklich gute Lesestücke eingesandt. Eine Sammlung von Lesestücken zur Alkoholfrage wurde 1908 von J. Petersen herausgegeben;

in England: in den Lese- und Rechenbüchern;

in Frankreich: desgleichen;

in Italien: in einzelnen Lese- und Rechenbüchern. Der Direktor der städtischen Schulen in Brescia hat eine Serie kleiner Lehrbücher für die 3. und 4. Elementarklasse herausgegeben, die von den Schulen in Brescia angenommen, von den Behörden aber noch nicht bestätigt sind. (Der Direktor der Elementarschulen in Belluno ist in ähnlicher Weise tätig);

in Luxemburg: ja;

in den Niederlanden finden sich solche Abschnitte in den meisten Lesebüchern;

in Norwegen: in jeder Abteilung des Lesebuches der Volksschulen

in Oesterreich: einige wenige Lesestücke in den Lese- und Rechenbüchern der Volks- und Bürgerschulen; in den Lesebüchern der Mittelschulen nicht;

in Ungarn: in alle Lesebücher müssen 1—2 Lesestücke aufgenommen werden, welche vom Alkoholgenusse und dessen Schaden handeln;

in Rumänien enthalten die Lese- und Rechenbücher solche Abschnitte;

in Schweden: wenige Lehrbücher enthalten solche Abschnitte;

in der Schweiz: in den neuen Schulbüchern sind gewöhnlich solche Abschnitte;

in Serbien sind bis jetzt nur im Volksschullesebuch solche Abschnitte. (Eine Ergänzung zu den Lehrbüchern, alkoholische Belehrung enthaltend, ist geplant vom Komitee des "Trezvenost");

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika enthalten die Lesebücher der Volksschulen 20—25% des Raumes, die der höheren Schulen mindestens 20 Druckseiten antialkoholische Belehrung.

3. Was für spezielle Lehrmittel gibt es sonst noch: a) für die Lehrer; b) für die Schüler? Pflegt man unter den Lehrern alkoholgegnerische Zeitschriften in Umlauf zu setzen? Wie, durch wen und wann werden sie in Umlauf gesetzt und verbreitet?

Ausser den genannten gibt es spezielle Lehrmittel:

a) für Lehrer:

in Deutschland: anatomische Modelle. "Dresdner Bilder gegen den Alkohol", herausgegeben von Hermann Heinicke und Richard Bretschneider. Für Lehrer und Schüler haben sich als ausgezeichnetes Orientierungsmittel bewährt: die *Wanderausstellungen* gegen den Alkoholismus. Solche Wanderausstellungen besitzen der Deutsche Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke, Berlin, der Allgemeine Deutsche Zentralverband zur Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus, Hamburg, und Deutschlands Grossloge II des I.O.G.T., Hamburg. Diese Ausstellungen werden von Lehrern und Schülern meist nach vorausgegangener schulbehördlicher Empfehlung oder Anordnung in grossen Massen besucht;

in Frankreich: Manuel d'antialcoolisme, Lehrerausgabe, von Langlois und Blondel;

in den Niederlanden: zwei Handbücher von Dr. Buring Boehrhardt und Dr. v. d. Weyde, 1904 vom "Volksbond" herausgegeben.

b) für Schüler:

in Deutschland: das Alkoholmerkblatt des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes. Eine Anzahl der sächsischen Lehrerseminare schaffte die vom Kultusminister empfohlene Schrift von Schindler: "Was sollst du vom Bier, Wein und Branntwein wissen?" in grösserer Zahl an. In sehr grosser Zahl wurde die vom Deutschen Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke herausgegebene Quenselsche Schrift: "Der Alkohol und seine Gefahren", sowie die Quenselschen Belehrungskarten unter die Schüler verteilt; 100 000 Stück der Broschüre "Der Alkohol und seine Gefahren" wurden z. B. in Preussen aus Staatsmitteln angeschafft und den Regierungspräsidenten zur unentgeltlichen Verteilung unter die Bevölkerung zur Verfügung gestellt. Teilweise sind diese Schriften durch Kreisschulinspektoren den Schulen überwiesen worden. Vielfach werden den Konfirmanden und den Abiturienten einschlägige Schriften verabreicht oder sonst bei besonderen Gelegenheiten an Schüler verteilt;

in Frankreich: Manuel d'antialcoolisme, Schülerausgabe, von Langlois und Blondel;

in Oesterreich: werden geeignete einschlägige kurze Schriften vom Ministerium unentgeltlich verteilt. An 50 000 Schulkinder Wiens wurde z. B. das Kassowitz'sche Flugblatt "Gebt den Kindern keinen Alkohol!" verteilt;

in der Schweiz: erhielten z. B. die Schüler der Knaben-Sekundarschule in Bern die Förster'sche Schrift "Der freie Schweizer".

Antialkoholische Zeitschriften zirkulieren:

a) unter den Lehrern: natürlich in keinem Land unter allen Lehrern, sondern überall nur bei einem grösseren oder kleineren Teil der Lehrerschaft:

in Deutschland: die "Mässigkeitsblätter", "Die Enthaltsamkeit" u. a. alkoholgegnerische Zeitschriften;

in Frankreich: "L'Etoile Bleue" (von der Ligue nationale contre l'alcoolisme an ungefähr 10 000 Lehrer versandt);

in Italien: "La Lotta antialcoolica";

in Luxemburg: die Zeitschrift des Luxemburgischen Vereins gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke (gratis an die Lehrer versandt);

in Norwegen: mehrere alkoholgegnerische Zeitschriften;

in Rumänien: "Antialcoolul";

in Schweden : " Tirfing, Zeitschrift für den alkoholgegnerischen Unterricht und für Gesundheitslehre " ;

in der Schweiz : die " Freiheit " und die " Abstinence " ;

in Ungarn : " Az Alkoholizmus " ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : eine physiologische Schulzeitung.

b) unter den Schülern : gleichfalls nur in einzelnen Landesteilen:

in Deutschland : " Jung Siegfried " (herausgegeben vom Guttemplerorden) ;

in Frankreich : " L'Etoile Bleue " und " La Jeunesse tempérante " ;

in Schweden : Kinderzeitungen, wie z. B. " Schwedens Frühling", "Tautropfen", " Kornblume" (durch die Abstinenzvereine verbreitet).

4. *Gibt es antialkoholische Schriften in den Bibliotheken a. für Lehrer, b. für Schüler ?*

Es gibt antialkoholische Schriften in den Lehrerbibliotheken in : Dänemark, Deutschland, England, Frankreich, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden, Norwegen, Oesterreich, Russland, Schweden, der Schweiz ;

in den Schülerbibliotheken in: Dänemark, Deutschland, England, Frankreich, den Niederlanden, Norwegen, Oesterreich, Schweden, der Schweiz, Serbien.

5. Wie, durch wen und wann werden diese Ideen unter den Eltern verbreitet ? Sucht man einen Einfluss auf die Eltern auszuüben, sei es in Form von Elternabenden oder durch die Schulärzte ?

Besondere Elternabende, an denen über die Alkoholfrage gesprochen wird, finden statt :

in Deutschland : in einzelnen Städten, z. B. in Düsseldorf, Leipzig, Hamm, Meiningen, Nordhausen, Kattowitz, Altenburg, Rudolstadt ;

in Luxemburg : veranlasst durch den Luxemburgischen Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke ;

in den Niederlanden ;

in Norwegen ;

in Oesterreich-Ungarn : (nur selten) ;

in Serbien : (mit grossem Erfolge).

Mündliche und schriftliche Belehrung der Eltern durch die Schuldirektoren, Schulärzte oder andere massgebende Stellen geschieht :

in Deutschland : in einzelnen Städten Veranstaltung von Vor-

trägen durch Aerzte und Pädagogen, zu denen die Eltern durch Vermittlung der Schüler eingeladen werden; Versendung von Anschreiben betr. Alkoholgenuss der Schüler; Verteilung von Schriften bei der Anmeldung, beim Impfen etc.;

in Frankreich: (nur vonseiten der antialkoholischen Vereine);

in Luxemburg: Schriftenverteilung durch den Luxemburgischen Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke;

in den Niederlanden: Verteilung der Belehrungskarte des Volksbonds bei der Anmeldung;

in Oesterreich-Ungarn: Schriftenverteilung bei der Anmeldung;

in Russland: Belehrung durch die Schulärzte;

in Schweden: durch den Zentralverband für alkoholgegnerischen Unterricht;

in Serbien: Schriftenverteilung.

V. Werden die Lehrer für die alkoholgegnerische Unterweisung vorgebildet: 1. in den Seminaren für die Volksschullehrer; 2. im Studiengang der Lehrer höherer Schulen? Wer erteilt diesen Unterricht und wie wird er erteilt?

Alkoholgegnerischer Unterricht wird den zukünftigen Lehrern erteilt:

1. in den Seminaren der Volksschullehrer:

in Belgien;

in Dänemark: durch den Dänischen Verein abstinenter Lehrer, der in sämtlichen Seminaren Vorträge halten lässt;

in Deutschland: in den meisten Seminaren wird die Alkoholfrage im Zusammenhang mit Naturgeschichte und in anderem Zusammenhang behandelt, zumeist von den Lehrern der Seminare, vereinzelt auch von Aerzten. Mehrfach wurde auch ein die Alkoholfrage betreffendes Thema als Prüfungsarbeit gegeben bezw. gewählt;

in England: besonders durch die Vorträge des Hoffnungsbundes. In dem kürzlich veröffentlichten Syllabus (Lehrplan) der obersten Schulbehörde ist die Notwendigkeit besonderer antialkoholischer Unterweisung für die Lehrer ausgedrückt; dieser Unterricht ist nun einer der Lehrgegenstände in den Seminaren;

in Frankreich: durch Erlass des Ministeriums für den öffentlichen Unterricht vom 12. November 1900 muss in den Lehrerseminaren, durch Erlass vom 4. August 1905 auch in den Lehrerinnenseminaren im Lehrplan die antialkoholische Belehrung in 3 Fächern aufgenommen sein: in Hygiene, Nationalökonomie und Moralunterricht;

in den Niederlanden: seit einigen Jahren obligatorisch;

in Norwegen: als Abteilung der Gesundheitslehre. Spezielle

Vorträge werden gelegentlich von den Wanderrednern des I.O.G.T. in den Seminaren gehalten ;

in Oesterreich ist es Aufgabe der Lehrer der Schulhygiene ;

in Ungarn : wird seit 1906 in den Budapester staatlichen Seminaren für Bürgerschullehrer und Lehrerinnen alljährlich ein 3stündiges Kolleg über die Alkoholfrage von einem Nervenarzt gelesen, erläutert durch Wandtafeln und Statistiken ;

in Schweden : hauptsächlich von Aerzten ;

in der Schweiz : gewöhnlich im Kursus über die Hygiene ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : die Gesetze betr. Antialkoholunterricht verlangen, dass " keine Berechtigung zum Unterricht an öffentlichen Schulen denjenigen Personen erteilt wird, welche nicht eine befriedigende Prüfung in Physiologie und Hygiene mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Einwirkung des Alkohols und anderer Narkotika auf den menschlichen Körper abgelegt haben". Antialkoholische Belehrungen finden in den Seminaren statt.

2. *im Studiengang der Lehrer höherer Anstalten wird die Alkoholfrage berücksichtigt* (siehe XI) :

in Belgien : vereinzelt ;

in Deutschland : an einigen Universitäten finden besondere Vorlesungen über den Alkoholismus statt, z. B. in Göttingen, Tübingen ; an anderen wird gelegentlich von den Universitäts-Professoren in ihren Vorlesungen die Alkoholfrage behandelt. Ausserdem finden in loser Verbindung mit der Universität besondere Antialkoholkurse statt (siehe folgenden Abschnitt und XI) ;

in Norwegen : nur die Lehrer der Gesundheitslehre, in der Naturkunde ;

in Oesterreich : ist seit 1907 für die Kandidaten des Lehramts an Mittelschulen das Anhören eines Kollegs über Hygiene und das Ablegen eines Kolloquiums über dieses Fach vorgeschrieben ;

in der Schweiz befassen sich einzelne Hochschullehrer mit der Frage ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : muss jeder zukünftige Lehrer höherer Schulen im ersten Jahre der Hochschule ein Kolleg über Hygiene mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Alkoholfrage hören. Diese Vorlesungen werden durch die Physiologen gehalten.

Besondere Kurse zum Studium der Alkoholfrage für Lehrer oder doch solche, an denen Lehrer zugelassen sind, werden gehalten (siehe auch XI) :

in Dänemark : im September 1904 veranstaltete der Dänische Verein abstinenter Lehrer für eine begrenzte Anzahl von Lehrern

und Lehrerinnen in Kopenhagen einen 8tägigen Kursus in der Alkoholfrage;

in Deutschland: wurde 1906 vom Deutschen Verein abstinenter Lehrerinnen ein Kursus in Berlin abgehalten, bei dem Frau Trygg-Helenius Vorträge und Lehrübungen hielt. Der Zentralverband gegen den Alkoholismus, Berlin, veranstaltet seit 1904 in jedem Jahre einen "Wissenschaftlichen Kursus zum Studium des Alkoholismus" in Berlin, bei welchem Universitätsprofessoren der verschiedenen Fakultäten und andere Dozenten über die verschiedenen Seiten der Alkoholfrage sprechen; diese Vorlesungen werden von Studenten, Lehrern und Lehrerinnen besonders gut besucht. Bezirksvereine des Deutschen Vereins gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke veranstalten in verschiedenen Städten wissenschaftliche Vorlesungen nach dem Muster dieser Berliner Vorlesungen;

in Frankreich: an der Pariser Universität fanden 1907/08 Kurse statt; 1909 soll wieder ein solcher Kursus stattfinden (siehe unter XI);

in Italien: sind an der Volkshochschule in Florenz Kurse eingerichtet;

in Norwegen: fand 1905 in Christiania der erste volkswissenschaftliche Vortragskurs über Themen, welche zur Alkoholfrage gehören, statt;

in Schweden: seit einigen Jahren an verschiedenen Orten;

in der Schweiz: veranstaltete im Winter 1908/09 Seminarlehrer Stump auf Veranlassung der "Libertas" und im Einverständnis mit der Direktion des Unterrichtswesens eine Serie von öffentlichen Vorträgen über die Alkoholfrage an der Universität Bern;

in Serbien: hielt die Abstinenzgesellschaft "Trezvenost" im Winter 1908/09 zum ersten Male eine Reihe von Vorträgen (öffentlich und gratis) über die Alkoholfrage (hauptsächlich für die Lehrer, Geistlichen, Offiziere).

VI. Werden Vorträge von Aerzten über die Alkoholfrage abgehalten: 1. in den Seminaren; 2. für die Lehrer; 3. für die Schüler und von welchem Alter? zu 1—3: regelmässig wiederkehrend?

Vorträge von Aerzten werden über die Alkoholfrage gehalten:

1. in den Seminaren:

in Deutschland: z. B. in den bayerischen Seminaren, im Königreich Sachsen, in Meiningen durch den Schularzt, in Anhalt regelmässig, in Oldenburg in der ersten Klasse des Seminars, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt vom Wintersemester 1908 an;

in Frankreich: selten und nicht offiziell;

in Italien: nicht regelmässig;

in Luxemburg: nicht regelmässig;
in Oesterreich: in Wien und Graz;
in Rumänien: periodisch;
in Russland;
in Schweden: nicht regelmässig, sondern bei geeigneten Gelegenheiten;
in der Schweiz: von der "Helvetia", der Abstinentenverbindung an den schweiz. Mittelschulen, veranlasst, nicht regelmässig;
in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika: nur selten;

2. für die Lehrer:

in Deutschland: bei den wissenschaftlichen Kursen (siehe unter V); sonst ganz vereinzelt, z. B. in Meiningen, in Strassburg i/Els.;
in Italien;
in Oesterreich: in den Lehrer-Vereinen;
in Ungarn: (siehe V);
in Rumänien: periodisch;
in Russland: manchmal;
in Schweden: manchmal;
in der Schweiz: manchmal in Lehrerkonferenzen;
in Serbien: anlässlich der Kurse (V).

3. für die Schüler:

in Deutschland: im Grossherzogtum Hessen wird den Abiturienten der höheren Schulen jährlich von einem Arzte ein Vortrag über die sexuelle und die Alkoholfrage gehalten. In einer grösseren Zahl von deutschen Städten geschieht dies gleichfalls, teils regelmässig, teils nur dann, wenn von irgendeiner Seite immer erneut hierzu die Anregung gegeben wird, z. B. in Berlin, Cassel, Barmen, in verschiedenen sächsischen und badischen Städten und anderwärts;
in Frankreich: selten;
in Italien: selten, z. B. in Mailand den Schülern von 13—15 Jahren;
in Luxemburg: für Fortbildungsschüler von 17—20 Jahren, doch nicht regelmässig;
in den Niederlanden: vereinzelt, z. B. im Haag und in Nymegen;
in Norwegen: dann und wann vor den Schülern der Gymnasien;
in Oesterreich: ganz ausnahmsweise;
in Ungarn: für die Schüler von 14—18 Jahren;
in Schweden: finden bei geeigneten Gelegenheiten Vorträge für alle Altersklassen statt;
in der Schweiz: nur für die Schüler der Mittelschulen vom 14.—19. Jahr, doch nicht regelmässig;
in Serbien: in den oberen Klassen durch die abstin. Schulärzte.

VII. Veröffentlicht die pädagogische Presse alkoholgegnerische Abhandlungen ?

In der pädagogischen Presse wird die Alkoholfrage teils gründlicher und entschiedener, teils kürzer und oberflächlicher behandelt in Dänemark, Deutschland, England, Italien, Luxemburg, den Niederlanden, Norwegen, Oesterreich-Ungarn, Schweden, der Schweiz, Serbien, den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.

VIII. Sind in den letzten Jahren besondere Erlasse der obersten Schulbehörden ergangen 1. für die Volksschulen ; 2. für die höheren Schulen ?

Erlasse betreffend die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus durch die Schule sind seitens der obersten Schulbehörden ergangen :

1. *für die Volksschulen :*

in Deutschland : in allen Bundesstaaten, wohl ohne Ausnahme, teils Erlasse, welche ganz allgemein die Notwendigkeit der Mitarbeit der Schule betonen, teils solche, welche für diese Mitarbeit bestimmte Grundsätze aufstellen und praktische Bestimmungen treffen, teils solche, welche Wandtafeln, Bücher und Broschüren für die Hand des Lehrers oder Flugblätter und Belehrungskarten zur Verbreitung unter Eltern und Schülern empfehlen ;

in England : wurden keine Erlasse herausgegeben. Die Stellung der obersten Schulbehörde erhellt aus den beiden Lehrplänen, die sie 1905 und 1909 herausgegeben hat ;

in Frankreich : 1900 Erlass des Kultusministers (der Alkoholunterricht soll nicht nebensächlich, sondern gleichwertig mit der Grammatik und Arithmetik behandelt werden, und in allen öffentlichen Schulen in regelmässigen Stunden stattfinden) ; 1. März 1909 neuer Erlass betr. Antialkoholunterricht ;

in Norwegen : Erlass betr. Empfehlung von Wandtafeln ;

in Oesterreich: wenige Erlasse, deren Durchführung schwer kontrolliert werden kann ;

in Ungarn : 6. Mai 1903 Erlass des Kgl. Ungar. Kultus- und Unterrichtsministers betr. Besuch von Wirtschaften und öffentlichen Lokalen durch Kinder ; 1. September 1905 Erlass desselben Ministers betr. Schülervereinigungen ; 1. September 1905 Erlass desselben betr. Empfehlung eines Buches und der Zeitschrift Az Alkoholizmus ; 8. September 1905 Erlass desselben betr. Besuch von alkoholgegnerischen Versammlungen durch die Schüler etc. ;

in der Schweiz : mehrere Erlasse hauptsächlich betr. Schulausflüge und Lehrmittel-Empfehlung ;

in Serbien: 1906 Erlass des Ministers des öffentlichen Unterrichts betr. Einführung des gelegentlichen Antialkoholunterrichts;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : mehrere Erlasse.

2. *für die höheren Schulen :*

in Deutschland (ausser den unter 1 genannten) : folgende neueste Erlasse : Kgl. Württemb. Ministerialabteilung für die höheren Schulen, 1. April 1909 betr. alkoholfreie Schulausflüge. Herzgl. Sächs. Ministerium für Kultusangelegenheiten, 21. Mai 1909 betr. alkoholfreie Schulreisen und Turnfahrten ; Verbot von Kommersen ;

in Ungarn : 24. April 1903, Erlass des Kgl. Ungar. Kultus- und Unterrichtsministeriums betr. Antialkoholunterricht ;

in Schweden : 2. März 1909 betr. Unterrichtsplan samt Plan für alkoholgegnerischen Unterricht für die Realschulen, provisorisch auch für die Gymnasien ;

in Serbien : 1. April 1907 Erlass des Ministers des öffentlichen Unterrichts betr. die Propaganda des " Trezvenost " an den Schulen ;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika : mehrere Erlasse.

IX. 1. Gibt es besondere Vereinigungen abstinenter Lehrer : a) für die Lehrer der Volksschulen ; b) für die Lehrer der höheren Schulen ?

a) *Besondere Vereinigungen abstinenter Lehrer*, denen in den meisten Ländern auch die akademisch gebildeten Lehrer angeschlossen sind, gibt es :

in Dänemark : Dänischer Verein abstinenter Lehrer, seit 1903, 500 Mitglieder ;

in Deutschland : Deutscher Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer, seit 1896, 550 Mitglieder. Deutscher Verein abstinenter Lehrerinnen, seit 1904, 115 Mitglieder ;

in England : einige Vereine abstinenter Lehrer, doch keine nationale Vereinigung ; ferner ein Nationaler Lehrerinnen-Abstinenzverein, seit 1901 ;

in Finnland : Lehrerverein für Hygiene und Nüchternheit ;

in Frankreich : Société antialcoolique des instituteurs, seit 1902 ;

in den Niederlanden : Holländischer Verein abstinenter Lehrer, seit 1892, 750 Mitglieder, von der Regierung finanziell unterstützt ; ausserdem zwei kleinere religiöse Vereine abstinenter Lehrer ;

in Norwegen : Abstinenzverein der Lehrer Norwegens, 200 Mitglieder ;

in Oesterreich : Verein abstinenter Lehrer und Lehrerinnen, 120 Mitglieder ;

in Russland : Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer und Lehrerinnen in Riga, seit 1909 ;

in Schweden : die Abstinenzgesellschaft der Lehrer Schwedens, 1224 Mitglieder ;

in der Schweiz: Schweizerischer Verein abstinenter Lehrer und Lehrerinnen, seit 1898, 500 Mitglieder;

b) Besondere Vereine abstinenter Lehrer höherer Schulen gibt es:

in Deutschland: Verein abstinenter Philologen deutscher Zunge, seit 1907, 109 Mitglieder;

in Schweden: Abstinentenverband der Gymnasiallehrer, 1909, etwa 100 Mitglieder;

in der Schweiz: Abstinenter Verein für Mittelschullehrer, 40 Mitglieder.

2. Gibt es besondere Vereinigungen abstinenter Schüler: a) für die Volksschüler; b) für Schüler höherer Anstalten?

a) Besondere Vereinigungen abstinenter Schüler gibt es; die Mehrzahl derselben nehmen Schüler von Volksschulen und von höheren Schulen auf. Diese sind:

in Belgien: die Schulmässigkeitsvereine, seit 1887, an deren Spitze Lehrer stehen;

in Dänemark: die Jugendgruppen folgender Vereine: Nordischer Guttemplerorden, Dänemarks Grossloge des I.O.G.T., Abstinenzorden Verdandi, Dänischer Guttemplerorden, Afhold-Samfundet, Blaues Band, Blaues Kreuz, Templerorden;

in Deutschland: die Jugendlogen des I.O.G.T., seit 1892, nehmen Schüler aller Anstalten von 10—18 Jahren auf, sie stehen unter der Leitung Erwachsener, 1907: 8468 Jugendliche in 249 Jugendlogen. Ferner die 19 Jugendgruppen der "Deutschen neutralen Grossloge", 520 jugendliche Mitglieder, ferner die Kinder- und Jugendorganisation "Hoffnungsbund" des Blauen Kreuzes, endlich der Schutzengelbund des Katholischen Kreuzbündnisses;

in England: der Hoffnungsbund (Band of Hope), 1847 in Leeds gegründet, etwa 3 Millionen Mitglieder; ausserdem die Jugendlogen des Internationalen Guttemplerordens, die Young Abstainers' Union, die "Cadets of Temperance";

in Frankreich: 1305 Jugendgruppen der Ligue nationale contre l'alcoolisme, die unter der Aufsicht der Provinzialinspektoren stehen, 71 000 Mitglieder; ferner die "Association de la Jeunesse tempérante", seit 1896, 2000 Mitglieder;

in den Niederlanden: sind an einigen Schulen Schülervereinigungen, ähnlich wie der Hoffnungsbund in England;

in Norwegen: sind ca. 40 000 Schüler Mitglieder der Kinderorganisationen der Abstinenzvereine: z. B. Jugendwerk des I.O.G.T. (20 000 junge Mitglieder), Norwegische Gesellschaft für Totalabstinenz (10000 junge Mitglieder), Norwegischer Guttemplerorden, Weisses Band (594 Knaben);

in Oesterreich: dürfen weder Volks- noch Mittelschüler an Vereinen teilnehmen, wohl aber

in Ungarn laut Ministerialerlass an den Versammlungen der Guttempler unter Begleitung der Lehrer;

in Rumänien: Jugendgruppen der Guttempler;

in Russland: Schülervereine gesetzlich verboten;

in Schweden: "Schwedens Frühling", neu, 2882 Mitglieder;

in der Schweiz: Jugendlogen der Guttempler; der Hoffnungsbund (Espoir), seit 1892; der Katholische Jugendbund;

in Serbien: 11 Vereine abstinenter Schüler mit 465 Mitgliedern; Jugendlogen des Neutralen Guttemplerordens;

in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika: Jugendlogen des I.O.G.T. mit etwa 40000 Mitgliedern.

b) Besondere Vereinigungen für die Schüler höherer Lehranstalten sind:

in Deutschland: Germania, Abstinentenbund an deutschen Schulen, seit 1902, 750 Mitglieder; Deutscher Bund abstinenter Mädchen, seit 1906, 105 Mitglieder. Hierher gehört auch der deutsche Bund für Jugendwanderungen: Wandervogel;

in Finnland: Abstinenter Schülerverein mit 6000 Mitgliedern. Der grössere Teil der Schuljugend gehört den Jugendgruppen des Vereins abstinenter Studenten an;

in Frankreich: "L'Etoile universitaire" (Gymnasiasten);

in Italien: Verein studierender Jugend "Croce blu", 1908, 20 Mitglieder;

in den Niederlanden: Abstinenter Seminaristenbund, seit 1906, 300 Mitglieder;

in Norwegen: Abstinenzverband der studierenden Jugend Norwegens, nimmt auch Gymnasiasten auf;

in Schweden: Abstinenzverband der studierenden Jugend Schwedens, seit 1896; von den 210 Gruppen dieses Vereins sind 4 Studentenvereine, 39 Gruppen an Gymnasien mit 2358 Mitgliedern, die übrigen an Seminaren, technischen und anderen Hochschulen;

in der Schweiz: Helvetia, Abstinentenverbindung an den schweizerischen Mittelschulen, seit 1892, 900 Mitglieder.

X. Ist das Thema auf grösseren Lehrerversammlungen behandelt worden? Die speziellen Gegenstände dieser Konferenzen und die Zeit der Versammlungen.

In allen Ländern wurde die Alkoholfrage in den letzten Jahren wiederholt behandelt, sowohl auf amtlich einberufenen Lehrerkonferenzen, als auch auf freien Lehrerversammlungen. Diese

zahlreichen Versammlungen und die hierbei gewählten Themata aufzustellen verbietet der Raum.

Nur einzelne Themata sollen als Beispiele erwähnt werden: "Soll die Schule eine vorbeugende Enthaltsamkeitsarbeit aufnehmen und in welcher Weise?" (Dänemark, 1903 in Varde).— "Schule und Alkoholfrage" (Deutschland, 1904 auf allen Konferenzen der Rheinpfalz).—"Welche schulhygienischen Fortschritte lassen sich ohne nennenswerte Kosten verwirklichen?" (Deutschland, 1907 in Leipzig).—"Die Gefahren des Alkoholismus und die Mittel, ihn zu bekämpfen" (Italien, in verschiedenen Städten).— "Die Nahrungsmittel, ihre Bestandteile und Werte, Unterrichtsproben und Demonstrationen" (Norwegen 1909).—"Die Alkoholfrage und ihre Beziehungen zur Schule" (Oesterreich, 1908 in Linz).—"Die Schule und der Kampf gegen den Alkohol" (Schweiz, 1903 in Bern).—"Der Antialkoholunterricht in den Schulen" (Vereinigte Staaten von Nordamerika, 1908 in Jackson).

XI. Werden an den Universitäten Vorlesungen über die Alkoholfrage gehalten? 1. an welchen Universitäten? 2. von wem? 3. werden diese Vorlesungen publice gelesen?

1. Besondere Vorlesungen über die Alkoholfrage werden an Universitäten gehalten in:

Deutschland (Göttingen, Tübingen, Braunschweig), Frankreich (Paris), Italien (Florenz), in den Niederlanden (Utrecht), in Norwegen (Christiania), in Ungarn (Budapest), in Russland (an verschiedenen Universitäten), Schweden (an allen Universitäten), in der Schweiz, in Spanien, in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika (an allen Universitäten).

2. Diese Vorlesungen werden von Medizinern gehalten in Tübingen, Göttingen, Braunschweig, Paris, Florenz, Utrecht, Christiania, Budapest, an den russischen Universitäten, an den Universitäten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika; von Juristen in Paris.

3. Wohl an allen Universitäten wird die Alkoholfrage gelegentlich behandelt, besonders in den medizinischen (physiologischen, psychiatrischen, pathologischen), juristischen, nationalökonomischen, philosophischen, pädagogischen und theologischen Vorlesungen, ferner an den Volkshochschulen (z. B. in Spanien) und in besonders eingerichteten wissenschaftlichen Kursen (siehe unter V).

Die Mehrzahl dieser Vorlesungen wird publice und gratis gelesen.

XII. Andere wichtige Mitteilungen (Schülerausflüge, Schulfeste, Milchverteilung).

Alkoholfreie Schulausflüge finden statt:

in Deutschland: laut Verfügung einer Anzahl von preussischen

Regierungs-Präsidenten, sächsischen Bezirkshauptleuten, der Ministerialabteilung für die höheren Schulen in Württemberg vom 1. April 1909 und einer Reihe anderer Behörden der Bundesstaaten;

in Frankreich: zum Teil;

in Luxemburg, Norwegen, Oesterreich (von den 17 Kronländern haben nur zwei diese Bestimmung), in der Schweiz und in Serbien.

Andere wichtige Bestimmungen und Einrichtungen haben folgende Länder:

Deutschland: laut Erlass des preussischen Unterrichtsministers von 1880 und von 1905 sind die Trinkverbindungen von Schülern verboten. In einzelnen Städten findet Obst- und Milchverkauf statt, in anderen Städten wird an ärmere Kinder Milch umsonst abgegeben. Ein eifriger Alkoholgegner in Elsass-Lothringen stellte dem kaiserlichen Bezirkspräsidenten in Kolmar ein Kapital von 12 000 Mark zur Verfügung, aus dem vier Jahre lang in jedem der 6 Kreise des Ober-Elsass eine Prämie von 500 Mark an denjenigen Lehrer gezahlt werden soll, der durch sein Beispiel, seinen Unterricht und durch ausserdienstliche Betätigung im Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus sich am meisten hervorgetan hat;

England: sehr wirksam sind die Preise, welche die Kinder für gute Aufsätze über die Vorträge des Hoffnungsbundes bekommen; in den letzten 20 Jahren wurden 1 283 265 solcher Preise und Zeugnisse verteilt, meist bei öffentlichen Versammlungen und in Anwesenheit einflussreicher Personen;

in Norwegen: auf Kosten der Stadt Christiania haben 4—5000 Kinder im Winter 1907/08 täglich Mittagessen bekommen. Spezielle Kurse für die Frauen der Arbeiter sind in den Grossstädten in allen Volksküchen eingerichtet;

in Russland: Einrichtung einer Antialkoholausstellung seit Dezember 1908 in Moskau unter der Leitung des Wirkl. Staatsrats v. Lewinsky;

in Schweden: an unbemittelte Kinder wird Milch verteilt;

in der Schweiz: bei nationalen Festen, z. B. dem jährlichen grossen Fest des Knabenschiessens in Zürich, dem festlichen Umzug zur Eröffnung des Landesmuseums u. a. erhalten die Schüler Limonade oder Tee.

* * *

Ich bin am Ende. Ich konnte in der kurzen Zeit, die mir zur Verfügung stand, nur Stichproben geben, musste viel Wertvolles und Interessantes unerwähnt lassen.

Ich danke im voraus allen denjenigen, die mir vielleicht für die weitere Vervollständigung dieses Materials, welches für alle Länder

mancherlei Anregungen und Fingerzeige geben kann, gütigst Mitteilungen zuschicken wollen.

Mit drei allgemeinen Bemerkungen möchte ich schliessen :

1. Es bedarf noch vieler Mühe, vieler Ausdauer und Willenskraft, bis in allen Ländern der Unterricht so erteilt wird, wie es nötig ist : ein Unterricht gegründet auf Seiten der Lehrer auf volle Sachkenntnis und Tatsachenbeherrschung, in welche schon in den Seminaren die künftigen Lehrer einzuführen sind, — getragen von der für die Schüler selbstverständlichen Forderung voller Enthaltsamkeit,—fest eingefügt in den Unterrichtsplan,—unterstützt durch gute Lehrbücher und gutes Anschauungsmaterial etc., — ausgedehnt auf alle Schulen, nicht nur auf die Volksschulen, sondern, was mindestens ebenso nötig ist, auch auf die höheren Schulen, — und endlich in seinen Erfolgen sicher gestellt durch die parallel gehende Aufklärung der Eltern.

Was in dieser Richtung noch geschehen muss, bis wir in allen Ländern am Ziel angelangt sind, erschliesst für alle alkoholgegnerischen Vereine ein ungeheuer weites Arbeitsfeld.

2. Was bis heute in den Schulen der verschiedenen Länder erreicht wurde, ist Verdienst und Erfolg der beharrlichen Arbeit der alkoholgegnerischen Vereine, die durch Eingaben und Versammlungen, durch Wort und Schrift die Schulbehörden vorwärts gedrängt haben. Wenn es eines Beweises bedürfte für die Notwendigkeit der Organisierung der alkoholgegnerischen Tätigkeit in besonderen Vereinen — schon die auf diesem Gebiete vorliegenden Aufgaben würden ihre Existenznotwendigkeit unwiderleglich beweisen.

3. Was bis heute in einer verhältnismässig doch nicht langen Epoche erreicht wurde in Ueberwindung von Bedenken und Widerständen, in Darbieten und Durchsetzen wohlüberlegter und bewährter Vorschläge — diese Erfolge ermutigen und geben uns das Recht, auch für die hier vorliegenden Aufgaben an der alten Devise festzuhalten : Arbeiten und nicht verzweifeln !

TEMPERANCE EFFORT IN JUVENILE SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

By Madame ALLI TRYGG-HELENIUS, Helsingfors.

THE Committee of the Twelfth International Congress against Alcoholism has done me great honour in asking me to prepare a brief report on "Temperance Effort in Juvenile Organisations throughout the World." I gladly acceded to the request, regretting only that I shall have to hurry my listeners through the world in twenty minutes.

Allow me, dear fellow-workers, first to tell how it was that I began to take up Temperance work among the young. I became acquainted with a young student at our University at Helsingfors. He was an exceedingly talented, refined, admirable young fellow, but he was an alcoholist. He acknowledged the fault, but what could he do? The other students of his circle were all users of strong drinks. He consented to make a sea journey lasting a whole year in order to get away from temptation and doubtful comrades. Full of hope and trust he returned from his voyage and took up his work at the University. But in three weeks he fell back into his drinking habits.

We then sent him for a year to an Inebriates' Asylum, where he passed a second year. From this he returned home, but in a few days fell into his old way of living. We sent him away for the third time; he stayed at the Asylum six months, returned, and began drinking again. Having no money, he stole from his sister, who was living in my house. I was so irritated that I scarcely could speak. "Sir," I exclaimed, "it is horrible that you can do such things. Don't you know——" But I was interrupted by the poor young fellow, who, with a voice full of agony and despair, exclaimed, "If I *know?* Oh, yes, I *know*; and a thousand times better *I* know than *you*. Look here," and he put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a letter which, with trembling hand, he stretched out to me. "Do you know what *that* is?" he shouted. "That is a letter from my old parents. I have carried it in my pocket without daring to open it, because I tremble to read that the poor old people already have heard how it again has gone with me. I tell you I have seen the back of my old father get more and more crooked, and I know it is *my fault;* and my mother has cried so much that her old eyes are becoming blind—of that also I am the cause. And as such

things did not help me, do you ever think that *your reproaches* would have any effect? Never. I tell you why nothing further can help me: everything comes *too late*. Why did not somebody tell me when I took the first glass what the result would be? Now it is too late, too late!"

He left me hurriedly. I have never seen him since. He died of consumption, and was buried in the churchyard of a small country place where his sister was teacher. With him were buried so many expectations, not only those of his aged and distressed parents, but of his teachers, his friends, and his native country, which should have been enriched by the influence of a man so gifted and warm-hearted.

Oh, ladies and gentlemen! long, long afterwards, and even to-day, I hear the agonising cry of the young student, "Why didn't somebody tell me before I took the first glass how it might go with me? Now it is too late." And so I decided, "If nobody else will do it, I am going to warn the young."

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, you understand how happy I am to be able to-day to report so much good work done for innocent young people throughout all the world. Yes, much is done; but, alas! how much is yet to be done. But few countries have fully understood the immense value of speaking to the rising generation words of warning and truth concerning strong drink. In some countries a few clear-sighted friends of the young are doing all they can, but are not allowed to hasten to the rescue. The Governments of these countries put hindrances in their way through the fear that Temperance organisations may occasion dangerous political difficulties. Of course, the men responsible for such laws (I am happy to say that no women would act thus) have not understood that no political errors would be so dangerous to their country as the evils inflicted by the destroyer King Alcohol. We therefore must forgive and do all we can to educate the coming Governments and lawmakers.

Allow me, then, ladies and gentlemen, to begin my hurried march through the world. We will first take the countries from which very little is reported. In Europe we have beautiful lands distinguished by richness, culture, and refinement, but in a deep sleep concerning the danger of alcoholism. We have, therefore, nothing to tell regarding Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Italy. In the latter country a small beginning has been made, and at the next Congress I am sure we shall be able to tell a great deal about work in that land.

FRANCE.—A very sad impression we get from France, where a grand work was begun about twelve years ago. I had the opportunity of seeing the books of instruction, diagrams, and illustrative apparatus

for teaching on the subject of alcohol. And now my honoured correspondent in France, Dr. Legrain, tells me that there is nothing to be reported: no Temperance union of children or young people, no students' unions. The country has, as Dr. Legrain tells me, become a prey to the wine cultivators and the wine-dealers. The Temperance cause has been ruined through the friends of moderate drinking. About three hundred young people enrolled in the Union of the Blue Cross belonging to the Protestant Church are the only remaining sign of Temperance effort. Yet I dare to express the sincere hope that this beautiful country, with its intelligent population, which once showed the world the way to freedom, will some day understand the slavery of alcohol and tear the bonds which now stifle the true freedom, not only of France, but of every land. This lack of understanding has given this glorious France the very unenviable first place in the world of being highest on the list of alcohol-consuming countries.

Russia.—In this great country we observe a growing interest in the Temperance movement. His Royal Highness the Prince of Oldenberg, who has shown great interest in this cause, has, through his attorney, sent me the following information :—

Juvenile organisations such as those in other countries, Russia cannot show. Some few pastors have instituted Bands of Hope of the usual type, but as the right of public meeting is not operative in that country, the efforts of these workers are hindered by the local authorities.

In St. Petersburg there are established, for the whole of Russia, institutions called " Temperance Curatoriums," intended to enlighten the people with regard to the danger of using alcoholic liquors. Many lectures on the subject are given by the clergy and physicians. Last year no fewer than 490,292 people were present at these lectures, among them a great number of young people. A large number of children's and youths' Temperance organisations would certainly be formed if the listeners to these lectures were freely allowed by the authorities to form such organisations. These Curatoriums have also a division for children's work and children's play. At these meetings the young people are instructed in the laws of health and Temperance.

A very happy awakening of work among the young is to be observed in the Baltic provinces among the Esthonian-speaking and German-speaking populations. The first-mentioned of these groups, although only one million in number, has many Temperance organisations, and has tried to get the Government's permission for the formation of Children's Temperance Societies.

Ten Temperance organisations at least have thus entreated their local authorities, but it appears that all their communications have reached the waste-paper basket. Not being allowed to form definite organisations, these unions have inaugurated Children's Temperance Entertainments, which are much enjoyed by older friends as well as the young.

In Riga a very strong Temperance movement has begun as one direct result of the series of International Congresses. Mr. C. W. Schmidt, who is present at this Congress, introduced to Riga lecturers from Switzerland, Germany, and Finland, whom he had previously met at the Congresses; a series of lectures was given and keen interest aroused. Dialogues translated from the English, and given at Band of Hope entertainments, attract great numbers of people, and under this work about 700 or 800 children last year thus received Temperance instruction through the German language. In another primary school with Lethonian and Russian scholars, about 600 boys also were taught. A Band of Hope of the usual type, with about fifty or sixty members, is conducted by Miss Elisabet v. Grewingkh, also present at this Congress, and is the commencement of a glorious work for the young.

I must mention that a White Ribbon Union and an Abstinent Teachers' Union, both founded last year, will lay a good foundation for the Temperance campaign in Russia, where also the First Temperance Congress is to be held at the commencement of next year.

AUSTRIA.—Another country which is handicapped by laws hindering the entrance of the young into Temperance associations is Austria. The Government forbids all organisations for school children and young people attending public schools until they are fourteen years of age, and for those in secondary schools until eighteen years of age. For this reason all juvenile temples of the I.O.G.T. are impossible. I have, nevertheless, joy in reporting some good organisations. "The Organisation of Young Abstainers," founded by teachers with their former scholars, and numbering 87 members. That organisation has the right to form sections, and passes on its members to the I.O.G.T. when they are old enough.

The abstaining students at the University in Vienna muster 117 members; and the members of the Social Democratic Organisation of Young Working Men, which has taken a decided position against alcohol, are instructed, through lectures and periodicals, in Temperance truths, all meetings being conducted without strong drink. Their President, the Editor, Mr. Anton Orel, has published an excellent book of 100 pages, called the "Alcoholismus," which states clearly the chief facts of the case. Lastly, there is the

Women's Abstinence Union, which has founded an anti-alcohol course for its juvenile members.

In the part of Austria which is usually called Bohemia we find a hopeful and an energetic spirit, although the workers labour under similar difficulties, as we learn from the communications of our correspondent, Dr. Bretislav Foutska, professor at the University at Praha. I am sorry that time does not permit me to give the whole of his interesting account.

In the secondary schools the pupils are allowed, under care of a teacher, to gather in meetings for literary improvement; at these meetings Temperance lectures are given and debates held, and these young people, although not united in any organisation, feel themselves bound by a spiritual and an ideal purpose. In Bohemia and Mähren there are sixteen schools and assemblies, with a membership of 1,100 young people, all strict abstainers. Another Abstinent Students' Association has 120 members, and is doing good work among the country people; a branch of the Blue Cross Society in a suburb of Praha has thirty to forty members; and among the Social Democratic young people we can observe an awakened interest in the Temperance question. In connection with the school lectures already mentioned, Professor Foutska has this very month addressed 1,000 pupils at the Commercial High School on the subject of Temperance. Courage and hope seem to be characteristic of the Temperance cause in Bohemia.

HUNGARY.—This country suffers under the same disability of reactionary laws. The young are not allowed to enter into juvenile temples, and request for permission to institute such societies has been repeatedly refused; the only thing obtained is that school pupils can be present at the lectures arranged by the I.O.G.T., and 800 pupils were last year regularly present at these lectures.

Only one Temperance organisation is known to my correspondent, Dr. Stein, and it is the "Union of Abstaining Teachers," in the Teachers' Seminary at Buda Pesth, with 60 members. At the Imperial War Institute 18 cadets signed the pledge after the Temperance lectures held by Dr. Stein. They hold meetings, two officers presiding, but they are strictly forbidden to form an organisation or to be associated with any society.

BELGIUM.—As we perhaps all know, Belgium has a thorough systematic Temperance teaching in all primary schools. Temperance societies have therefore sprung up all over the country. Every third year the Government publishes records of these societies. The last report is dated 31st December, 1905, the numbers to-day must be much greater. That report shows that Belgium has 5,193 societies,

with 12,098 members. Of these 3,928, with 82,067 members, are in primary schools, and 1,265 are in higher schools, with 38,031 members. Since the work began in 1890, 400,287 members have passed through these societies; all have pledged themselves to abstain from distilled spirits, and promised to make only a very moderate use of beer and wine, but the members of many societies are total abstainers. When the pupils leave school at about 12, 13 and 14 years, many of them become members of juvenile Temperance organisations. On the 31st December, 1908, there were 1,180 of these societies in Belgium, with 75,170 members. The juvenile organisations receive every year from the Government 70,250 frcs., but the school societies are not subsidised. The Government gives also 6,000 frcs. annually for free distribution of Temperance almanacs, tracts, and other literature for adults.

NORWAY is, next to Finland, the country which has the smallest alcohol consumption in Europe. The Temperance societies, with their 240,000 members, make 10 per cent. of the whole population. They seem to well understand the importance of training the young in principles of abstinence. Seven organisations are able to show a membership of 63,083 young abstainers. The Norwegian Students' Abstinent Associations count a membership of 740, and special juvenile Temperance organisations 2,633. Together thus the beautiful mountain-crowned country possesses an army of 66,456 youthful Temperance soldiers.

SWEDEN.—Here we find the same energetic conduct of Temperance work among the young as in Norway. I greatly regret not having time to relate more about the excellent organisation named "The Central Office for Temperance Instruction," which has done great work, and whose activity so much reminds us of the English Band of Hope Union. The most prominent feature of its work is that of arranging the great Temperance educational courses throughout the country. How appreciated they are will be understood from the fact that the last one held in Stockholm was opened by a member of the Government, and that there were present at the opening almost all the members of the Royal Family.

All the total abstinence organisations have their children's and juvenile branches, excellently conducted. The Blue Ribbon Societies have 11,329 juvenile members, the National Good Templars 9,000, the adult Good Templars 52,423, next to the United Kingdom the largest number in the world. The most important juvenile association is undoubtedly the "Temperance League of Sweden's Studying Youth," with its 10,000 members, which scarcely has its equal in the world, and which is going in time to mould the whole of Swedish

society. As a member of this society will tell us more of it this afternoon, I shall say no more of it now; but I assure you, dear fellow-workers, that we can look with calmness at the Temperance future of Sweden.

DENMARK.—This small country has also a very earnest abstinence movement. With its population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, it has now 175,000 abstainers. The work among the young has not gone forward with the same rapidity as in Norway and Sweden. We have to record for Denmark only 12,000 juvenile abstainers; thus, with the same population, less than a fifth of the army found in Norway. But the movement shows an encouraging tendency to go forward. I have received a letter, so recently as last week, which tells what great plans the Danish abstainers are going to carry through.

AMERICA.—Of the great juvenile work going on in America I have, I am sorry to say, no other information than from the Loyal Temperance Legion and the I.O.G.T. The latter has a membership of about 7,500, and of the former I learn that there is a branch in every State and territory of that great country; it is also well organised in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, India, Burma, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and many other countries. The membership is about 500,000 throughout the world, over half of that number being in the United States, where during the past year the young people have distributed nearly two million pages of Temperance literature, and have raised a fund of $600 to support a Loyal Temperance Legion worker in Japan. A Correspondence Training School helps to train the teachers for the legions, and 644 new societies have been organised in the past three years. The *Crusader Monthly*, the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the United States, has a subscription list of more than thirty thousand. The L.T.L. of Japan has a monthly paper, the *Children's Herald*, or *Shonen Shimpo*. Finland has the *Finland Crusader*, which aims to reach every public school teacher, and which has a large circulation. The L.T.L. of the United States has a large literature devoted to its interests, Temperance lesson manuals, song books, membership certificates, etc., and the same is the case in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and other countries.

FINLAND.—Among the Finnish-speaking population there were in January, 1909, 260 Bands of Hope, with 17,134 members, most of them belonging to "Friends of Temperance." The "Abstinence Temperance League of Finland's Studying Youth" had 75 sections, with 7,388 members, 588 of them at the University. In most Finnish-speaking Higher Schools 70 per cent. of the pupils are

found to be disciples of one of these Temperance organisations; in some colleges the percentage of abstainers is still higher, and in the Commercial Institute of Knopio reaches 99 per cent. Of the future public school teachers in the Finnish seminaries 72 per cent. are members of Temperance societies. The Swedish-speaking part of Finland has 91 Bands of Hope, the membership being 6,483. Almost all of these are connected with Finland's Swedish Temperance League. In many other schools and institutions the youth are taught in the principles of Temperance, the number of them not being included in the statistics above.

SWITZERLAND.—Here almost similar methods are used in Temperance work among the young people as in England. *L'Espoir* ("The Hope") in French-speaking Switzerland numbers 207 sections, with 6,023 members; *Hoffnungsbund* ("The Band of Hope"), 164 sections, with 8,890 members; *Katholischer Jugendbund* has 5,500 members. The I.O.G.T., neutral, has 36 sections, with 1,504 members; and the I.O.G.T., 6 sections, with 300 members. These inclusively number over 22,000 members. The number of abstaining students and scholars in *Libertas* ("Academical Temperance Union"), with 5 sections, 120; in *Helvetia* (Temperance Union of Scholars), with 27 sections, 452 members; and in *Katholische Studentenliga*, with 22 sections, 282, altogether 854 members.

GERMANY.—There are six organisations which are responsible for most of the Temperance work among the young. The German Grand Lodge II. of I.O.G.T. includes juvenile temples for the children, and senior temples (*Wehrlogen*) for the youths who have left school. According to the last report, there were 344 temples for the young, with 12,752 child abstainers and 5,250 older members. The work seems to be very well organised. As to the different branches of *Hoffnungsbund des Blauen Kreuzes* ("The Band of Hope of the Blue Cross"), I have not been able to get information. *Des Schutzengelbund*, the juvenile section of *Kath. Kreuzbündnis* ("Catholic Cross Band"), is a new organisation, but it numbers already 13,000 members, mainly in Rheinland and Westphalen. The clergy are supporting the work by religious meetings for children in churches. *Germania* is a Temperance union at the higher schools; its ambitious but noble object is to train the young to become the future leaders of the Temperance movement. It numbers now 35 local sections, with 646 members.

The Prussian Government forbidding both sexes to be members in the same union, the girls have their own Union, called *Der deutsche Bund abstinenter Mädchen* ("The German League of Abstaining Girls"). It is quite affecting to read with what enthu-

siasm the young schoolboys are working for their high aim, although with great odds against them. "Our position," writes one, "is exceedingly difficult; most of the German States are forbidding our League, and in the States where we are allowed the school directors are forbidding our propaganda in their schools. Were it not for our unions being dissolved by the school directors we should now have had 80 sections, with a membership of 1,500."

Deutscher Bund abstinenter Studenten ("German League of Abstaining Students") has 18 sections, with 461 members, amongst them 271 students, the others being former students.

The German Section of the Catholic Academic Temperance League has 140 members in 11 unions. The same league is working also in Austria and Switzerland, with a whole membership of 260, of which 258 are theological students. Much energetic work is done among the Polish population in Germany, their clergymen giving Temperance lectures to the children at religious meetings. Special juvenile Temperance societies are, however, not allowed by the Prussian Government among the Polish population.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Juvenile Temperance work in the United Kingdom has been of continuous growth during the last sixty or seventy years, and is now in a very high state of efficiency. The leading organisation is the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, founded in 1855. This organisation works chiefly through a system of county Band of Hope Unions, these being in touch with town and district Band of Hope Unions through their area, and the latter in their turn forming Bands of Hope. The county and larger district unions number 42, town and district unions 330, the Bands of Hope 25,531, and members 3,386,413. Adding these numbers to those which appear below, it is seen that the total strength in the United Kingdom of juvenile Temperance societies is 30,854, with an estimated membership of 3,764,611.

The membership of the Church of England and most of the leading Nonconformist Bands of Hope are included in the above figures.

In addition to Bands of Hope, so named, there are in the United Kingdom a large number of kindred juvenile Temperance societies, working in harmony with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and in some cases organically united to that institution. Amongst these kindred societies may be mentioned the Juvenile Temples, of which there are 1,459, with 113,254 members; the Juvenile Rechabites, with 2,807 societies and 185,000 members; and the Cadets of Temperance, with 858 societies and 61,175 members, the two last-mentioned having a "beneficiary" element in their constitution. To

these may be added three Orders of the Juvenile Sons of the Phœnix, mustering 317 societies and 9,455 members; the League of the Cross, a Roman Catholic Organisation, with 87 societies and 26,000 members; and the Loyal Temperance Legion, with 20 societies and 1,000 members. In addition to these the Salvation Army conducts societies for children entitled "Bands of Love," in which the pledge of total abstinence is undertaken by the members.

In connection with the British Women's Temperance Association an organisation entitled the "Y" branch is very successfully conducted for young women, and similar work is done by the Women's Total Abstinence Union.

There are in the United Kingdom a large number of guilds, societies of Christian Endeavour, and other organisations for young people, which, although formed primarily for religious objects, are invariably conducted on Temperance principles, and total abstinence is encouraged amongst their very numerous adherents.

The juvenile Temperance societies in the United Kingdom are well furnished with literature and various appliances, such as hymn-books, pledge cards, diagrams, and medals for the carrying-on of the useful work, and ample provision is made for lantern slides, chemical apparatus, and similar illustrative appliances.

Apart from the definitely formed juvenile Temperance societies, an important work is being done in the United Kingdom through the public elementary schools of the country. Qualified lecturers, working with syllabuses approved by the Board of Education, give illustrated lessons in a large number of schools, the record for the past year showing 3,966 lectures delivered to 365,061 scholars, with 11,229 teachers in attendance. Of these scholars 215,873 reproduced the lectures in the form of essays or composition exercises.

So far, therefore, as the United Kingdom is concerned the outlook is of the brightest possible character. Concerning all other countries in the world I have no accounts, except of the Loyal Temperance Legions, other than those through the excellent organisation, the I.O.G.T. Through its last report of proceedings we know that young people are trained in Temperance principles throughout the world. If we go down to Eastern South Africa, Ceylon, India, Jamaica, Bahamas, Australia—everywhere the I.O.G.T. has planted its colours—an army of 239,584 young Temperance soldiers are fighting our good battle. After subtracting the numbers already mentioned of Good Templars in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, we have for the rest of the world the splendid numbers of 78,352 abstaining young people.

As I at first remarked, we have through this brief report found how exceeding much remains to be done; and as we have met to consider what we can do for this great movement through international co-operation, I venture to propose that we here at our Congress decide to establish a central office where all information on behalf of the cause can be gathered. At the same office all persons interested in the matter could obtain information concerning the various methods of work, literature, teaching materials, and other necessary matter. The Central Office could perhaps be united with the International Temperance Bureau in Lausanne or with our excellent Band of Hope Union in London. If we, in addition, had a periodical general report of the Temperance work among the young throughout the world, and an international magazine which should contain articles in the three languages we use at the Congress, we should in the future advance much more rapidly than in the past. I entrust all this to the International Union of Teachers, which was inaugurated here yesterday.

Let us do something, and do it very soon. We all know that very few state ministers, senators and other rulers are abstainers; it seems to be very hard to convert such people. But we are sure there is a time when they could be made abstainers, and that is when they are sitting on the school benches. Let us make haste and go to the future senators, bishops and state ministers just now, to-day, whilst they are still boys at school. I finish by reminding you of the words of that poor young student, "Why did not somebody tell me when I took the *first glass* what the result would be?" Oh, that those words might sound in your ears until you felt obliged to cause them to echo in the hearts of the youth of the world.

DISCUSSION.

DR. HUGO HAGELIN: If the future of our race, of occidental culture, greatly depends on the success of efforts made to change public opinion as to the nature of alcoholic drinks, the ways and methods of teaching Temperance and personal hygiene are of the utmost importance. The American system, inaugurated by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, based upon class-books, such as those of the New Century Series, and now adopted in Great Britain, seems to be by far superior to the system in use in most European countries. The former keeps that teaching running through the whole course of the school, varying its copies and methods according to the development of pupils; whereas, the latter concentrates the most important chapters chiefly to two years, one year to the age of 14 to 15, and another in one of the highest forms. A committee should be appointed to investigate the different systems of teaching hygiene and Temperance, as to their methods, space, and time. That teaching should be supplemented by teaching on sexual hygiene, of the same vital importance for the progress and happiness of mankind. The Second Congress on School Hygiene emphasised the necessity of such instruction. "The absence of instruction in sexual ethics and hygiene is the indirect cause of numberless physical and moral sufferings. Those sufferings can in importance only be compared to those caused by alcoholism."

MR. GEORGE SHARPLES, F.E.I.S. (National Union of Teachers, England), said it would not be hard for him to criticise the Board of Education, but they had done two glorious things for the children. They were enabling teachers in future to teach, instead of taking care of children like sheep; and now the teachers were allowed and even instructed to do what ought to have been done 40 years ago, namely, to point out to the child on a sensible plan the greatest danger in its path. The new syllabus on Temperance and hygiene was an admirable one.

DR. MARY STURGE made the suggestion that it was important for the caretakers of our schools to be teetotallers. The children watched the caretakers and were influenced by their example. It was also desirable to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks when school buildings were sub-let for treats or entertainments.

MISS MARIE C. BREHM (in answer to Dr. Mary Sturge): Permit me to say that the question of requiring total abstinence from the use of alcoholic drinks on the part of caretakers of school buildings is being agitated in Chicago. Because the lives of thousands of school children are in the care of the school janitors for the most of their working hours during the week, it is of the greatest importance that the man who has care of the fires and building shall not have his brain confused by drink. A resolution was introduced in a meeting of the school board of Chicago, requiring total abstinence on the part of the caretakers. It was about to be carried, when a member moved that, in order to be consistent, every member of the school board ought also to be a total abstainer. Another member asked if that resolution meant that all the members must abstain? This defeated the resolution temporarily. The agitation is still on, and has had the effect of enquiring into the habits of caretakers of school buildings.

MR. E. TENNYSON SMITH urged that as the educational code in English schools would now include teaching as to the injurious effects of alcohol, the teaching in our Juvenile Temperance Societies ought to take a forward step, and emphasise the fact that the only remedy for the evils caused by drink is the prohibition of the liquor traffic; that the danger lies in the drink itself, and not in the method or conditions of its sale. He said we ought also to ask that the Christian Church shall back up the teaching in the secular schools, and not neutralise it by placing upon the communion table that which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." He held also, that the teaching in the Sabbath School should be that in view of the terrible evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquor, it is utterly inconsistent for a Christian to use it as a beverage, and that when they (the children) desire to join the church, they will have to pledge themselves to total abstinence. He hoped that the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools and the teachers would become abstainers, and by their example endorse the teaching of the secular schools.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN (of Calcutta): The drink habit is making serious strides in India. Temperance workers have been striving to work in the schools and juvenileTemperance societies,but progress has been blocked by two objections. First, that there was no official sanction of Temperance teaching in schools in Great Britain. This would not apply any longer, and the most cheering news Temperance workers in India had heard for some time was the publication of the latest memorandum of the English Board of Education. The second objection came from Indian educationists who thought that whilst India was still so largely a temperate land, it would only bring the drink evil before those who would otherwise not be acquainted with it. Any information to meet this latter objection would be of great service to the work in India.

REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, PH.D. (of Washington, D.C.): Juvenile Temperance work is one of nine methods of Temperance work, in which Europe excels the United States. The municipal posters, Temperance insurance, Temperance hotels, Temperance lodges, abstinence associations for soldiers, breakfast conferences on reform, participation of officials in reform meetings, and scientific experimentation on alcohol. I will not delay to speak now of other methods in which the United States leads the world, for I wish to urge American delegates to go from this meeting determined that juvenile Temperance associations shall no longer be rare in our land. We have wrongly assumed that because we have four Temperance lessons a year in the Sunday Schools and forty hours a year of scientific Temperance education in our public schools, that bands of hope and kindred associations are not needed. But in this I am sure we have made a mistake. We have in the Loyal Temperance Legion of the Women's Christian Temperance Union an unexcelled juvenile Temperance society, if we would only extend it. Its best feature is a course of study including, not only the Temperance problem, but also allied reforms. I have never encountered a company of youths more intelligently interested in preparing to do their part in social betterment than one of the conventions of this Loyal Temperance Legion. Let us not forget that "the young spirit" of which students of the "boy problem" tell us, can and should be organised into some form of juvenile Temperance society in the Sunday School or outside.

REV. F. H. COOKE (Sec., Durham Diocesan C.E.T.S.): A gentleman from India has asked the question, How is he to meet the Indian authorities who say that it would be doing harm to teach the children the evils of alcohol?

My answer is this, that we must look to those places, whether small or great, where intemperance does not exist, to regenerate those places which are intemperate. You look to the temperate parishes to purify the towns; you can only cleanse by a pure stream flowing from a pure source. Then again, the saying that "Silence is golden" is false in this case. Has silence been golden in the purity question? No. Is silence golden whenever there is a difficulty? No. How much less is it so when there are the vast forces of medical evidence with regard to alcohol being one of the most subtle forces which every human being must face. Let our India teach this evidence.

Miss CHARLOTTE A. GRAY: As a representative of the Good Templars, I wish to state in reply to the remarks of a previous speaker, that in the Juvenile Branches of the Good Templar Order there is always systematic scientific teaching in regard to alcohol. It is in a large measure due to this fact, that Temperance teaching is so advanced on the Continent, because of the spread of the Good Templar Order. In England we have a course of study provided for our young members, and periodical examinations which prove the value of the teaching given.

Mr. JOHN SMEDLEY, as the result of experience in India, suggested that to be consistent as a Christian nation, and to obtain our full influence on the Hindus, we should oppose the use of tobacco as well as alcohol.

Miss STODDARD (replying to the question of Mr. Goodwin, of India, as to what should be said to teachers who think that teaching Temperance facts is to tell children unpleasant things which they do not know about): We do not use this argument in connection with any other subject of child-training; we do not fear to teach the dangers of poor ventilation for fear that children will therefore be tempted to try the effects of bad air. The objection is met by teaching the scientific facts about alcohol in connection with other facts pertaining to healthful living, just as other scientific facts are taught concerning earth, air, water, ventilation, exercise, regularity in eating and exercise. We have no right to withhold from the children the facts which will warn them in advance of the dangers of beginning to use alcoholic beverages. Children do know vastly more about drunkenness and the results of using other drugs than we sometimes think. What we must do is to give them the facts that will help them to understand the danger of taking even small quantities, and the habit-forming power of all narcotics, including alcohol.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN HIGHER SCHOOLS.

By ANNE WAKEFIELD RICHARDSON, B.A.

I AM asked to present facts, not suggestions or conclusions, on the subject of the teaching of Temperance in "Higher Schools." My task is, unfortunately, a very short one.

I include under the term "Higher" any school, without distinction, which is adapted for pupils over 15 years of age, or which keeps its pupils till the age of 17 or 18. Naturally these schools contain boys and girls whose lives will be the most influential in the community, as representing culture, wealth, and civic importance.

So far as I can discover—and I would ask any better-instructed member of this Congress kindly to correct, or add to, my statement—definite and systematic teaching on Temperance, arranged for by authority in higher schools, exists only in the United States of America and in one or two of the Scandinavian countries. In the States, mainly owing to the admirable and unceasing efforts of Mrs. Mary Hunt and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, systematic graded teaching in regard to alcohol is now prescribed by law in public schools (i.e., schools supported by public money) of all grades. The subject is a compulsory one in Teachers' Training Colleges. Women, as the guardians of home life, won the battle, but were warmly supported by the National Education Association. The first law was passed in 1882, but, ever since then, persistent vigilance has been needed on the part of the Women's Union, to secure that the laws are made effective. In some localities the teaching is *confined to the higher* schools, in others it begins in the elementary schools, and is carried on into the first or second year of the higher school course.

Many battles have been fought over text-books. In 1884 no text-book existed anywhere, with physiological instruction about alcohol, adapted to schools. Although Temperance teaching is always given in connection with physiology and hygiene, there is an increasing tendency to add lessons upon the social and economic effects of drink, and the number of text-books for higher schools which advocate strict personal abstinence are distinctly on the increase. This improvement has been based on the growing strength and clearness of medical opinion, but to transfer that opinion to the school books has needed much energy on the part of Temperance advocates. The courses often last half a year, and in

Illinois and New York four hours a week for ten weeks are given to the subject in the first year of the higher school course.

After a long battle, there is now practically no opposition to this compulsory teaching except from persons interested in the liquor traffic. In addition to this teaching, the Women's Union (W.C.T.A.) has systematically secured the writing of competitive essays on some Temperance subject in the higher schools.

The regulations are stronger in some States than in others, and I am told that the degree in which they are generally observed depends on the interest taken in them by the local authorities. We have always, in matters of this kind, to reckon with a personal factor. But I think that there can be no doubt whatever that the small amount of alcohol consumed per head in the United States, and the amazing prosperity of the great Republic, are largely due to this organised teaching for the past twenty years.

In Norway systematic and regular teaching in regard to alcohol is given in higher-grade schools. With regard to Sweden, my informants differ, and I must ask a Swedish delegate to tell us the facts.

In Finland a strong party is now advocating the introduction of systematic Temperance teaching in the higher Finnish-speaking schools. The General School Board of Finland, however, encourages the teachers to bring the subject forward in their ordinary lessons, and a good deal of instruction about alcohol is now being given by teachers interested in the subject. In the Swedish-speaking schools—a much smaller number—the Temperance interest is not strong.

In England only a few of the higher schools are under direct Government control, the most famous having old and independent foundations. Hence these schools are subject to no such uniform regulations as the state-provided elementary schools. As yet, very few indeed among our higher schools for boys have any systematic teaching in Temperance, or even in physiological hygiene. In girls' schools, however, hygiene is becoming a usual subject, and is taught, as a rule, by the gymnastic mistress, who usually holds a certificate, including hygiene. If she is a convinced abstainer, she has an excellent opportunity of introducing the subject of alcohol.

Occasional lectures are given in some of our best schools, and in connection with the "School Scheme" of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union 3,031 lectures have been delivered in such schools. But our higher schools, as such, are without any regular instruction.

Passing now to a more elastic interpretation of the word

"teaching," I may mention the extremely useful work done by the voluntary School Abstinence Unions in various countries. Some authorities hold that these societies, by the enthusiasm they create, do more than any definite scientific teaching could accomplish. But I believe that here, as in other cases, careful instruction must provide the weapons which the inspiration of joint voluntary effort in a good cause gives the impulse to use. An international Bureau for these societies was founded after the Congress at Stockholm in 1907.

Sweden here stands easily first with its splendid "Union of Abstainers among Young People engaged in Study," which has reached a total of nearly 11,000 members of both sexes in the universities and higher schools. Voluntary study is undertaken by members at the local centres, and propaganda carried on among elementary schools.

In Finland this same Union has some 8,000 members; it sends lecturers twice a year to each branch, and publishes a monthly organ. Examinations are set for members on a special text-book dealing with all sides of the question, and in two and a-half years over 1,700 have entered for a somewhat severe examination.

In Switzerland the school union named "Helvetia" (founded 1892), now containing about 150 active and 150 past members, has, in face of much opposition, done excellent educative work. It is in close alliance with the University Society "Libertas." In 1906 a girls' society was formed.

In Germany also an active society, "Germania," exists for the higher schools, having now nearly 600 members, with thirty branches, seven of which were founded last year. Hindrances and opposition have only aroused a more determined spirit among these young German abstainers. A girls' abstinence society joins with the "Germania" in publishing a magazine, *Deutsche Jugend*. A Catholic School Union also exists in Germany.

In Servia, I am told, a movement of the same kind has begun, expressly favoured by Government.

In Austria, in Saxony, and in Poland, such unions seem to be forbidden or strongly discouraged.

In Belgium a school union exists with a view to discourage the drinking of spirits, and to encourage strict moderation in wine and beer, and a study of the Temperance question. Its object is "the religious, moral and material welfare of the Flemish people."

In America a strong society for the universities, but none for schools, exists. In England no such *school* union exists, but the Young Abstainers' Union, founded in 1879 for the young people of

the cultured classes, includes many boys and girls at school, and numbers over 9,600 members. Nine new branches were formed in the past year. A recent attempt by this society to introduce occasional lectures into some of our best schools has met with no success.

One word in conclusion. The facts show that in Europe only the borders of a vastly important territory have as yet been assailed by the forces of scientific Temperance teaching, or patriotic Temperance enthusiasm. The matter is, I think, an urgent one. The hindrances are indeed great. In Central Europe the daily custom of giving alcoholic drinks to children presents a difficulty, and, at the same time, makes the need of teaching all the more necessary. In England, happily, this custom does not exist among the more educated classes, but here, too, as elsewhere, authorities and teachers are often quite unconvinced about the need of instruction, and the prejudice and often the actual financial interests of parents stand in the way. I believe the teacher, next to the mother, is the key to the situation. The teacher must be convinced of the moral and physical facts regarding alcoholism before the pupil can be thoroughly influenced. Hence the importance of strong, national Temperance associations among university-educated teachers, such as, in spite of extreme difficulty, have been successfully founded in Holland, and especially in Germany.

WIE KANN MAN DIE STUDIERENDEN KLASSEN GEWINNEN?

Von Dr. IVAR THULIN, Stockholm.

DIE Jugend ist ein Tätigkeitsgebiet, wo alle die sozialen Bewegungen sich betätigen wollen, wie man es ja weiss, dass die Zukunft der Jugend gehört, und zwar der Jugend, die mit einem klaren Blick auf die verschiedenen Fragen unserer Zeit ein Gefühl der Verantwortung für die Ausgestaltung der Zukunft verbindet.

Es scheint mir, dass es von einer ganz besonders grossen Bedeutung sein sollte, gerade die studierende Jugend zu gewinnen, weil aus deren Reihe die kulturellen Führer des Volkes: Lehrer, Aerzte, Politiker, Juristen u. s. w. hervorgehen.

Es soll meine Aufgabe sein, Sie, verehrte Anwesende, in den Arbeitsmethoden kurz zu orientieren, durch welche wir das Interesse dieser Jugend für die Alkoholfrage erwecken können.

Wir wollen von der Tatsache ausgehen, dass man, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, sich nach zwei Richtungen hin bewegen kann. Wir können nämlich die Jugend interessieren: teils durch einen gesetzlichen Unterricht über die Wirkungen des Alkohols und, wie ich glaube, besonders seine sozialen Wirkungen; teils durch die Unterstützung der durch die Jugend selber geleiteten Vereinstätigkeit.

Es scheint mir, dass man bisher die verschiedene Anwendung dieser beiden Methoden nicht genügend ins Auge gefasst habe. In einigen Fällen hat man nur an den Unterricht gedacht, ohne die Vereinstätigkeit beachtet zu haben; in anderen Fällen hat man diese als das einzige Heilmittel aufgestellt. Ich möchte zunächst bemerken, dass ich unter dem Ausdruck "studierende Jugend" nur die Alumnen der höheren Schulen zusammenfasse. Den übrigen und viel grösseren Teil der Jugend werde ich erst am Ende dieser Ausführungen etwas zur Sprache bringen.

Es wird wohl gewiss kein Erstaunen erwecken, wenn ich die Behauptung wage, dass die verschiedenen Altersstufen der Jugend auch ausschlaggebend für die Verwendung der betreffenden Methoden sind; weist doch die Jugend in ihren verschiedenen Altersstufen eine so wechselnde Reife auf. Man muss ja bedenken, dass man, je älter die Jugend ist, umsomehr von der eigentlichen Arbeit auf ihre eigenen Schultern legen muss. Und daraus ergibt sich auch selbstverständlich, dass in den höheren Klassen der Schule der Unterricht nicht eine gleichgrosse Rolle spielen soll, wie die Unterstützung

der Abstinenzvereine. Unter der Jugend dagegen, welche nur ein Alter von höchstens 14 Jahre hat, kann man nicht mit gutem Erfolg selbständige Vereine ins Leben rufen, aber ein planmässig betriebener Unterricht kann gewiss guten Erfolg erzielen. Ich werde mich jedoch in diesem Vortrag fast ausschliesslich mit der älteren Jugend beschäftigen, weil ich glaube, dass ich als Präsident des internationalen Bureaus der abstinenten studierenden Jugend die Einladung bekommen habe, hier eben über dieses Thema zu sprechen.

Es wird denn zunächst meine Aufgabe sein, diejenigen Tatsachen auseinanderzusetzen, welche ausschlaggebend sind für die Frage, ob man den Unterricht vor die Vereinsarbeit setzen soll oder nicht. Zuerst doch die Bemerkung, dass, wenn ich auch Kenntnis über die Verhältnisse anderer Länder besitze, meine Anschauung jedoch natürlicherweise beträchtlich von den schwedischen Verhältnissen beeinflusst ist.

Der Unterricht in der Alkoholfrage stellt sich ganz anders in den höheren Klassen der Schule dar als in den unteren. In diesen kann man mit relativ einfachen Mitteln gute Resultate erzielen, besonders wenn die herausgezogene pädagogische Methode eine gut gefundene ist. Dagegen finde ich, dass in den höheren Klassen der genannte Unterricht mit gutem Erfolg von Abstinenzvereinen ersetzt werden kann. Der Unterricht kann der Jugend nur ein dogmatisches Wissen von der Bedeutung der Alkoholfrage, aber kein lebendiges Interesse für die Lösung dieses wichtigsten Problems geben. Die Schülerabstinenzvereine dagegen haben gezeigt, dass sie imstande sind, ein derartiges Interesse hervorzurufen. Und neben diesem Interesse können jene Vereine, und zwar durch Vorträge und Selbststudien, eine gute Kenntnis von der Alkoholfrage ihren Mitgliedern beibringen. Ich werde später über die Tätigkeit solcher Vereine ausführlich berichten. Hier dürfte es genügen festzustellen, dass die Vereine ein lebendiges Interesse hervorzurufen vermögen, der Unterricht aber nur ein dogmatisches Wissen beibringen kann.

Es gibt nicht viele Länder, die in den höheren Schulen einen gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Unterricht über die schädlichen Wirkungen des Alkohols besitzen, viele aber suchen ja dieses Ziel zu erreichen. Es ist also von Interesse zu sehen, was man von einem solchen Gesetz zu erwarten hat. In Schweden haben wir seit dem Jahre 1892 einen derartigen Unterricht; der Erfolg desselben aber ist in den höheren Schulen nicht gross gewesen. In den meisten Schulen ist dieses Gesetz überhaupt nicht befolgt worden und in den Fällen, wo wirklich dieser Unterricht betrieben wird, sind die Resultate nicht sonderlich gross, was aber natürlich ist, wenn man bedenkt,

dass den Lehrern der höheren Schulen keine Ausbildung zu diesem Zwecke zu Gebote steht. In letzter Zeit hat man jedoch versucht, diesen Mangel zu beseitigen. Bisher hat aber der Unterricht, wenn überhaupt ein solcher vorhanden war, fast ausschliesslich darin bestanden, dass der Lehrer Abbildungen der alkoholdegenerierten Organe der Trinker vorzeigte. Es scheint mir, dass ein solcher Unterricht viel schlechter als gar keiner ist, weil durch ihn die Schüler in der falschen Vorstellung gehalten werden, dass die Alkoholfrage nur ein privat-hygienisches Problem ist. Und viel falscher noch wird wohl dieses Wissen angesehen werden müssen, wenn wir bedenken, dass die modernen Forschungen der experimentellen Patologie mehrere dieser immer beschriebenen Trinkerkrankheitsbilder recht häufig in Abrede gestellt haben. Ueberhaupt finde ich, dass ein grosser Teil des medizinischen Wissens auf dem Gebiete der Alkoholfrage zunächst nicht in populäre Vorträge, nicht in den Unterricht gehört, wenn nicht zuerst die betreffenden Wirkungen von der Wissenschaft völlig sichergestellt sind.

In den Schülerabstinenzvereinen dagegen sind die Abbildungen von Trinkerorganen glücklicherweise niemals populär geworden; hier sind dagegen die mehr praktischen Gebiete der Alkoholfrage eingehender studiert worden.

So ist z. B. das Verhältnis zwischen Alkoholismus, Kriminalität und sozialer Not ein Gebiet, das auf das soziale Verantwortungsgefühl der reiferen Jugend eine bedeutungsvolle Wirkung zu haben scheint. Durch das Vereinsleben werden auch die Schüler erzogen zum Kampfe gegen den Alkoholismus. Sie lernen die Kampfmethoden der Antialkolbewegung kennen und sie sind deshalb fähig, im praktischen Leben ihre Kenntnisse fruchtbar zu machen. Eine solche Jugend kann jedoch niemals der Unterricht schaffen! Eine solche Jugend muss von der Jugend selber geschaffen werden!

Die Auffassung, welche ich nun hier vorgetragen habe, ist keine theoretische; vielmehr ist die Richtigkeit derselben durch die tatsächlichen Verhältnisse in den skandinavischen Ländern und in Amerika bezeugt worden. Um die folgende Ausführung einfacher zu machen, werde ich mich hauptsächlich zu den skandinavischen Verhältnissen halten. Ich glaube, es sei kaum eine Zufälligkeit, dass ein Schwede hier über dieses Thema spricht, da es ja eine bekannte Tatsache ist, dass der Bund der abstinenten schwedischen studierenden Jugend der grösste der ganzen Welt ist. Die Teilnehmer des vorigen Kongresses in Stockholm hatten die Gelegenheit, sich davon zu überzeugen, welchen grossen Erfolg diese Bewegung erzielt hat, da ja die Mitglieder dieses Bundes als Schriftführer u. s. w. eine nicht unbeträchtliche Arbeit für den Kongress leisteten.

Der Bund der abstinenten schwedischen studierenden Jugend kam im Jahre 1896 durch die Vereinigung einiger früher gebildeten Vereine zustande. Der Bund hat sich seit dieser Zeit einer stetigen Zunahme erfreut und zählt jetzt 10,582 Mitglieder in 214 Filialvereinen verteilt. Ich will nun kurz über die Tätigkeit dieser Vereine erzählen.

Durch die grosse Mitgliederzahl der meisten Vereine sind sie imstande, einen bedeutenden Einfluss in den betreffenden Schulen auszuüben. Die Sitzungen finden gewöhnlich zweimal monatlich statt und zwar sind sie — wie die ganze Tätigkeit überhaupt — von den Schülern selber geleitet.

Während dieser Sitzungen kommen Vorträge und Diskussionen vor, die gewöhnlich nur die Alkoholfrage berühren. In den Städten, wo mehrere Lokalvereine vorhanden sind, haben diese oft gemeinsame Studienkurse in der Alkoholfrage angeordnet, wodurch ein mehr planmässiges Studium zustande kommt. Diese Kurse werden jedoch oft von Studenten geleitet. In Amerika und Schweden stehen die Kurse insoweit unter einer zentralen Leitung, als in der Vereinszeitung ein für das ganze Land geltendes Studienprogramm publiziert wird. In Finnland sind besondere Abstinenzexamina eingeführt als Abschluss dieser Kurse, und dass es sich um ein wirklich ernsthaftes Studium handelt, finde ich schon aus der Tatsache hervorgehen, dass ein nicht geringer Prozentsatz der Examinanden durchfällt.

Daneben hat der schwedische Bund auch ein besonderes Studienhandbuch herauszugeben begonnen, an welchem mehrere der hervorragendsten Forscher Schwedens sich betätigen wollen.

Die Tätigkeit der Vereine ist jedoch nicht nur auf die eigenen Mitglieder beschränkt. Die meisten Vereine haben nämlich die Erlaubnis erhalten, in den Unterrichtsstunden agitatorische Vorträge durch eigene Redner anzuordnen, denen beizuwohnen eben aus solchem Grunde jeder Schüler verpflichtet ist.

Gewöhnlich kann die Mitgliedschaft nur von solchen Schülern erworben werden, die ein Alter von wenigstens 12—14 Jahren besitzen. Eine Frage, die mit dem Alter zusammenhängt, ist diejenige der gemeinschaftlichen Arbeit zwischen der Jugend der beiden Geschlechter. In Schweden, wo die Idee der *école mixte* grosse Fortschritte gemacht hat, sind die Schulbehörden mit dieser Arbeit völlig einverstanden. In anderen Ländern, z. B. in Deutschland, ist dagegen die gemeinschaftliche Arbeit überhaupt verboten.

In Schweden und Finnland, wo die stärkste Bewegung vorhanden ist, liegt ohne Zweifel die wichtigste Ursache dieser Tatsache in einem Entgegenkommen der Schulbehörden, das unter Umständen

eine direkte Förderung der Bestrebung geworden ist. So wurde dem Bund der abstinenten schwedischen studierenden Jugend infolge eben ihres Gutachtens jährlich eine staatliche Unterstützung von 4,000 Kronen (d. h. 4,400 Mk.) gewährt.

Ich habe nun die Tätigkeit der Schülerabstinenzvereine kurz skizziert. Sie werden wohl finden, meine Damen und Herren, dass gerade diese Tätigkeit von einer viel einschneidenderen Bedeutung für die reifere Jugend ist als der blosse Unterricht. Hier tritt uns eine begeisterte Jugend entgegen, und ist nicht, verehrte Anwesende, die ganze Weltgeschichte ein hinreichendes Zeugnis dessen, dass die grossen Taten immer im Zeichen der Jugend geschaffen wurden? Dagegen — niemals war ein Lehrer in seinem Katheder imstande, die Begeisterung seiner Schüler zu zünden, wenn er nicht selbst diese Begeisterung fühlte. Und ist nicht, meine Damen und Herren, wenigstens in unserer Zeit, da die Lehrer sich nicht häufig für die Alkoholfrage interessieren, die Vereinstätigkeit schon aus diesem Grunde dem Unterricht vorzuziehen. Darum scheint es mir von grösster Bedeutung zu sein, dass der Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus nicht nur seine Aufmerksamkeit auf den Unterricht lenkt, sondern auch die von mir hier beschriebene Vereinstätigkeit ins Auge fasst. In mehreren Ländern bedarf in Wirklichkeit diese Tätigkeit der Unterstützung der übrigen Abstinenzvereine. In Preussen und auch in Oesterreich ist es verboten, derartige Vereine zu gründen, weshalb hier die Abstinenten ein wichtiges Ziel zu erreichen haben. Natürlich begründen die jeweiligen Verhältnisse der verschiedenen Länder mehr oder weniger günstige Bedingungen in Bezug auf diese Arbeit; ist es ja möglich, dass die Jugend besonderer Länder nicht eine solche Stellung hat, dass sie imstande wäre eine selbständige Tätigkeit zu entfalten. Davon bin ich aber überzeugt, dass in den meisten Ländern die Abstinenzvereine der Schüler ihre guten Wirkungen zeigen könnten.

Um eine wirklich starke Bewegung ins Leben zu rufen, wäre es m. E. wünschenswert, dass die Universitätsstudenten und der übrige Teil der studierenden Jugend in einem gemeinschaftlichen Bunde zusammengehen sollten, nicht aber, wie es in Deutschland und in der Schweiz der Fall ist, verschiedenen Bünden angehören sollten.

In Schweden und in Amerika spielen die Studenten eine bedeutsame Rolle im Kampfe gegen den Alkoholismus und zwar durch volkstümliche Vorträge. Jeder schwedische Studentenverein hat sein besonderes Vortragsbureau, das Vorträge in den verschiedenen Teilen des Landes besorgt.

Ich habe schon am Anfang dieses Vortrags hervorgehoben, dass die Jugend der unteren Klassen der Schule keine Reife hat, Vereine selber zu leiten. Für die Kinder scheint mir darum der Unterricht eine bedeutsamere Rolle als für die reifere Jugend zu spielen und zwar aus dem Grunde, weil der Pädagoge sie fester in seiner Hand hat. Wenn diese jungen Leute nicht aus eigener Kraft selbständige Vereine bilden können, ist jedoch die Möglichkeit da, dass sie den von Aelteren geleiteten Bünden beitreten. Es liegt ja ausserhalb des Rahmens dieses Vortrags eben diese Erscheinungen zu erörtern. Nur möchte ich hervorheben, dass hier in England "the Band of Hope" ein mächtiger Beleg derjenigen Anschauung ist, dass auch die Kinder im Vereinsleben eine bedeutende Tätigkeit entfalten können. Und in Schweden — ich erlaube mir nochmals auf Schweden zurückzukommen — wurde neuerdings vom Bund der abstinenten schwedischen studierenden Jugend zusammen mit dem Bund der abstinenten schwedischen Lehrer ein Verein für die Jugend der Volksschulen gegründet, der in kurzer Zeit die grössten Fortschritte gemacht hat. Dieser Bund, der den Namen "Schwedens Frühling" führt, besteht aus Gruppen, die unter der Leitung von Lehrern, Studenten oder Gymnasiasten stehen. Es ist wirklich wunderbar zu sehen, wie die Kinder sich für die Antialkoholbewegung interessieren können, wenn die Aelteren etwas von der mühsamen Arbeit auf ihre jungen Schultern zu legen verstehen.

Wenn wir die studierende Jugend für die Abstinenzsache interessieren wollen, so ist gewiss vor allem das Beibringen der wahren Begeisterung dazu geeignet, zur fröhlichen Tat anzufeuern. Die Begeisterung darf jedoch nicht dazu führen, dass die kritische Fähigkeit verschwindet. Es gibt immer in der Zeit der Jugend einen Hang zur Kritik, der es uns als unklug erscheinen lässt, der Jugend Tatsachen oder vielmehr sogenannte Tatsachen vorzulegen, die nicht völlig wahr sind. So viel ich sehe, ist es aber keine seltene Erscheinung, dass in der Antialkoholliteratur und im Abstinenzunterricht Behauptungen aufgestellt werden, die entweder von der Wissenschaft noch nicht völlig entschieden worden sind oder die überhaupt völlig falsch sind.

"Für die Jugend ist *nichts* gut genug: es sei denn *das Beste!*" hat ein schwedischer Dichter und Denker gesagt. Wenn wir diesem schönen Dichtergedanken folgen, werden wir eine Jugend erschaffen, die für die glücklichere Zukunft der Menschheit mit siegesfroher Begeisterung arbeiten wird, fähig das heissersehnte Ziel unzähliger Geschlechter endlich zu erreichen: Die Herrschaft des Menschen über sich selber und über die Natur!

SCHULE UND ALKOHOLFRAGE

Von J. PETERSEN, Kiel.

Die Alkoholfrage verlangt ihren Platz in der Schule. Die Berechtigung der Forderung wird im allgemeinen zwar anerkannt; aber die Frage nach dem Wo, Wann, Was, Wieviel und Wie hat eine befriedigende Antwort bislang nicht erhalten.

Der Hauptfehler in der Beurteilung liegt meines Erachtens darin, dass man auf allen Seiten — gleichviel, welche Stellung man zur Alkoholfrage einnahm — zu einseitig vorging. Man hatte zu sehr das Alte im Auge, oder das Neue, das Bestehende oder das Kommende, und fand daher in Forderung wie in Abwehr nicht das richtige Mass und Ziel. Die Ansprüche der Alkoholgegner waren bald gar zu zaghaft oder bescheiden, bald zu weitgehend, bald bewegten sie sich in falscher Richtung, und auf der anderen Seite gesellte sich zum Widerstand, den das einlassbegehrende Neue in der Regel findet, als Bundesgenosse ein ungewöhnlich starkes Vorurteil, das eine sachliche Prüfung nicht zuliess.

Hier Klarheit zu schaffen erscheint vor allen Dingen nötig, Klarheit in den Grundfragen.

" Nicht für die Schule, sondern für das Leben lernen wir." Die Schule ist nicht Selbstzweck; sie hat dem Leben zu dienen, dem einzelnen Menschen, der Gemeinde, dem ganzen Volke. Den hier sich zeigenden wichtigsten Lebensbedürfnissen hat sie Rechnung zu tragen, sich ihnen anzupassen. Da aber für den einzelnen wie für Gemeinde und Staat mit den Zeiten die Bedürfnisse sich ändern, ist auch sie dem Wandel unterworfen. Ziele, Wege, Einrichtungen usw. ändern sich. Stillstand wäre Erstarrung, Tod. Pulsiert kräftiges Leben in ihr, stösst sie Veraltetes, untauglich Gewordenes ab und bildet Neues, Zweckdienliches. Die Mangelhaftigkeit menschlicher Einrichtungen, die Vorsicht, die allen erstrebten Aenderungen entgegengebracht werden muss, vor allem auch die Langsamkeit, mit der Erkennung vorhandener Mängel und Verständnis des Wertes neuer Gedanken sich Bahn brechen, bringen es mit sich, dass die Schule in der Regel erst spät auf dem Platz erscheint. Das ist unvermeidlich; aber es mahnt um so mehr dazu, dafür zu sorgen, dass sie in wichtigen Dingen nicht gar zu sehr hinterher komme.

Alle Forderungen, die die Zeit an die Schule stellt, bedürfen streng sachlicher Prüfung, ohne Vorliebe und Abneigung. Von

hoher Warte aus, die Gesamtaufgabe der Schule vor Augen, müssen sie gegeneinander und gegen das Bestehende abgewogen und beurteilt werden. So wird es möglich sein, alles in ein leidlich richtiges Verhältnis zueinander zu bringen, seiner Bedeutung entsprechend und der Gesamtaufgabe der Schule angepasst.

Wie steht es nun mit der Alkoholfrage ?

Wir wollen uns in Deutschland davor bewahren, dass sich die Meinung einbürgert, wir stellten ungebührliche, übers Ziel hinausschiessende, nicht ernst zu nehmende Forderungen. Solches Urteil würde der Sache schwersten Schaden bringen. Unter allen Umständen wollen wir ernst genommen werden, und zwar in *allen* unseren Forderungen ; eben darum ist aber auch ernsteste Prüfung geboten. Der " Deutsche Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer " hat nach dieser Richtung wohl das Seine getan, und seine Zeitschrift " Die Enthaltsamkeit " hat mit aller Planmässigkeit dieses Ziel verfolgt. Stellen wir nur solche Forderungen, die strengster sachlicher Kritik standhalten, wird auch eine unwiderstehliche Kraft in ihnen liegen ; man wird sie anerkennen und befolgen *müssen*. Auf diesem Wege, und nur auf diesem Wege wird es gelingen, die Schule und die Lehrerschaft zu gewinnen.

Welche Bedeutung hat die Alkoholfrage ?

Als Antwort nur ein paar Bilder ! Der Ertrag einer Ackerfläche so gross wie die der beiden Staaten Württemberg und Baden zusammen wird jährlich in Deutschland der Volksernährung entzogen und vernichtet, in Gift verwandelt. Anderthalb Millionen Menschen sind mit der unproduktiven Arbeit der Herstellung und Verbreitung des Volksgiftes beschäftigt. Gegen vier Milliarden Mark — dreimal so viel als für Heer und Flotte — gibt das deutsche Volk jährlich für die alkoholhaltigen Getränke aus. Diese schwächen die körperliche, geistige und wirtschaftliche Kraft des Einzelnen wie des ganzen Volkes und machen daher weniger tauglich für den alle Kräfte in Anspruch nehmenden Kampf ums Dasein. Der Alkohol lässt jährlich Tausende durch Unglücksfälle, Tausende durch Selbstmord enden, Zehntausende in die Irrenhäuser, in die Gefängnisse und Zuchthäuser, in die Besserungsanstalten und Armenhäuser wandern. Hunderttausende bringt er vor den Strafrichter, Hunderttausende in die Krankenhäuser. Hunderttausende von Kindern kommen durch ihn lebensschwach oder entartet zur Welt, Hunderttausende von Söhnen und Töchtern achtbarer Eltern geraten später in die Schlingen des Alkohols und vernichten die Frucht langer Erziehungsarbeit oft in einer Stunde.

Das ist nur ein matter Abriss der Alkoholfrage. Aber jeder Satz genügt, um den erbittertsten Kampf gegen den Alkohol zu

rechtfertigen und die Schule zur lebhaftesten Anteilnahme an diesem Kampfe aufzurufen. Was wollen so viele in den Lehrplänen und Pensen genannten Dinge bedeuten gegenüber so ungeheuren Volksnöten ? Man könnte ganze Fächer herausheben, die für den Einzelnen und das Volk entfernt nicht solche Bedeutung haben wie die Alkoholfrage. Es wird daher auch niemand der Ueberzeugung sich verschliessen können, dass die Belehrung über den Alkohol in der Schule einen breiteren Raum wird einnehmen müssen, als bislang mancher herzugeben bereit war, und man wird es verständlich finden, dass man in einzelnen Ländern ernstlich die Frage erwog, ob die Alkoholfrage in der Schule ein besonderes Lehrfach bilden solle.

Die ausserordentlich tiefgreifende Einwirkung der gegenwärtig herrschenden Trinkunsitten auf Einzel- und Volkswohl rechtfertigt also weitgehende Ansprüche an die Schule. Bei Berücksichtigung der Gesamtarbeit der Schule lässt sich die notwendige Belehrung der Jugend über den Alkohol aber erzielen, ohne dass eine das bestehende Gleichgewicht störende Neuerung eingeführt wird oder eine Mehrbelastung der Schule eintritt.

Die Unterweisung der Jugend über die Gefahren des Alkoholgenusses zu einem besonderen Lehrfach zu erheben ist schon deswegen nicht erforderlich, weil der gesamte Lehrstoff sich in die klare und jedem verständliche Forderung zusammenfassen lässt: " Trinke keinen Alkohol ! " Eine derartige Zusammenfassung ist in den anderen Unterrichtsfächern, beispielsweise in der mathematischen Geographie oder in der Lehre von der Elektrizität, nicht möglich. Hier ist zusammenhängende ausführliche Darstellung aller Einzelstoffe in einem besonderen Lehrfach unumgänglich. In der Alkoholfrage dagegen kommt es nur darauf an, durch den Unterricht dafür zu sorgen, dass die Forderung : " Trinke keinen Alkohol ! " Leben und Kraft erhält, dass sie aus der Einsicht und dem Willen des Schülers selbst erwächst.

Das lässt sich erreichen, ohne dass es nötig ist, einschneidende Aenderungen vorzunehmen. Gesundheitslehre wird in mehr oder minder bescheidenem Umfang bereits in allen Schulen erteilt. Ihr wird künftig fraglos weit mehr Gewicht beigelegt werden müssen, und in diesem Rahmen wird selbstverständlich auch die Alkoholfrage ihrer Bedeutung entsprechend einen breiteren Raum einnehmen. Ergänzend treten die anderen Unterrichtsfächer hinzu. In der Chemie kann man beim Kapitel Alkohol auf den Alkoholismus eingehen, in der Naturkunde bei der Behandlung der Kartoffel, des Weinstocks oder der Gräser ein paar Wochen dem aus ihnen hergestellten geistigen Getränk widmen, oder in der Kate-

chismuslehre beim 3. oder 5. Gebot oder beim Beschluss längere Zeit verweilen, um gründlich zu zeigen, wie gerade der Alkohol zur Gesetzesübertretung führt. Passende Rechenaufgaben sind vorzüglich geeignet, einzelne Seiten der Alkoholfrage dem Verständnis näher zu bringen. In der Geographie wird eine Darstellung des Einflusses des Feuerwassers auf den Untergang der Indianer, in der Geschichte eine Schilderung der Wirkungen des Alkohols auf dem verhängnisvollen Zuge Karls XII. nach Gladitsch ihren Eindruck nicht verfehlen. Das Lesebuch kommt wirksam zu Hilfe; denn dieses muss eine Reihe guter Stücke zur Alkoholfrage enthalten, wie überhaupt alle Schulbücher hinsichtlich ihrer Stellung zum Alkohol einer sorgfältigen Prüfung bedürfen. So gibt es tausend Gelegenheiten, auf die Alkoholfrage einzugehen. Aber beileibe soll der Lehrer nicht jede Gelegenheit benutzen;—das wäre das beste Mittel, um der Jugend die Sache gründlich zu verekeln.

Nach solchem Plan lässt sich eine völlig ausreichende Unterweisung der Jugend über den Alkohol schon unter den bestehenden Verhältnissen überall durchführen. Und sollte man infolge des Eingehens auf die Alkoholfrage hier oder dort wirklich einmal der Stoffülle erliegen, was schadet's, wenn man die Fall- oder Schallgesetze etwas kürzer abtut, die Hahnenfussgewächse oder Süsswasserpolypen weglässt und beim Bau und der Einrichtung des jüdischen Tempels sich weniger lange aufhält? Sobald man sich nur die Frage vorlegt: Was ist für das Kind wichtiger, diese gewiss auch nützlichen und interessanten Sachen, oder die Belehrung über ein Volksgift, das in Wahrheit mehr Geld verschlingt, mehr Werte vernichtet, mehr Krankheit und Unglück bringt und mehr Menschenopfer fordert als selbst die blutigsten Kriege — dann wird man in seinem pädagogischen Gewissen voll beruhigt sein.

Die Individual-Hygiene wird bei der Behandlung der Alhoholfrage in der Schule die Grundlage bilden müssen; aber bei den reiferen Schülern ist auch das Verständnis der grossen volkswirtschaftlichen, ethischen, nationalen und rassenhygienischen Bedeutung der Alkoholfrage anzubahnen. Sie müssen erkennen lernen, dass es sich nicht nur um vielleicht ganz geringfügige Schädigungen ihres eigenen Körpers oder Geldbeutels handelt, sondern um hohe Pflichten gegenüber ihren Nächsten, ihrem Volke. Das ist in der alkoholgegnerischen Bewegung das Durchschlagende. Nur auf diesem Boden kann allgemein in der Jugend ein Streben nach dem Ideal der Enthaltsamkeit erzeugt werden.

Bis dahin ergaben sich keine erheblichen Schwierigkeiten. Nun aber kommt der springende Punkt, der Punkt, von dem hier Durchführung und Gelingen aller Pläne ganz und gar abhängt — die

Stellungnahme der Lehrer. Im Hinblick auf oft erhobene unzweckmässige Forderungen betone ich mit allem Nachdruck: es kommt alles auf den Lehrer an. Niemand kann einen Lehrer hindern, seine Kinder eingehend über den Alkohol zu belehren und eindringlich vor ihm zu warnen, wenn er es für notwendig hält, und niemand kann erzwingen, dass er eine derartige Belehrung erteilt, wenn es seiner Ueberzeugung nicht entspricht. Vorschriften sind machtlos. Sie vermögen das Aeussere des Schulbetriebes zu regeln; Gesinnungen aber lassen sich nicht verordnen oder erzwingen. Was hilft es aber, wenn widerwillig äusserlich einer Vorschrift genügt wird? Niemand wird doch glauben können, dass jemand zur Enthaltsamkeit erzieht, der ihr innerlich abgeneigt ist.

Aus diesen und anderen Erwägungen heraus muss ich daher auch mit aller Entschiedenheit mich gegen die in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika geltenden einschlägigen Schulgesetze aussprechen, so sehr sie auch von mancher Seite gelobt werden. Das Gesetz von Illinois — das beste — bestimmt, dass jedes Jahr mindestens zehn Wochen hindurch in wöchentlich 4 Lehrstunden über diesen Gegenstand unterrichtet wird. Entsprechende Einzelbestimmungen fordern, was in kunstvoll aufgebauten konzentrischen Kreisen in jedem Jahre zur Behandlung kommen soll.

Vor solchen Vorschriften hoffen wir in Deutschland bewahrt zu bleiben. Die Lehrer sind eben keine Automaten, bei denen man nur auf den Knopf zu drücken braucht, um das Gewünschte zu erhalten. Die zahllosen Umgehungsversuche und die darauf folgenden Bemühungen, die Gesetze noch zwingender zu gestalten, so z. B. Lehrer und Aufsichtsbeamte für Unterlassungen im Einzelfalle mit Geldstrafen von mindestens 5 Dollars zu belegen, beweisen ja auch, dass man selbst in Amerika, wo in vielen Staaten doch schon Jahrzehnte vorher die Volksmehrheit für Staatsprohibition sich aussprach, mit solchen Gesetzen nicht das Richtige getroffen hat. Man fing die Arbeit am unrichtigen Ende an. Nicht durch künstlich erzielte Gesetze soll man Schulbehörden und Lehrer zur Alkoholbekämpfung zu zwingen versuchen, sondern innerhalb dieser Kreise muss Verständnis und Interesse für diese Sache erweckt werden. Das muss dann wachsen; die Bewegung muss immer weitere Kreise ziehen, bis schliesslich das ganze Gebiet gewonnen ist. Das hat zwar nichts Blendendes an sich, erfordert viel Arbeit und Zeit und lässt schliesslich immer noch einen unbefriedigenden Rest; aber es verbürgt gesunde Entwicklung, kräftiges inneres Leben und damit Erfolg. Dem Lehrer bleibt die so wichtige Freiheit gewahrt; es wird keine Verstimmung und Gegnerschaft hervorgerufen und die Heuchelei nicht begünstigt.

Noch aus einem andern Grunde muss ich gegen jene Gesetze mich wenden. Die ganze Schulzeit hindurch in jedem Jahre, vom ersten bis zum letzten, die Alkoholfrage viele Wochen lang eingehend besprochen, — das fördert nicht die Alkoholbekämpfung, das verleidet sie Lehrern und Schülern. Der Aufbau des Lehrstoffs, jährlich konzentrisch erweitert, mag auf dem Papier vortrefflich durchgeführt erscheinen — es ist doch ein Kartenhaus. Alle Künstelei ist unangebracht, Reglementiererei nutzlos, allzu häufiges Eingehen auf die Sache nachteilig. Wohl ist es nötig, um in den jugendlichen Herzen und Hirnen den Entschluss, keinen Alkohol zu geniessen, fest werden zu lassen, so dass er später auch in den Versuchungen und Stürmen des Lebens stand hält, klare Einsicht in die Wertlosigkeit und Schädlichkeit des Genusses geistiger Getränke durch eingehende und wiederholte Belehrung zu vermitteln; aber man darf das eigentliche Ziel dabei nicht aus den Augen verlieren. Nicht darauf kommt es an, unter allen Umständen über alle Gebiete der Alkoholfrage zu belehren und grosses Wissen über den Alkohol den Kindern beizubringen, sondern darauf, zu bewirken, dass der Alkohol tatsächlich gemieden wird, dass starke alkoholgegnerische Strömungen in Haus und Volk von der Schule ausgehen. *Wie* aber dieses Ziel zu erreichen ist, soll man dem Lehrer nicht bis ins Kleinste vorschreiben, als ob man ihn am Gängelbande führen oder misstrauisch den vorgezeichneten Weg auf beiden Seiten mit Stacheldraht einfassen müsste. Bringe man dem Lehrer das Vertrauen entgegen, das für alle erspriessliche Erziehungsarbeit unerlässlich ist! Nicht für jeden ist der gleiche Weg der beste; auch hier führen verschiedene Wege nach Rom. Wie vielerorts gilt auch hier das Wort vom Buchstaben, der tötet, und vom Geist, der lebendig macht. Die Hauptsache ist doch neben dem pädagogischen Geschick des Lehrers der Ernst und Eifer, mit dem der Einfluss ausgeübt wird. Der aber wird durch kleinliche Vorschriften nicht gefördert.

Die erstrebte Neuerung lässt sich deswegen so schnell und leicht nicht durchführen, wie vielfach gewünscht wird, weil es sich hier nicht um einen Lehrstoff gewöhnlicher Art handelt, von dessen Richtigkeit und Wichtigkeit man sich bald überzeugt und dem man dann im Unterricht gerecht wird, sondern weil es sich um eine Sitte handelt, um eine alte, allumfassende, vielverherrlichte, ungemein festgewurzelte Sitte, und eine solche zu bekämpfen ist stets mit grossen Schwierigkeiten verbunden. Es ist töricht, zu erwarten, dass alle Lehrer von heute auf morgen zu den Fahnen der Alkoholgegner eilen; noch verfehlter aber ist, durch Gesetze oder Verfügungen alle Lehrer eines Landes so zu behandeln, als ob sie

eifrigste Alkoholgegner seien, und Verpflichtungen ihnen aufzuerlegen, die einen Teil vor die schlimme Wahl stellen: Heuchelei oder Uebertretung. Die Lehrer und Schulaufsichtsbeamten sind in diesem Falle nicht nur Jugenderzieher, sondern Volksglieder, ein Teil des Volkes selbst, in dem die Reform sich vollziehen soll, ebenso wie Aerzte, Geistliche u. a., von denen man mit ungefähr gleichem Rechte fordern könnte, dass sie in Kürze sämtlich zu entschiedenen Alkoholgegnern würden und in diesem Sinne für Volksaufklärung wirkten.

Geduld will also auch bei diesem Werke sein. Es handelt sich um etwas Neues, das sich nicht plötzlich schaffen lässt, sondern das wachsen muss, sich entwickeln will. Es lassen sich aber günstige Entwicklungsbedingungen schaffen und die Erlangung des Zieles lässt sich durch vielfältige private und Vereins-Tätigkeit und vor allem auch durch Verfügungen und andere behördliche Massnahmen ganz ausserordentlich erleichtern und beschleunigen. Es ist jedoch auch hier wieder sorglich zu beachten, dass die Sache mit allem Vorbedacht angefasst werden muss und eine bürokratische Behandlung nicht verträgt.

Alle behördlichen Erlasse müssen, wie es ihrem Zweck entspricht, so beschaffen sein, dass sie die Sache wirklich fördern; sie dürfen nichts Hemmendes in sich schliessen. Solche Hindernisse könnten z. B. schon durch unzweckmässig gewählte Ausdrücke, wie Warnung vor "Unmässigkeit," "übermässigem Genusse," "Missbrauch des Alkohols," geboten werden, durch Aeusserungen, als handle es sich in der Alkoholfrage nur um eine Trunksuchtsfrage u. dergl. Erfahrungsgemäss werden derlei Wendungen in überraschendstem Masse als Stützpunkte der bekämpften Anschauungen benutzt und stellen oft den Wert einer sonst guten Verfügung in Frage.

Nicht wünschen kann man ferner das oft von Vereinen erstrebte Verbieten oder Anordnen verhältnismässig unbedeutender Dinge, wie z. B. Verbot des Alkoholgenusses auf Schulausflügen, Verbot, dass Lehrer in der Frühstückspause im Lehrerzimmer des Schulgebäudes Bier trinken, Verordnung, dass Schulfeste alkoholfrei durchzuführen sind usw. Hundert derartiger Einzelvorschriften können gegeben werden, ohne dass wir dem Ziel wesentlich näher kommen. In der mit Verfügungen von untergeordneter Bedeutung längst übersättigten Lehrerschaft wirken diese kleinlichen Vorschriften vielfach nur verstimmend; sie schaffen nicht empfänglichen Boden für alkoholgegnerische Beeinflussung. Regierungen sollen grosszügig arbeiten, Richtlinien geben, hinter denen dann natürlich der Wille zur Durchführung steht. Bei solcher Arbeit werden sich alle jenen Forderungen im grossen und ganzen sehr schnell ohne

besonderes Verbot, so nebenher, als etwas Selbstverständliches erfüllen.

Die allgemeine Anordnung eingehender Belehrung über den Alkohol in allen Unterrichtsanstalten wird bei Vermeidung verfrühter Forderungen schnell zu befriedigenden Erfolgen führen. Es gilt, die Lehrerschaft zu *gewinnen*, zur tiefempfundenen Ueberzeugung zu führen, dass nachdrückliche Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus auch durch die Schule und gerade durch die Schule eine dringende Notwendigkeit ist. Diese Ueberzeugung erwächst aber nur aus einer gründlichen Kenntnis der Alkoholfrage, und deshalb haben die Behörden mit allen Mitteln die Verbreitung solcher Kenntnis zu erstreben. Das in solch vorbeugender Arbeit aufgewendete Geld trägt gerade dem Staat die reichsten Zinsen: erwerbstüchtigere, steuerkräftigere Bürger, besseren, wehrkräftigeren Nachwuchs, grosse Entlastung des Etats für Armen-, Kranken-, Irren-, Gefängnis-, Fürsorge-, Polizei-, Gerichts- und Verwaltungswesen usw. Ueberweisung, wiederholte Ueberweisung geeigneter — ich betone: im Sinne vorstehender Ausführungen geeigneter — Schriften an jeden Lehrer wird eines der besten Aufklärungsmittel sein. Die sinngemässe Umgestaltung mancher Schulbücher, die Berücksichtigung der Alkoholfrage bei Prüfungen und Schulbesuchen, die Verbreitung guter Lehrmittel (wie etwa der Wiener Bildertafel von *Weichselbaum-Henning* und der "Graphischen Tabellen" von *Stump* und *Willenegger*), amtliche Bekanntmachungen und Empfehlungen, kräftige ideelle und materielle Unterstützung der alkoholgegnerischen Vereine, insbesondere derer, die sich der Jugenderziehung widmen, die Einrichtung von Kursen zur Ausbildung der Lehrer und mancherlei dergleichen mehr wird grosse Dienste tun.

Von besonderem Werte ist es, dass die Behörden in engste Fühlung zu den alkoholgegnerischen Vereinen treten und möglichst auch durch sie zu wirken trachten. So hat z. B. die schwedische Regierung dem dortigen "Zentralverband für Nüchternheitsunterweisung" im vorigen Jahre 25,000 Kronen zur Veranstaltung eines von interessierten und wirklich sachverständigen Personen abgehaltenen Kursus zur gründlichen Ausbildung von zwanzig Seminarlehrern überwiesen, und in diesem Jahre hat sie dem Verband für ähnliche Kurse für zweimal zwanzig Seminarlehrer und hundert andere Lehrer 100,000 Kronen bereitgestellt — grosszügig und unbefangen!

Bei der Veranstaltung von Vorträgen und Lehrkursen kommt es nämlich vor allem auf Auswahl geeigneter Personen an. Universitäts-Professoren, Amtsärzte, Seminarlehrer, oder an wen man sonst

denken mag, allgemein zu solchen Unterweisungen zu verpflichten, wäre entschieden verfehlt. Wie wenig Fachwissen anderer Art oder amtliche Stellung allein Garantie bieten, dass das Richtige geboten wird, haben wir hundertfältig erfahren. Nur solche Personen können nützen, die innerlich überzeugte, für die Sache lebhaft interessierte und selbstverständlich auch sachkundige Alkoholgegner sind. Je jünger die alkoholgegnerische Bewegung in einem Lande ist, um so schwieriger wird es sein, die geeigneten Kräfte zu finden. Diese aber zu gewinnen ist von allergrösster Wichtigkeit. Natürlich ist es in erster Linie nötig, zur Erteilung zweckmässigen Unterrichts befähigte Seminarlehrer zu erlangen, wie man es jetzt z. B., wie obige Mitteilungen zeigen, in Schweden macht, wo man mit grossen Opfern zunächst Kurse, und zwar tief in die Sache hineinführende Kurse für Seminarlehrer abhält. Man wird daher auch für die Lehrerbildungsanstalten nicht ohne weiteres Unterricht über die Alkoholfrage vorschreiben können, wenn man nicht zugleich darauf Bedacht nimmt, wie man die geeigneten Lehrkräfte erhält. Gerade in der Uebergangszeit, in der es sich um Einführung und Richtunggabe handelt, ist besondere Vorsicht geboten. Lieber mag in einem Seminar die Alkoholfrage überhaupt nicht berührt werden, als dass in grundlegenden Dingen Verstösse gemacht werden.

In allen Lehrerbildungsanstalten ist sodann durch Erweiterung des Lehrplans dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass jeder junge Lehrer zur Erteilung des vorhin skizzierten Unterrichts wohl ausgerüstet wird. Dazu wird ihm zu bieten sein eine klare, zusammenhängende, wissenschaftlich angelegte Darstellung der Alkoholfrage mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Notwendigkeit vorbeugenden Wirkens, die Bekanntmachung mit den wichtigsten Erscheinungen der alkoholgegnerischen Literatur und der alkoholgegnerischen Bewegung, mit den besten Lehrmitteln und der zweckmässigsten Lehrweise. Besonderes Gewicht wird darauf zu legen sein, dass es darauf ankommt, den Kindern das Wichtigste, das praktisch Wichtige zu bieten, da hier die Gefahr besteht, dass mancher in der Fülle des Stoffes sich nicht zurechtfindet, Unwesentliches, für Schüler Unwesentliches, lehrt und Wirkungsvolles übersieht oder nicht gebührend zur Geltung kommen lässt. Hilfsmittel für den Unterricht — Bilder, Pappkästen, Schriften, Lehrproben, Lehrplanentwürfe — zeigen, wie viele an dieser Klippe gescheitert sind.

Den bereits im Amt befindlichen Lehrern wird durch die vorhin erörterten behördlichen Massnahmen, sowie durch freie Vereinstätigkeit, beide wechselseitig einander unterstützend, die Erwerbung der notwendigen eingehenden Kenntnis der Alkoholfrage und ihrer

Berücksichtigung in der Schule so leicht wie möglich zu machen sein.

Das ist der Weg, auf dem wir die Lehrerschaft und die Schule gewinnen können. Meine Forderungen werden manchem vielleicht nicht weit genug gehen ; sie enthalten aber das, was auch die pädagogische Wissenschaft wird anerkennen und gutheissen müssen und was uns daher ans Ziel führen wird.

Der Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus muss von *allen* Seiten aufgenommen, *alle* verfügbaren Kräfte müssen mobil gemacht werden. Wichtig ist die Tätigkeit der Vereine, die für allgemeine Aufklärung des Volkes über die Gefahren des Alkoholgenusses sorgen ; wichtig sind die Vereine, die den unglücklichen Opfern des Trunks Hilfe zu bringen sich bemühen ; wichtig sind alle Bestrebungen verwandter Vereine, die auf eine Verminderung des Alkoholgenusses hinwirken ; wichtig ist die Tätigkeit der Geistlichen, die in ihrer seelsorgerlichen Arbeit vielfältig Gelegenheit finden, dem Alkoholismus Abbruch zu tun ; hervorragend wichtig ist die Tätigkeit der Aerzte, die in wirkungsvoller Weise überall das Volk belehren und scharfe Waffen zum Kampf gegen den Volksfeind schmieden können — am wichtigsten in diesem Kampfe ist aber die Tätigkeit der Lehrer und der Schule. Die gesamte Jugend unseres Volkes geht durch ihre Hand hindurch, untersteht ein Jahrzehnt, das für die Willensbildung wichtigste, ihrem Einfluss. Würde auf der ganzen Linie dieser Einfluss im Sinne vorstehender Ausführungen zur Erziehung bewusster Alkoholgegner geltend gemacht, hätten wir in kurzem ein Volk, das der Alkoholfrage volles Verständnis entgegenbrächte und zur Ergreifung geeigneter Abwehrmassregeln bereit wäre. Es gibt keinen anderen Faktor, der so wirksam in diese wichtige Volkswohlfrage eingreifen könnte als Lehrerschaft und Schule, und darum kann man nicht lebhaft genug wünschen, dass man in den beteiligten Kreisen die aus dieser hohen Aufgabe erwachsende persönliche Verpflichtung auch bald allgemein erkennen möchte.

L'ÉDUCATION ANTIALCOOLIQUE DES MAÎTRES.

Par M. E. AUBERT, Professeur au Lycée Charlemagne, Paris.

Principes généraux de l'Education.

Tout *instructeur* est avant tout un *éducateur.* Il doit prendre souci de développer tout à la fois, chez ses élèves : le *cœur*, l'*esprit*, le *caractère.*

En leur enseignant la bonté, la générosité, le dévouement, il les initiera aux obligations que leur crée la solidarité humaine. En éveillant leur attention sur toutes choses, il provoquera leur réflexion et guidera leur jugement. Le caractère s'affirmera par l'initiative des jeunes gens qu'il convient d'encourager, leur persévérance dans l'effort qu'il faudra soutenir, ainsi que leur ferme volonté d'aboutir.

En *antialcoolisme*, ces qualités diverses sont particulièrement nécessaires aux initiateurs comme aux initiés.

L'*enfant*, l'*adolescent*, l'*ouvrier*, le *paysan*, apprenant à observer le mal alcoolique, ses hontes et ses conséquences déplorables, tireront de ce sombre tableau :

la *volonté* de se prémunir contre l'alcoolisme dégradant ;

la *pitié* pour les familles en proie à la misère qu'il engendre ;

le *courage* de le combattre sans merci, en faveur de l'enfant, de la femme, de la mère, du pays.

L'éducation antialcoolique du peuple repose donc sur le dévouement absolu des maîtres ; comment ceux-ci doivent-ils être préparés à une si importante mission ? Tel est l'objet de ce rapport succint.

Apprendre à l'*enfant*, dès qu'il peut observer, puis réfléchir et comprendre, combien est répugnante la gourmandise, combien plus vile est encore l'intempérance à l'égard des boissons alcooliques, avec l'attitude souvent indigne adoptée par le buveur ;

continuer cet enseignement chez l'*adolescent* et l'*adulte* avec les développements de toute nature que ces derniers sont capables de s'assimiler :

c'est préparer, aux Nations gravement atteintes aujourd'hui par l'alcoolisme, des générations plus viriles, dotées des qualités morales ignorées du buveur ou perdues par lui (dignité, respect de soi-même, volonté, etc.).

La lutte active contre l'alcoolisme ne saurait être différée dans nombre de pays ; elle revient, nous venons de le dire, aux *éducateurs de la jeunesse ;* mais comme ces éducateurs se recrutent parmi les *étudiants*, le problème à résoudre comprend deux parties indissolublement liées :

la formation antialcoolique des Maîtres ;

les moyens d'atteindre et de convertir les Etudiants.

La question abordée ici correspond précisément à l'objet des trois communications faites au Congrès international de Londres par *Miss A. W. Richardson*, par *MM. Ivar Thulin*, de Stockholm, et *J. Petersen*, de Kiel.

L'*éducation antialcoolique des Maîtres* sera envisagée, telle qu'elle peut être réalisée en France, au point de vue de la préparation :

1° des *Maîtres de l'enseignement primaire* dans les Ecoles Normales ;

2° des *Professeurs des enseignements secondaire et supérieur* dans les grandes Ecoles et les Facultés.

Dans l'un et l'autre cas, elle comporte cette éducation :

a) au titre privé ;

b) au titre professionnel.

I. Formation des Maîtres primaires (Instituteurs et Institutrices).

Le plus grand nombre de nos éducateurs se forment dans les Ecoles Normales primaires. Les jeunes gens entrant dans ces établissements y doivent faire :

leur éducation comme *tempérants ;*

leur instruction et leur apprentissage comme *antialcoolistes*, pénétrés de l'obligation (pour eux) de jouer ce double rôle afin d'accomplir convenablement un jour leur mission.

§ 1. *Education morale des Elèves-Maîtres et des Elèves-Maîtresses.*

Une attitude simple, bienveillante et digne sans pédanterie, la pratique de la tempérance sans ostentation, l'accomplissement scrupuleux du devoir : telles sont les *qualités morales* précieuses qui valent au Maître l'estime, le respect, l'affection des enfants et des parents.

Que les Elèves-Maîtres apprécient la valeur de l'*exemple* qui sera donné par eux chaque jour lorsqu'ils auront charge d'âmes, et ils verront cette *leçon de l'exemple, d'une attitude morale irréprochable*, infiniment plus pénétrante pour leurs élèves que les plus éloquents plaidoyers.

Que, durant leur séjour à l'Ecole Normale, ils acquièrent la *conviction inébranlable* capable de les soutenir dans l'âpre lutte contre le fléau et contre les difficultés de toute nature que leur susciteront fréquemment d'occultes puissances.

Eprouver l'intime satisfaction que l'on sauve son pays d'un désastre, cela peut se payer de quelques ennuis passagers.

Cette foi inébranlable dans la justesse de la cause antialcoolique sera suscitée chez les *Elèves-Maîtres* par un double enseignement :

a) psychologique et moral, d'une part ;

b) scientifique, à l'aide des observations pathologiques et de l'expérience, d'autre part.

a) La *psychologie*, presque en son entier, fournit au Professeur l'occasion de poursuivre l'alcoolisme, dans le domaine de la sensibilité, de l'intelligence et de la volonté [qu'il s'agisse des inclinations personnelles (conservation de soi-même, amour-propre) ou des inclinations sociales (affections domestiques, patriotisme, humanitarisme) ou de l'étude des passions].

L'étude de la *morale* est un réquisitoire à jet continu contre l'alcoolisme : par la définition du devoir et l'examen de la recherche du bien moral ; par l'application de ces notions à la vie individuelle, familiale, sociale, nationale ; par la précision de l'étendue des droits individuels restreinte à la limite où l'exercice de ces droits ne saurait porter atteinte à la liberté d'autrui, par suite à l'exercice normal de la vie familiale et sociale.

b) L'*observation* des symptômes de dégénérescence accusés par les alcooliques auxquels nous nous heurtons si fréquemment chaque jour ; la constatation des déchéances manifestées par le buveur de profession (anémie, tuberculose, hébétude, névrose, hallucinations, *delirium tremens*) ; la rencontre si pénible d'enfants aux facultés intellectuelles obtuses (micro- ou hydrocéphales, idiots), atteints de rachitisme ou de scrofule : tout cela constitue un enseignement démonstratif presque permanent que corroborent utilement les *expériences* judicieuses du laboratoire, expériences pratiquées sur des animaux variés.

Nous voudrions que cet *enseignement par les yeux* fût donné aux Elèves des Ecoles Normales, non seulement par leurs professeurs de sciences attitrés, mais sous forme de conférences par des médecins des hôpitaux et des asiles d'aliénés (là où il s'en trouve). Nous voudrions que ces leçons fussent complétées par des visites des mêmes Elèves dans les hôpitaux, les maisons d'assistance, les asiles d'aliénés, sous la direction des Conférenciers eux-mêmes, prenant sur le vif le mal alcoolique dans toute sa laideur, avec toutes ses turpitudes.

Nos futurs Instituteurs et Institutrices ne seront-ils pas bien pénétrés cette fois-ci de l'horreur de l'alcoolisme, et n'auront-ils pas lieu de puiser plus tard dans leurs souvenirs, dans leurs impressions vives du passé, l'éloquence propre à frapper les esprits qu'ils devront éclairer à leur tour, "la chaleur communicative de la conviction" selon l'heureuse expression de Jules Steeg ?

§ 2. *Instruction et apprentissage antialcooliques des Elèves-Maîtres et des Elèves-Maîtresses.*

Enseignement presque continu, apprentissage fréquent.—Les Professeurs des Ecoles Normales doivent saisir *toutes les occasions propices* pour doter leurs Elèves de larges connaissances en alcoolisme. Parmi les tentatives faites à ce sujet, celle d'un Directeur d'Ecole Normale (M. Béchet, à Laon) me paraît des plus heureuses et mérite d'être recommandée :

" Chaque Maître, dans chaque ordre d'enseignement, fait au moins dix conférences sur l'alcoolisme se rapportant aux diverses matières du programme ; le Médecin de l'Ecole fait une conférence scientifique annuelle sur le même sujet aux Elèves de 3e année. De plus, chaque Elève est tenu d'avoir un cahier spécial sur un plan indiqué, dont chaque page correspond à un paragraphe déterminé ; il consigne à ces divers paragraphes les faits saillants que lui réservent ses livres, les journaux scolaires, des coupures de journaux affichées par le Directeur, etc. Au bout des trois années de séjour à l'Ecole Normale, le cahier est copieusement garni et l'Elève sort de l'Ecole avec une sorte de bréviaire antialcoolique qui lui sera précieux dans l'avenir."

Informations relatives aux devoirs futurs des Maîtres.—1° *A l'Ecole primaire.*—Au contact des Enfants des Ecoles, Instituteurs et Institutrices se buteront à des difficultés variées dues à ce que leurs Elèves s'assimileront lentement, péniblement parfois, les notions qui leur seront exposées ; ils s'ingénieront à trouver les exercices, les images, les comparaisons, les incidents, propres à *incruster dans les jeunes cerveaux* rétifs les *vérités* et les *principes appelés à régir toute leur existence.*

Les Elèves-Maîtres tireront grand profit, dès l'Ecole Normale, des discussions qu'ils entameront entre eux sur les divers côtés de la question antialcoolique (points de vue moral, scientifique, économique, social ; procédés expérimentaux, mode d'enseignement, etc.) ; ils s'enrichiront réciproquement d'arguments propres à réfuter les objections et à renverser les obstacles futurs.

Ces *conférences entre Elèves*, sous la direction d'un Professeur ou du Directeur, doivent être appuyées d'une documentation satisfaisante dont l'Ecole Normale possède (supposons-nous ?) les éléments : tableaux de démonstration, statistiques, graphiques, affiches, tracts, brochures et ouvrages, illustrations de bon goût, etc.

2° *Aux Cours d'Adultes et en autres occasions.*—En dehors de sa classe proprement dite, l'Instituteur exerce son influence sur les adolescents et les adultes de sa commune. Or, les cours d'adultes en hiver, la création ou l'extension des bibliothèques populaires, la

fondation de Sociétés de musique, tir, gymnastique, escrime ou autres... *(toutes avec la clause de tempérance dans leurs statuts)*, les séances récréatives du dimanche, les fêtes intellectuelles, les expositions, sont autant d'occasions, pour un Maître vigilant, d'accomplir sa mission antialcoolique avec succès parmi ces jeunes gens sortis hier de l'Ecole primaire, parmi ces adultes qui apprécieront de telles initiatives.

Il nous paraît désirable que toutes ces informations soient fournies à titre d'indications précises aux Elèves-Maîtres des Ecoles Normales auxquels bien des hésitations, bien des tentatives inefficaces ou maladroites seront ainsi évitées.

§ 3. *Instruction et apprentissage spéciaux aux Elèves-Maîtresses.*

Nombre de femmes s'alcoolisent. Alors même qu'elles demeureraient *personnellement* indemnes du fléau, elles doivent être prémunies contre lui, avoir l'alcool en aversion puisqu'elles en peuvent redouter la paix troublée de leur foyer, la perte de l'affection de leur mari et de leurs enfants, la déchéance physique et morale et parfois la mort de ces êtres si chers à une épouse et à une mère.

Aussi les Elèves-Maîtresses des Ecoles Normales doivent-elles être instruites des procédés les plus variés à mettre en œuvre pour convertir les petites filles et les jeunes filles à l'antialcoolisme, pour leur montrer ce qu'a de particulièrement dégradant et indigne l'attitude de la femme *ivre, alcoolique.*

L'*enseignement ménager*, dont nous devons souhaiter une rapide extension dans les Ecoles, sera pour les Institutrices l'un des moyens les plus persuasifs pour déterminer ou opérer cette conversion.

Et comment cet enseignement peut-il être entendu ?

a) en inculquant *aux petites filles* l'amour de leur intérieur, la passion de la propreté, le goût, qui leur permettront de donner à la maison, si modeste que soit son installation, un agréable arrangement, une apparence de coquetterie flatteuse pour l'œil ;

b) en apprenant *aux jeunes filles* l'art de tailler les vêtements neufs et de réparer utilement les vieux, de préparer économiquement et avec ponctualité les repas de la famille ; en leur conseillant la prévenance, l'affabilité à l'égard du père et des grands frères qui travaillent ;

c) en conviant les *jeunes filles*, les *jeunes femmes*, les *mères*, à des réunions intimes du jeudi ou du dimanche (les jours non favorables aux promenades en plein air) où seront en honneur la couture, la tapisserie, la broderie, la préparation de trousseaux ou de layettes, la confection de menus économiques et de plats sucrés propres à améliorer l'ordinaire des jours de fête.

La future Institutrice, s'initiant à tous ces détails, les pratiquant

avec tact et mesure dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, verra quel commerce d'estime, d'admirable entente et d'affection réciproque s'établira vite entre toutes ces jeunes filles ou femmes et elle-même, mouvement de sympathie dont le résultat inappréciable sera le relèvement moral de la Femme par la Femme.

II. Formation des Professeurs des Enseignements Secondaire et Supérieur.

La bourgeoisie repousse, souvent avec indignation, l'idée que l'alcoolisme ait pu l'atteindre ; aussi toute tentative d'antialcoolisme est-elle considérée d'ordinaire avec froideur, *dans les lycées et collèges*, de la part des Elèves et des Professeurs tout à la fois ; *dans l'enseignement supérieur*, bien rares sont les cours ou les allusions ayant trait au même sujet.

Une telle attitude, une semblable indifférence sont condamnables : 1° parce que l'alcoolisme sévit d'une manière indéniable dans toutes les classes de la société ; 2° parce que, à supposer certains milieux sauvegardés, *par esprit de solidarité* les privilégiés, les hommes éclairés doivent venir en aide aux faibles et aux ignorants.

Ce devoir est plus impérieux encore pour ceux qui ont l'honneur et assument la responsabilité d'instruire les masses.

Les Professeurs ne sauraient donc envisager légèrement la question. Or, les *Professeurs* se recrutent parmi les *Etudiants* des Ecoles Normales supérieures et des Facultés, issus eux-mêmes des Etablissements d'enseignement secondaire.

La mission antialcoolique remonte ainsi jusqu'aux *Professeurs de l'Enseignement supérieur.* Et ils sont nombreux ceux dont le haut enseignement concerne directement ou côtoie la question de l'alcool ; car cette question peut être traitée au point de vue philosophique, moral, législatif, social, économique, chimique, biologique, médical.

Il nous paraît indispensable qu'en cela nos éminents Maîtres documentent leurs disciples d'une manière aussi précise que le permettent les données actuellement acquises.

Au titre enseignement, quelques heures consacrées à l'alcoolisme et aux tares sociales connexes leur suffiront pour éclairer un auditoire intelligent ; mais, *au titre privé*, c'est dans les laboratoires, dans les conférences et conversations intimes, où Maîtres et Elèves ont la faculté d'échanger leurs vues, que les Professeurs saisiront toutes les occasions opportunes pour éclairer les Etudiants, non seulement sur cette question un peu étroite de l'alcoolisme considéré isolément, mais sur leur *mission sociale* merveilleuse ; ils inciteront cette jeunesse à participer aux tentatives faites par des *groupements philanthropiques*, à l'effet d'améliorer le sort de l'humanité.

Mission sociale des Etudiants, des Professeurs.—En quoi consiste donc cette *mission sociale des Etudiants* et comment peut-elle leur être définie ?

L'Etudiant.] Alors que s'écoule tranquille et insouciante la jeunesse de *nos Elèves, sur les bancs du Collège, puis d'une grande Ecole ou d'une Faculté*, alors qu'ils bénéficient de cours intéressants, des ressources accumulées en de riches bibliothèques et de laboratoires bien aménagés, durant ces belles années de l'adolescence (années qui pour eux doivent être fructueuses grâce à un labeur convenable) ; alors que, durant plusieurs semaines chaque année, ils peuvent goûter un repos bienfaisant préparatoire à de nouveaux efforts,

L'ouvrier.] *leurs camarades ouvriers du même âge* peinent à l'atelier, à l'usine, dans la mine, ou s'adonnent par tous les temps à la culture du sol, et cela sans trêve du commencement à la fin de l'année. Un arrêt forcé leur enlève-t-il quelques journées de travail ? c'est la diminution de ressources avec son cortège de misères et de souffrances qui va peut-être sévir dans leur entourage.

Les plus intelligents d'entre ces ouvriers éprouvent-ils, dans le cours de leur travail, le besoin d'acquérir des connaissances plus étendues ? c'est au détriment de leurs heures normales de repos qu'ils devront prélever le temps nécessaire à cet effort intellectuel.

Or, l'ouvrier observe, compare et réfléchit ; à quelle condition acceptera-t-il sans trop de ressentiment une telle différence de situation sociale ? Si l'étudiant ne lui apparaît pas comme un jouisseur, s'il emploie consciencieusement le temps de ses études à s'assimiler les trésors que lui confient ses Maîtres, à telle fin qu'un jour il les fasse fructifier, lui aussi, au profit de la société, et qu'il concoure à l'accroissement du bien-être général.

" Il est peu de spectacles aussi réconfortants, dit M. Maurice Bellom,[1] que celui d'une jeunesse instruite appartenant sinon à la classe aisée, du moins à l'élite de l'intelligence et du savoir, qui se penche vers le pauvre ou vers l'ouvrier, pour lui apporter, avec le bénéfice partiel de biens inespérés, l'aumône de son action personnelle en participant aux jeux de l'apprenti, à l'instruction du jeune ouvrier, aux soucis du travailleur chef de famille."

Et le même auteur ajoute avec raison :

" Mais cette action doit être raisonnée ; il ne s'agit ni d'intervention irréfléchie qui gaspillerait les trésors d'amour et de charité dont déborde le cœur de l'étudiant, ni de dogmatisme pédant qui repousserait le jeune ouvrier avide de savoir, ni d'ingérence indiscrète et maladroite qui blesserait le déshérité, loin de le relever et de le

[1] " La Mission sociale des Elèves des Ecoles techniques," p. 196.

grandir à ses propres yeux. Le tact et la réserve s'imposent aux meilleures intentions. *La philanthropie s'apprend comme une science.*"

Et voilà comment se trouve admirablement dégagée, à côté de la mission des Etudiants, *l'intervention des Professeurs de l'enseignement supérieur.*

La direction morale de ces derniers sera goûtée par les jeunes gens comprenant mieux leurs devoirs sociaux qu'ils ne le font à l'heure actuelle.

Si l'indifférence de la jeunesse à l'égard de l'antialcoolisme, de l'antituberculose et autres œuvres philanthropiques, a pour excuse l'ignorance ou l'irréflexion, la négligence des Maîtres ne saurait être traitée avec la même indulgence.

Du rôle futur des Etudiants.—Supposons les Etudiants instruits de l'erreur alcoolique et de ses navrantes conséquences. Ces jeunes gens sont appelés à suivre des voies différentes dans la vie :

Les uns deviendront professeurs, officiers,—donc *éducateurs* ;

Les autres seront médecins, magistrats, ingénieurs, chefs d'industries ou d'exploitations agricoles, etc.

Quelle que soit leur orientation dans la vie, s'ils ont acquis au cours de leurs études des convictions profondes en antialcoolisme, ils sont appelés à rendre au pays les plus signalés services, en quelque endroit que leur destinée les disperse.

a) Les premiers—leur expérience aidant—agiront auprès de leurs élèves conformément à leur éducation personnelle, s'ingéniant à découvrir des procédés plus féconds pour la diffusion des idées généreuses et préservatrices.

b) Les seconds (médecins, ingénieurs, etc.) apporteront, par leurs avis autorisés, un concours précieux aux fondateurs des bonnes œuvres, aux Maîtres de la jeunesse surtout : ils aideront Institutrices, Instituteurs, Professeurs, Conférenciers, à créer, à vivifier les sections des *Ligues de tempérance* dont on nous pardonnera de dire quelques mots avant de terminer ce trop long rapport.

Nécessité des Ligues de Tempérance.

Nous ne disons pas seulement *utilité*, mais *nécessité*. Si cette nécessité des Ligues de tempérance était encore douteuse dans l'esprit de quelques-uns, il suffirait de montrer les résultats saisissants du mouvement antialcoolique qu'elles ont déterminé en divers pays ; ces résultats sont tellement éloquents pour la Belgique, en particulier, que nous ne pouvons résister au plaisir de les signaler.

En Belgique, le nombre des Sociétés de tempérance atteignait 5,193 à la fin de l'année 1905, avec 120,098 élèves-sociétaires, dont

82,067 dans les Ecoles primaires. Aussi la *propagande par l'Ecole* en Belgique, tant par l'*enseignement antialcoolique* que par l'action des *Sociétés de tempérance*, a-t-elle abouti à réduire la consommation de l'alcool par tête d'habitant: de 10 litres 22 en 1891, à 8 litres 45 en 1902, et à 5 litres 78 en 1905.

Ainsi les Sociétés de tempérance sont, à l'école, l'indispensable complément de l'enseignement antialcoolique. Elles doivent prendre l'*enfant* en bas âge, sous le regard du Maître et la surveillance paternelle ; elles protégeront l'*adolescent* et l'*adulte* contre les multiples tentations rencontrées aux diverses étapes de la vie. Elles doivent aussi défendre le *Maître zélé* contre les lâches attaques, la délation, les sourdes intrigues suscitées chez leurs artisans par la crainte de voir disparaître de lucratives sources de profits illicites.

Ces Ligues ont des *sections* réparties de tous côtés. Les Maîtres primaires, les Professeurs, ont pour naturelle mission d'en multiplier le nombre. Chaque bourgade devrait en compter une, pour que le mouvement antialcoolique ait l'ampleur désirable.

On conçoit dès lors que les Educateurs et leurs élèves (petits et grands) doivent être informés de l'existence de ces Ligues de tempérance, de leur nature et de leur but.

Les jeunes enfants-sociétaires, convertis à l'idée de tempérance, respectueux de leur engagement pour la plupart, conserveront en grandissant l'habitude de la sobriété ; ils pourront, le cas échéant, devenir d'ardents défenseurs de l'idée antialcoolique, soutiens naturels de leurs anciens Maîtres.

Quelle pépinière d'apôtres nous pouvons espérer voir surgir ainsi des Ecoles primaires, des Lycées, des Facultés, avec un programme sagement conçu, exécuté avec persévérance !

C'est une telle conception de l'organisation des forces antialcooliques en France, dirigées par des militants instruits, qui nous a incité :

à fonder à Paris une section antialcoolique d'Etudiants, dite *Section des Ecoles*, qui compte à l'heure actuelle plusieurs centaines d'adhérents ;

à instituer pour ces jeunes gens une *série annuelle de conférences sur l'alcoolisme.*

Dans un avenir prochain, nombre d'ouvriers de cette belle phalange travailleront activement à la régénération de notre pays affaibli par l'épouvantable fléau ; puisse un rapide succès couronner leurs efforts et les réjouir !

L'intime satisfaction d'avoir fait tout son devoir n'est-elle pas la légitime récompense à laquelle aspire et dont sache se contenter l'homme de bien !

DISCUSSION.

HERR FRANZISKUS HÄHNEL (Bremen): Es ist von grosser Bedeutung, dass der diesjährige Kongress gegen den Alkoholismus die wichtige Frage "Alkoholismus und Erziehung" besonders nach der Richtung hin betrachten liess, wie am besten zunächst die Lehrer selbst zu gewinnen sind, wie man die Lehrer zu belehren hat. Ich stimme in dieser Beziehung besonders mit Herrn Petersen überein und halte den vom "Deutschen Verein enthaltsamer Lehrer" eingeschlagenen Weg, Aufklärung in die Lehrerkreise zu tragen, für den richtigsten. Je mehr Lehrer man für den Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus gewinnt, desto kräftiger wird auch die Alkoholfrage in den Lehrervereinen besprochen, desto häufiger wird auch in den Lehrerbildungsanstalten, wenn auch zunächst nur gelegentlich, in Vorträgen diese wichtige Frage behandelt werden. Auf diesem Wege wird die Forderung, Einführung des alkolholgegnerischen Unterrichts in die Lehrer-Seminare, auch am ehesten zu erfüllen sein. Solange unsere Schulen die grosse Lücke noch aufweisen, dass sachkundige Lehrer auch vor den Alkoholschäden warnen, erscheint es mir durchaus nötig, dass die enthaltsamen Lehrer und Lehrerinnen noch mehr als es bisher geschehen ist, an der Arbeit der Jugend-Enthaltsamkeitsvereine sich beteiligen, besonders an der Arbeit der Jugendlogen des Internationalen Guttemplerordens. Ich leite selbst jetzt seit sieben Jahren eine kleine Jugendloge und weiss, wie wichtig diese Arbeit ist. Wir stellen uns dadurch auch nicht in Gegensatz zu den Lehrern, die nun einmal von der Alkoholfrage nichts wissen wollen, sondern ergänzen nur bestens die Aufgaben der Schule und bereiten jene Zeit vor, in der es jeder Lehrer freiwillig für ganz selbstverständlich hält, seine Schüler auch bei den sich im Unterrichte bietenden Gelegenheiten auf die Gefährlichkeit des Alkoholgenusses aufmerksam zu machen und zur Enthaltung desselben die Entschlüsse reifen zu lassen.

MRS. E. S. DAVIES referred to the great map of the United States, which hung before the audience. On it were nine perfectly white States, under the prohibition law, and many others with here and there a trace of black. She said that it had been sent to the Congress by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, an organisation of 360,000 women. This organisation, through its department of scientific Temperance instruction, had succeeded in placing upon the statute books of every State in the Union a law requiring instruction to be given as to the nature and effects of alcohol. That under its supervision, text-books, perfectly graded, had been placed in the hands of the school children, beginning with the fourth grade. That the weakness of the whole movement, she had discovered, lay in the lack of preparation of the teacher. What courses of study were now being introduced into the great universities, colleges, normal schools and teaching institutes, and grammar schools? Already these numbered some of the best schools of the nation, and a very complete course of instruction would in the coming year be introduced into the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions. 800,000 Temperance essays were written last year by school children.

DR. J. R. SLOTEMACKER DE BRUINE: Ich möchte zwei kürzere Bemerkungen machen. Einmal, dass es noch ein Mittel gibt, an die Studenten

heran zu kommen: nämlich die Schriftenverbreitung. Wenn man nur nicht die Schriften verbreitet, die für jedermann geschrieben und deshalb für keinen besonders geeignet sind. Man tue für alle verschiedene Fakultäten, was der Holländische Verein abstinenter Pastoren für seinen Teil macht: er schickt an die theologischen Studenten resp. Kandidaten öfter speziell für sie geschriebene und geeignete Schriften. Dazu ein zweites. Ich möchte anführen resp. unterstreichen, dass für Studierende freie, nicht obligatorische Vorträge zu halten sind, nicht nach den Fakultäten, sondern für Studenten aller Fakultäten. Dann wird es auch möglich sein, anderen als physiologischen oder hygienischen oder ökonomischen Unterricht zu geben, und namentlich über die ethischen und religiösen Schäden des Alkoholismus zu sprechen, die doch am Ende die schwersten sind. Es ist durchaus ungenügend, nur auf die erstgenannten Schäden zu achten. Und es ist möglich, durch derartige breitere Vorträge, die Studierenden für die grosse, breite Alkoholfrage zu begeistern.

Dr. HUGO HAGELIN: I beg to call attention to the fact that ideas and sympathies, quite contrary to those represented by Mr. Petersen—of whose sincerity I have not the slightest doubt—were pronounced in the general meeting of this morning. In Scandinavia we look up to the Temperance teaching of the United States as the ideal. The difficulty of having skilled and convinced teachers arose also in America, but the Americans were fortunate in having good books that instructed and influenced, not only the pupils, but the teachers as well. Well, we may be told that books cannot do everything. But there are books that have greatly influenced the world, e.g., the Bible. Conversions may be made also, thanks to books that give the truth, and the whole truth. As to the statement of Dr. Thulin, referring to the Swedish Temperance law of 1892, it ought to be added, that we have got a new law of 1904, concentrating this teaching to two years, one course at 14 to 15, another at 17.

Oberlehrer Dr. RISSOM: Wir deutschen Studenten haben den traurigen Ruhm, durch unsern Biergenuss nicht nur die Verführer der deutschen Jugend, sondern die der ganzen Welt zu sein, deshalb wird es Sie vielleicht interessieren zu hören, wie ich vor 7 Jahren den Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus der Studenten begonnen habe. Als ich vor 17 Jahren als Student selbst abstinent wurde, war es unmöglich, andere Studenten zu gewinnen, weil ein abstinenter Student als eine *contradictio in adjecto*—als eine Widersinnigkeit—galt. Diese Abstinenz-Arbeit unter Studenten ist erst durch die Arbeit der Guttempler und anderer Vereine möglich geworden. Der "Deutsche Bund abstinenter Studenten" arbeitet jetzt an 17 Hochschulen in selbständigen Vereinen und daneben durch Einzelabstinenten in 200 der andern 1,000 deutschen trinkenden Studentenverbindungen. Wir unterstützen ferner die beiden Vereine, die uns einen Teil unseres Nachwuchses liefern: den Verein abstinenter Schüler höherer Schulen (Germania) und den Bund abstinenter Mädchen. Gelingt uns unser Vorsatz, die deutschen studentischen Trinksitten zu beseitigen, so haben wir unsere Schuld wieder wett gemacht und in Deutschland im Kampf gegen den Alkohol gewonnenes Spiel. Dazu helfe uns Gott!

Herr THULIN: Ich möchte auf die Worte der holländischen Redner antworten, dass wir in Schweden oft Broschüren in den Schulen verbreitet haben, die Schüler aber haben doch selten diese Broschüren durchlesen. Inbetreff der Frage über obligatorische Vorträge muss ich hervorheben, dass ich in meinem Vortrage eben über dieses Thema gesprochen habe. Dr. Hagelin hat darauf hingewiesen, dass ein neues schwedisches Gesetz zur Förderung des

Antialkoholunterrichts im Jahre 1904 eingeführt wurde. Meinerseits muss ich sagen, dass dieses Gesetz bisher nicht bessere Resultate als das vorige gezeitigt hat; vielmehr steht der Unterricht auf gerade demselben Standpunkt wie vorher. Ich bin davon überzeugt, dass wir nur auf dem Wege einen guten Unterricht zustande bringen können, dass wir für die Abstinenzsache begeisterte Lehrer erhalten, und dieses Ziel wird natürlich eben durch die Vereinswirksamkeit unter der studierenden Jugend erreicht.

FRÄULEIN HOFFMAN: In answer to remarks made on teaching the truth about the nature of alcohol and its effect on the human system, I wish to express my sincere admiration of the splendid work the Band of Hope movement has done for the Temperance cause in England and elsewhere. Also, we cannot speak too highly of the great benefit thousands of our German children are deriving from the juvenile lodges of the I.O.G.T. But in order to reach all the children in our land, our aim is to introduce scientific Temperance instruction, with hygiene and physiology in all the training colleges and schools of our country, as done in U.S.A. In this respect my opinion differs from that of Mr. Petersen, of Kiel. I strongly believe in the efficacy of such teaching to make the boys good citizens, bringing in good Temperance laws for the good of their country, and with such teaching, the girls when married will bring up their children as total abstainers. The map before us, showing that nearly two-thirds of U.S. territory is voted "dry," shows more than anything else the value of such teaching. Therefore our German Women's T.A. Union, affiliated to W.W.C.T.A., aims at scientific Temperance instruction on Mrs. Mary Hunt's plan.

MISS C. F. STODDARD: I desire to correct one or two misapprehensions which appear to exist as to certain requirements of the American Temperance education laws. First, we have a few laws which require four lessons a week for ten weeks in the school year, but observe, that this requirement is for *lessons*, not for forty *hours* per year. The amount of time given the lessons varies with the age of the pupil. Secondly, these forty lessons are not all given to Temperance, they include also all the hygiene and physiological instruction given in the public school. Therefore, when you hear it said that the American laws require forty hours of Temperance teaching a year, and that this is excessive, just remember, please, that this statement does not represent the facts. Thirdly, the criticism that these laws dictate methods to the teacher is inaccurate; no law imposes methods upon teachers. A few laws require that pupils shall have text-books adapted to grade, as one source of information, but the method of using the books is left to the teacher.

MISS BREHM: As the efficacy of the law of Illinois which provides for instruction in the public schools has been called in question, I desire to have a minute to say a few words regarding it. 1. Law in itself is educational, and our law compelled the attention of teachers to the question, and soon brought them to a realisation of the fact that they needed to reform themselves. 2. The dark spots on the map of Illinois show the location of our large cities whose charters under our law provide that the Board of School directors shall be appointed by the mayor. Lesser cities, towns, and villages provide for the election of school directors by the vote of the people. 3. The large cities are dominated by the liquor traffic, and have a large percentage of their voters coming from European countries, who come to us with old-world drinking habits and ideas. In order that their children shall know better

than they the danger of alcohol, a compulsory law, providing for text-books in the hands of all pupils who use text-books in other studies, and a penalty for not teaching this much-needed truth, was necessary. The penalty clause of the Illinois law has been of great value, in that it made enforcement possible where the liquor domination of politics otherwise would have tended to ignoring its provisions.

Professor Dr. HARTMANN : Meine Damen und Herren ! Beim Anhören der heutigen Redner aus Amerika, England und Skandinavien ist mir wieder recht deutlich bewusst geworden, wie gewaltig wir in Deutschland noch im Rückstande sind in der Alkoholfrage. In jenen Ländern ist die Bewegung viel älter als bei uns, die wir noch fast in den Anfängen stecken. Daher kann aber auch die Methode der Arbeit in der Schule, und namentlich an der reiferen Jugend, bei uns nicht dieselbe sein wie in den fortgeschritteneren Ländern. Der abstinente Lehrer, der bei uns in der Schule wirkt, hat noch nicht die öffentliche Meinung für sich, er hat nur zu oft die allgemeine Stimmung seiner Kollegen gegen sich, ja er hat vielfach zunächst auch die allgemeine Stimmung seiner älteren Schüler gegen sich. Empfindet er die Verpflichtung gegenüber der Jugend stärker als die Verpflichtung gegen seine unmittelbaren Kollegen von der alkoholfreundlichen Richtung, so kann er unter Umständen in tragische Konflikte geraten. Darum muss der akademisch gebildete Lehrer in Deutschland, der mit Erfolg an der reiferen Jugend arbeiten will, mit der grössten Vorsicht vorgehen, und seine Position wird dann am unangreifbarsten sein, wenn er bei seiner Jugendarbeit vor allem den Begriff der *Jugendenthaltsamkeit* in den Vordergrund rückt. Das ist die Stellung des 1906 von einigen Leipziger Lehrern begründeten "*Vereins abstinenter Philologen deutscher Zunge*," dem ich die Ehre habe vorzustehen. Bei reiferen Schülern muss besonders die indirekte Methode der Beeinflussung des Willens im Sinne der Nüchternheit als einer Bürgschaft der Selbstzucht und der Besonnenheit angewandt werden, ehe man zur direkten Bekämpfung des Uebels übergeht. Erfolge aber wird nur *der* abstinente Lehrer haben, der seinen Beruf in wahrhaft erzieherischem Geiste auffasst, und der die Eigenschaften besitzt, die dazu gehören : Liebe zur Jugend, Verständnis für das Leben der Jugend, Wahrheitsliebe, Pflichttreue. Solche Lehrer werden im Stande sein, die Jugend zu begeistern. Auf alkoholgegnerische Schulgesetze können wir in Deutschland zunächst noch nicht rechnen. Es liegt mir ganz fern, die bezüglichen Gesetze Amerikas zu kritisieren. Ich bewundere im Gegenteil und beneide Amerika darum. Mit diesen Gesetzen hat Amerika Grosses erreicht, das zeigt ein Blick auf die hier hängende Karte. Aber wir in Deutschland müssen vorderhand noch an der Aufklärung der Lehrerschaft arbeiten, müssen die Lehrer für die Mitarbeit an dem grossen Werke der Nüchternheitsbewegung zu gewinnen suchen. Erst dann, wenn dies gelungen ist, werden wir Gesetze erhalten können.

ALCOHOLISM AS IT AFFECTS THE MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE CHILD, THE HOME, AND THE NATION.

THIS important aspect of the alcohol problem was considered at the General Meeting on Wednesday morning, July 23rd, and at a sectional meeting in the afternoon of the same day.

The Lord Bishop of Croydon presided on the former occasion, with Sir Charles Tarring, J.P., as associate, and a deeply interesting discussion took place upon the papers presented by Dr. Imre Doczi, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, and Professor Dr. Hercod, the subject being dealt with from the points of view of the Home, the School, and the Nation, in a remarkably fresh and suggestive manner. The returns collated by Dr. Doczi, from enquiries in Hungarian Schools, showed a condition as to the drinking of children which caused considerable sensation.

Vice-Admiral G. F. King-Hall, C.V.O., presided at the afternoon sitting, which was devoted to papers showing the value of Temperance work as a factor in producing efficiency in the National Services. The President himself, who was supported as associate by Lt. Porch, R.N., Secretary of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, dealt with the Royal Navy, the Army being represented in a Paper by Col. L. G. Fawkes, R.A., Hon. Secretary to the Royal Army Temperance Association. The Legal Profession, the Postal and the Railway Services were represented respectively by Dr. E. P. S. Counsel, barrister, of the Royal Courts of Justice Temperance Society; Mr. F. J. Brown, M.A., B.Sc., G.P.O. Total Abstinence Society; and Mr. A. Faulkner, J.P., Mayor of St. Albans, Chairman of the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union.

The relationship between the morning and afternoon discussions was abundantly realised by the members of the Congress, as was indicated by conversation in the Bureau and at subsequent sittings.

The question of racial persistence, so ably brought out in the remarkable statistics from the Hungarian Government enquiry, is indeed that which must engage the attention of all nations seeking efficiency and progress.

THE EDITOR.

DER ALKOHOL UND SEINE WIRKUNG AUF DAS KIND.

Von Dr. IMRE DÓCZI, Referent der Alkoholangelegenheiten im Kgl. Ungarischen Ministerium des Innern.

DIE Geschichte des Kampfes gegen den Alkoholismus beweist, dass im Interesse der Abstinenz nur dann erfolgreich gekämpft werden kann, wenn die Gesellschaft in ihren Bestrebungen auch vom Staate wirksam unterstützt wird.

Die ungarländische Antialkoholbewegung steckt gegenwärtig noch in den Kinderschuhen. Die eigentliche Bewegung ist alles in allem nur 8—9 Jahre alt, und ihr Anfang kann auf den in Wien stattgehabten VIII. internationalen Kongress gegen den Alkoholismus zurückgeführt werden. Einen mächtigen Impuls erhielt unsere Bewegung von dem in der Hauptstadt unseres Vaterlandes, in Budapest, stattgehabten X. internationalen Kongress, in dessen Verlaufe sowohl die Gesellschaft als auch die einzelnen Behörden und Ministerien sich mit der Alkoholfrage zu beschäftigen begannen. Der Ehrenpräsident dieses Kongresses, Kultusminister Georg v. Lukács, war derjenige, der mehrere Verordnungen in dem Sinne erliess, dass die Schuljugend über die Gefahr des Alkoholismus ständig belehrt werde.

Die ungarländischen Verhältnisse: die Grösse des Alkohol konsums, seine Verbreitung, die ziffermässige Summe seiner schädlichen Wirkungen u.s.w., waren bisher völlig unbekannt. Diesem Mangel hat der Minister des Inneren Graf Julius v. Andrássy abgeholfen, der—vermöge seines hervorragenden sozialen Empfindens—der Antialkoholbewegung jene Würdigung zuteil werden lässt, welche dieselbe infolge ihrer kulturellen, hygienischen und sozialen Wichtigkeit verdient. Der Minister hat nämlich im Laufe des Jahres 1907 eine Verordnung erlassen, wonach über die Schanklizenzen, über Alkoholismus und Geisteskrankheiten, Alkoholismus und Kriminalität, sowie über den Alkoholkonsum der Schuljugend, eine Sammlung der einzelnen statistischen Daten vorzunehmen ist.

In dieser Verordnung führt der Minister unter anderem folgendes aus:

"Die Wichtigkeit der Antialkoholbewegung, ihre soziale sowie ihre hygienische Bedeutsamkeit, lassen es erwünscht erscheinen, dass die Alkoholfrage auch in unserem Vaterlande zum Gegenstande eines entsprechenden Studiums gemacht werde und dass dementsprechend die auf den Alkoholkonsum und die durch den Alkoholgenuss hervorgerufenen Schäden bezüglichen Daten und Tatsachen auch bei uns aufgedeckt werden.

Behufs Förderung der Antialkoholbewegung halte ich das Sammeln von statistischen Daten, welche die schädlichen Wirkungen des Alkoholismus bezeugen, für erwünscht und notwendig, damit hierdurch ähnlich wie bei den Staaten des Auslandes, auch bezüglich unseres Vaterlandes das Mass der Verbreitung der Trunksucht festgestellt werden und der gegen den Alkoholismus gerichtete Kampf demgemäss geleitet werden könne. . . ."

Auf Grund dieser Verordnung mussten in sämtlichen Unterrichtsanstalten Ungarns im Laufe des Schuljahres 1908 bezüglich jedes einzelnen Schülers die folgenden Daten aufgenommen werden:

1. Ist der Schüler abstinent?
2. Wie viel und welche geistigen Getränke (Wein, Bier, Branntwein) erhält der Schüler täglich?
3. Wenn er nur ausnahmsweise geistige Getränke trinkt, wann und wie viel?
4. Welchen Einfluss hat der Alkoholkonsum des Schülers auf sein Studium und sein Betragen.
5. Wer bot ihm zuerst den Alkohol, seine Eltern, sein Arzt, oder wer sonst?

Wir wissen sehr gut, dass der Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus bleibende Resultate, dauernde Erfolge nur dann zu erzielen vermag, wenn man ausser der Aufklärung und Ueberzeugung der erwachsenen Generation auch der Jugend seine Ideen einprägt. Die Zukunft gehört der Jugend, und wer die Jugend zu erobern versteht, der herrscht auch über die Zukunft. Eben deshalb ist die wichtigste Bestrebung des Kampfes gegen die Trunksucht in jedem Staate die, dass man die Jugend über die Schäden des Alkoholismus und der grossen Notwendigkeit des Kampfes gegen die Trunksucht, die unermesslichen Vorteile der gänzlichen Enthaltsamkeit von geistigen Getränken aufkläre und sie zugleich für die Abstinenz gewinne.

Dieser Bestrebung dient in erster Reihe auch die in Rede stehende Ministerialverordnung. Denn durch die Datensammlung waren sämtliche Professoren und Lehrer des Landes, ob freiwillig oder unfreiwillig, bemüssigt, die Aufmerksamkeit der Eltern und Schüler auf den Alkoholismus, diesen Krebsschaden der Gesellschaft, von dem auch unsere Jugend befallen wurde, zu lenken. Wie immer auch seinerzeit einzelne Tagesblätter oder Fachzeitungen über die Ministerialverordnung spöttelten—eventuell bloss deshalb, weil sie politische Gegner der gegenwärtigen Regierung sind—das eine ist zweifellos, dass die über zwei Millionen zählende Schuljugend Ungarns von der schädlichen Wirkung des Alkohols Kenntnis erlangt hat und mittelbar auch die Eltern erfuhren, dass

man in der Schule von den Kindern über ihren Alkoholgenuss Rechenschaft fordert, zumal der Genuss geistiger Getränke für Kinder schädlich ist. Es ist nämlich undenkbar, dass die Lehrkräfte die Eltern der Schüler auf die schädlichen Folgen des Genusses geistiger Getränke nicht aufmerksam gemacht hätten. Der beste und der sicherste Weg der Propaganda gegen die Trunksucht führt aber durch die Schule und sobald einmal die Schulen sich unter unserer Fahne scharen, gelangt die Abstinenz zu vollem Triumphe. Diesem Ziele hat uns, wenn auch nur um einen Schritt, die Verordnung des Ministers näher gebracht.

Eine ähnliche Datensammlung wurde im Auslande schon an vielen Orten veranstaltet, so in Oesterreich, Holland, in der Schweiz, doch im *ganzen Lande* von amtswegen nirgends als nur in Ungarn, und obgleich nicht die Statistik aller Schulen verwendbar war, hat sich dennoch ein so ansehnlicher Datenkomplex angehäuft, dass man aus demselben auch allgemeine Schlüsse ziehen kann. Nach Sichtung des Materials gelangten die Daten von 57 hauptstädtischen Elementarschulen, 86 Gymnasien, 15 Realschulen, 23 höheren Handelsschulen, 4 Budapester Knabenbürgerschulen, und 12 Mädchenbürgerschulen, sowie von 448 Gewerbe- und Handels-Lehrlingsschulen zur Bearbeitung. Ueberdies konnten auch die Datensammlungen der Elementarschüler einiger Komitate und zwar: Nógrád, Brassó, Sopron, Moson, Szilágy und Csik verwendet werden. Zusammen Daten, die auf 248,221 Schüler Bezug haben.

Die detaillierten Daten weisen folgendes auf: unter den 33,754 Schülern der 86 Gymnasien sind abstinent: 8,067 (23·81%), jeden Tag trinken 5,395 (16·07%) und zwar Wein 819, Bier 66, Branntwein 22, abwechselnd alle Getränke 4,498; ausnahmsweise trinken 20,185 (60·12%) und zwar Wein 3,622, Bier 520, Branntwein 94, abwechselnd alle Getränke 15,949. Der Alkohol wurde zuerst von den Eltern 15,738 (60%) vom Arzte 6,890 (28%) und von sonst jemandem 3,069 (12%) Schülern geboten.

Bei den 15 Realschulen gestalten sich die Daten folgendermassen. Die Zahl der Schüler beträgt 5,613; von diesen sind abstinent 1,549 (27·59%), jeden Tag trinken 546 (8.84%), ausnahmsweise trinken 3,518 (63·57%). Der Alkohol wurde zuerst von den Eltern in 2,001 (69%), vom Arzte in 327 (11·27%) und von sonstwem in 575 (20·73%) Fällen geboten.

Von den 4,163 Schülern der 23 höheren Handelsschulen sind abstinent 1,307 (31·39%); jeden Tag trinken 480 (17%) und zwar Wein und auch andere Getränke 415, Bier 58, Branntwein 7; ausnahmsweise trinken 2,376 (51·61%) und zwar Wein 2,111, Bier 229, Branntwein 36. Der Alkohol wurde zuerst von den Eltern in 2,081

(73%), vom Arzte in 306 (10·75%), von sonstwem in 469 (17·25%) Fällen geboten.

Von den 1,877 Schülern der Budapester kommunalen Bürgerschulen sind abstinent 519 (27%), täglich trinken Wein und auch andere Getränke 301 (16%), Bier 15, Branntwein 5; ausnahmsweise trinken 1,057 (57%). Der Alkohol wurde zuerst von den Eltern in 1,111 (84%), vom Arzte in 61 (4·58%) und von sonstwem in 156 (11·42%) Fällen geboten. Von den 4,443 Schülerinnen der Mädchenbürgerschulen sind Abstinenten 1,348 (30·31%) täglich trinken 925 (20·89%) und zwar Wein und auch sonstige Getränke 839, Bier 79, Branntwein 7; ausnahmsweise trinken 2,170 (48·8%) und zwar Wein und auch andere Getränke, Bier 173, Branntwein 20. Zum erstenmale wurde das geistige Getränke von Eltern in 2,604 (84%) vom Arzte in 371 (12%) und von sonstwem in 120 (4%) Fällen gereicht. Interessant ist bei diesem Vergleiche, dass bei den Mädchen unverhältnismässig öfter der Arzt derjenige war, der ihnen das geistige Getränk zuerst geboten hat.

Von den 30,432 Schülern der 57 Elementarschulen der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Budapest waren abstinent 8,078 (26%), jeden Tag haben getrunken 6,452 (21%) und zwar Wein und auch andere geistige Getränke 4,395, Bier 1,130, Branntwein 927 Schüler; ausnahmsweise tranken 15,902 (53%) und zwar Wein und auch andere geistige Getränke 13,944, Bier 1,224, Branntwein 734. Das geistige Getränk wurde zum erstenmale von den Eltern in 21,019 (94·09%), vom Arzte in 804 (3·53%), von sonstwem in 531 (2·38%) Fällen gereicht.

Die 448 Gewerbe- und Handlungs-Lehrlingsschulen habe ich in zwei Gruppen zusammengefasst und zwar die in den Städten befindlichen von jenen der Provinz getrennt. In der Provinz gibt es 354 solcher Schulen mit 4,302 Schülern; von diesen sind Abstinenten 6,242 (14·59%), täglich trinken 3,839 (10·45%) und zwar Wein 1,353, Bier 191, Branntwein 1,461, jedwedes geistige Getränk 834; ausnahmsweise trinken 32,939 (74·96%) und zwar Wein 10,957, Bier 1,454, Branntwein 2,386, jedwedes geistige Getränk 18,142. Zum erstenmale erhielten von den Eltern 31,858 (87%), vom Arzte 741 (2%) und von sonstwem 4,179 (11%) der Schüler das geistige Getränk.

Von den 26,566 Frequentanten der in den Städten befindlichen 94 Gewerbe-Lehrlingsschulen sind Abstinenten 4,103 (15·44%), also etwas mehr wie von den Provinzlern, jeden Tag trinken 2,604 (11·59%) und zwar Wein 1,202, Bier 434, Branntwein 425, also bedeutend weniger als in der Provinz, jedwedes geistige Getränk 543, ausnahmsweise trinken 19,859 (72·97%) und zwar Wein 8,574, Bier 3,628, Branntwein 1,925, jedwedes geistige Getränk 5,732. Der Alkohol wurde zum erstenmale in 18,618 (83%) Fällen von den

Eltern, in 836 (4%) Fällen vom Arzte, und in 3,009 (13%) Fällen von Anderen geboten.

In Bezug auf die Elementarschüler bieten die einzelnen Schulinspektoratsberichte interessante Daten: So sind zufolge der Daten des Berichtes aus dem Nógrader Komitate von 30,900 Schülern Abstinenten 18,358 (59%); täglich trinken 1,993 (6·44%) ausnahmsweise 10,549 (34·56%). Von 13,228 Schülern des Brassóer Komitates sind abstinent 6,120 (46·25%), täglich trinken 707 (5·34%) ausnahmsweise 6,401 (48·42%), das geistige Getränk wurde zum erstenmale dargeboten von den Eltern in 5,027 (70%), vom Arzte in 158 (2·2%) und von sonstwem in 278 Fällen. Im Soproner Komitate sind von 19,619 Schülern abstinent 6,108 (31%), Alkohol geniessen 13,511 (69%). Im Mosoner Komitate sind von 5,035 Schülern abstinent 2,275 (45%), täglich trinken 170 (3·37%), ausnahmsweise 2,590 (51·63%).

Ich möchte auch die Daten von einigen in Weingegenden gelegenen Städten angeführt haben und teile die Daten der nach ihrem Weine bekannten Stadt Eger mit, die in 27 Unterrichtsklassen 1,460 Schüler zählt; von diesen sind Abstinenten 296 (20·26%), jeden Tag trinken 322 (22%) und zwar Wein 214 Schüler, Bier 14, Branntwein 94; ausnahmsweise Wein 637, Bier und Wein 54, Branntwein 151 Schüler. Von den 6,316 Schülern der Kecskeméter Kommunalvolksschule sind Abstinenten 1,464 (23%), täglich trinken 1,197 (18·95%), ausnahmsweise trinken 3,655 (58·05%).

Im Schulbezirke des Csiker Komitates gibt es 3,806 Schüler der I., 2,882 Schüler der II., 2,737 Schüler der III., 1,699 Schüler der IV., 1,162 Schüler der V., 510 Schüler der VI. Klasse, zusammen 12,796 Schüler. (Die Einwohnerzahl des Komitates beträgt 127,995.) Von diesem Stande sind in der I. Klasse 3,718 Abstinenten, 88 nicht abstinent; in der II. Klasse 2,620 Abstinenten, 262 nicht abstinent; in der III. Klasse 2,541 Abstinenten, 496 nicht abstinent; in der IV. Klasse 1,309 Abstinenten, 390 nicht abstinent; in der V. Klasse 870 Abstinenten, 291 nicht abstinent; in der VI. Klasse 320 Abstinenten, 182 nicht abstinent. Der wöchentliche Alkoholkonsum der Nichtabstinenten beträgt nach jedem Schüler durchschnittlich: An Branntwein 1 Deciliter, an Wein 3 Deciliter, an Bier 5 Deciliter. Das Verhältnis wurde deshalb für die Woche festgestellt, weil der Alkoholgenuss am häufigsten an Sonn- und Feiertagen und nur ausnahmsweise an Werktagen erfolgt.

Dem Berichte des Schulinspektors kann entnommen werden, dass täglich unter 100 durchschnittlich 20 Schüler geistige Getränke, und abgesehen von Wein und Bier, bloss an Branntwein zirka ein Zehntel Deciliter erhalten.

Bei aussergewöhnlichen Anlässen, wie zum Beispiel bei Familienfesten, Hochzeiten, Taufen, Weihnachten, Ostern und Pfingsten werden zwei Zehntel Deciliter Branntwein, beim Mittagessen 1—2 Glas Wein oder Bier genossen, aber nicht überall.

Hauptsächlich die ärmere Bevölkerungsklasse ist dem Alkoholismus, in der irrtümlichen Meinung, dass der Branntwein kräftigt, in die Arme gefallen ; doch die bemittelte Klasse empfindet bereits einen Abscheu vor dem Branntwein.

Die Alkohol geniessenden Schüler haben ein schweres Auffassungsvermögen, einen schläfrigen, leeren Blick und sie sind auch körperlich unentwickelt. Ihre moralische Grundlage ist sehr schwach, sie neigen zu Gewalttätigkeiten und sind unverlässlich.

Einmütigen Meldungen zufolge haben den Alkohol stets zuerst die Eltern schon im Säuglingsalter des Kindes verabreicht, da sie glaubten, einige Tropfen Branntweines verschaffen dem kleinen Geschöpfe in der Wiege einen besseren Schlaf. Das arme Volk glaubt sehr häufig auch den Hunger des Kindes damit zu stillen, indem es dem Kinde in Branntwein getauchtes Brot verabreicht, und es kommt vor, dass darin die ganze Tagesnahrung besteht.

Es ist eine bestimmte Tatsache, dass der Alkoholgenuss auf den Organismus schädlich und verdummend wirkt, weshalb die Verhinderung desselben auf legislativem Wege erwünscht erscheint.

Die von der Verwendung des Alkohols handelnden, recht guten Hefte und Vorlesungen sind bloss vorübergehend geeignet, einen sichtbaren Erfolg aufzuweisen; es ist unbedingt erwünscht, dass die wie Pilze emporgeschossenen Schanklizenzen durch die Gesetzgebung zurückgezogen werden ; es genügt, wenn jede Gemeinde ein Gasthaus besitzt, wo der Bedarf zum Teile gedeckt werden kann. Die Zahl der Spiritusfabriken aber müsste vermindert werden.

Nach dem Berichte des Schulinspektors sind von den Schülern des Schulbezirkes im Nyitraer Komitate 33% abstinent, 44% trinken ausnahmsweise (an Sonn- und Feiertagen, Familienfesten und bei anderen ähnlichen Anlässen), 23% aber sind ständig und täglich dem Branntweingenusse ergeben.

Der regelmässige Genuss des Alkohols ist den übereinstimmenden Berichten zufolge sowohl in physischer wie auch in geistiger und moralischer Hinsicht von überaus zerstörender Wirkung. Das Kind, das regelmässig geistige Getränke geniesst, ist verkümmert, seine Gesichtsfarbe ist bleich und ungesund.

Geistig ist es von schwerer Auffassung, es hat einen abgestumpften Verstand und ist häufig verblödet. Sein Denkvermögen reduziert sich auf ein Minimum, wofür am eklatantesten das Beispiel spricht, dass ein Schüler in der Grammatik, Geographie und Geschichte

noch halbwegs fortkommt, aber in der Mathematik, wo die Gehirntätigkeit am meisten in Anspruch genommen wird, vermag er keinen Erfolg aufzuweisen. Ebenso ist er ausserstande, dem Vortrage aufmerksam zu folgen.

Auch die in moralischer Hinsicht zerstörende Wirkung des Alkohols macht sich in der Schule fühlbar. Der Schüler, der regelmässig geistige Getränke geniesst, ist im Betragen gewöhnlich roh, unfolgsam, herausfordernd und gewalttätig.

Die zu diesem unglücklichen Los verdammten Kinder erhalten Alkohol in sehr vielen Fällen schon im Säuglingsalter.

Ihre Eltern gehören grösstenteils den niedrigen Volksklassen an. Die Mutter trinkt während der Stillungszeit die doppelte Dosis Schnaps und damit der Säugling schlafe, verabreicht sie ihrem Kinde überdies noch den Branntwein dadurch, dass sie denselben auf Zucker oder Brot getropft, dem Kinde eingibt.

Und diesem Uebelstande gegenüber ist die Tätigkeit der Schule beinahe machtlos. Die Kraft des Wortes und Unterrichtes geht bei der noch grösseren Kraft der Leidenschaft des Alkoholismus verloren. Und der Lehrer wird in einer armen, unendlich armen, von Elend geplagten und von der Trunksucht erfassten Gemeinde im Kampfe gegen den Alkoholismus nur sehr schwache Erfolge aufweisen können.

Im Szilágyer Komitate stehen nach dem Berichte des Schulinspektors seitens 60 Schulen über zirka 9,000 Schüler Daten zur Verfügung. Die Einwohnerzahl des Komitates beträgt 206,968. Aus den Daten geht hervor, dass 2,900 Schüler (32·22%) überhaupt keinerlei geistige Getränke geniessen, jeden Tag trinken (Wein, Bier oder Schnaps) je nach der Gelegenheit 800 (8·88%), ausnahmsweise trinken bei Familienfesten und sonstigen Feiertagen 3,500 Schüler (58·90%).

Die Berichte besagen, dass ein grosser Teil der Schüler nur bei Ausnahmsanlässen geistige Getränke geniessen. Solche Anlässe sind: die bürgerlichen Feiertage und der Sonntag, Hochzeiten, Taufen, Namenstage, Totenmahle; bei den Bergarbeitern der Tag der Lohnauszahlung, in Weingegenden die Weinlese, beim Ackerbauvolk der Schnitt und die Erntefeier.

Nach dem Berichte des Schulinspektors des Komitates Szatmár wird in Städten zumeist Wein getrunken, seltener Bier oder Schnaps. Im Dorfe wird überwiegend Branntwein und nur dort Wein getrunken, wo derselbe gefechst wird. Nebst dem Weine wird aber auch in solchen Orten der Branntwein nicht völlig verschmäht.

Die wirklich verheerende Wirkung der Gelegenheit offenbart sich vor allem im Dorfe. Die Eltern verabreichen dem Kinde,

häufig schon im Alter von einem oder einem halben Jahre, den Branntwein, am häufigsten aber beginnen sie das Kind im Alter von 2 bis 3 Jahren an den Schnaps zu gewöhnen. Das Volk hält den Branntwein für eine Medizin. Darum verabreicht es denselben dem Kinde, damit sich dieses "kräftige." Schon in der Wiege giesst man dem Kinde gegen Magenschmerzen, Abscesse und Ausschläge Branntwein in den Mund. Auf Wunden gibt man Branntweinumschläge. Tritt im Dorfe eine infektiöse Krankheit auf, zumal wenn dieselbe epidemisch ist, so geben die Eltern dem Kinde Branntwein als Präventivmittel zu trinken. Ueberdies verabreichen die Eltern dem Kinde sehr oft Schnaps, um ihm eine Freude zu bereiten. Bei allen Familienfesten, gelegentlich der wichtigeren Namensfeste geben die Eltern dem Kinde zu trinken. Gelegentlich der schweren Feldarbeiten wird mehr getrunken als sonst. Zumeist bekommt der Schüler den Schnaps morgens, bevor er in die Schule geht, damit er vor der geistigen Arbeit eine Nahrung genommen habe. In vielen Fällen trinkt der Schüler dann, wenn er von seinen Eltern in das Gasthaus geschickt wird, Branntwein zu holen. Bei solchen Gelegenheiten kostet der Schüler unterwegs den Branntwein und wenn er heimkehrt, bekommt er zum Lohne von den Eltern abermals Branntwein. Mitunter gelingt es auch dem Lehrer, den Alkoholgenuss bei den Schülern zu verhindern. So gibt es einzelne Schulen, wo jeder Schüler geistige Getränke genossen hat ; aber der Lehrer verbot es den Kindern, zu Totenmahlen und zu Hochzeiten zu gehen und seither nehmen die Eltern, wenn auch ungerne, die Kinder nicht mehr zu solchen Veranstaltungen mit, und es unterblieb daher auch der Alkoholgenuss bei den Schülern.

In manchen Gemeinden verabreichen zwar die Eltern dem Kinde keinen Alkohol, doch wird das Kind durch das Beispiel der Erwachsenen zur Nachahmung bewogen.

Nach dem Berichte des Nógráder Schulinspektors wurde der Alkohol dem Kinde in 97% der Fälle von den Eltern dargereicht. Die meisten Kinder bekommen den Branntwein gewöhnlich auf das Brot gegossen, in anderen Fällen stillt man ihr Weinen damit. Den Frequentanten der landwirtschaftlichen Wiederholungsschulen, den Gewerbe- und Handels-Lehrlingen wird der Alkohol in sehr vielen Fällen vom Arbeitgeber verabreicht.

Ein so lebhaftes Bild die Zifferndaten der Berichte in Bezug auf die Anzahl der Alkoholgeniessenden bieten, ebenso betrübend sind die eingelangten Berichte hinsichtlich der schädlichen Wirkung, die der Alkohol auf die Schüler ausgeübt hat.

Was den Einfluss des Alkohols auf das Studium anbelangt, so sind 36% der alkoholtrinkenden Studierenden faul, träge und nach-

lässig; 11% sind abgestumpft im Denken und von schwacher Auffassung; 13% bekundeten den schädlichen Einfluss des Alkohols durch den vollständigen Mangel an Denkfähigkeit und durch verworrene Antworten in der ersten Unterrichtsstunde (8—9 Uhr früh).

Noch eklatanter sind die Daten, welche die auf das Betragen und das Gemüt der Kinder geübte Wirkung der geistigen Getränke darlegen. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte sind 20% der dem Alkoholgenusse Zugeführten unaufmerksam, nervös, störrig; 15% sind abnorm ruhig; 30% haben sich als roh und für edlere Dinge völlig unempfindlich erwiesen; 9% sind rachsüchtig und zum Diebstahl geneigt; 6% wurden entschieden als Schulschwänzer, 20% aber frei von jedem schädlichen Einfluss befunden.

In Bezug auf ihre körperliche Gesundheit gruppiert sind drei Fünftel der Alkoholkonsumierenden von farblosem, bleichem und eingefallenem Gesichte, ein Fünftel wurde als verkümmert und in der körperlichen Entwicklung als zurückgeblieben befunden und bloss die Gesundheit von einem Fünftel liess die verheerende Wirkung des Alkohols unberührt.

49·76% der geistige Getränke geniessenden Gewerbe- und Handlungslehrlinge sind geistig und physisch mehr oder weniger mangelhaft, mit geringer Ausdauerfähigkeit, 31·85% sind roh im Betragen, reizbar, zänkisch und prahlerischer Natur.

Das Bild, das uns diese Daten entwerfen, zeigt, dass unter 248,221 Schülern 29·41%, abstinent sind, täglich trinken 13·34%, nur ausnahmsweise 57·25%. Im ersten Falle wurden die geistigen Getränke in 78·33% von den Eltern, in 8·31% auf Ordination des Arztes, und in 13.36% von Anderen verabreicht.

Wenn wir diese Daten mit den ähnlichen Daten des Auslandes vergleichen, finden wir, dass die Verhältnisse in Ungarn noch ziemlich günstig sind. Nach dem Berichte über die Tätigkeit der Berliner Schulärzte im Jahre 1904-05 (erstattet von Hartmann, Berlin 1905) waren nur 17·55% der Schüler abstinent, täglich tranken 36·20%, ausnahmsweise 46·25%

In München waren nach Hecker (München. Med. Wochenschr. 1906, No. 12) unter 4,562 Volksschülern 13·1% Abstinenten, 55·3% regelmässig Alkoholgeniessende, 4·5% eigentliche Trinker.

Kein besseres Resultat wurde in Holland festgestellt. Nach den Mitteilungen von Antony Don (Alkoholgebruik bij Kinderen) waren nur 11·6%, welche niemals ein alkoholisches Getränk genossen haben.

Auf dem VIII. internationalen Kongresse gegen den Alkoholismus in Wien hat Dr. Fröhlich über den Alkoholgenuss der österreichischen Schüler Bericht erstattet. Laut diesem waren unter 207,107 Schülern nur 10·6% solche, die kein Bier, 8·8%, die keinen

Wein, und 48·8%, die keinen Branntwein getrunken haben. Regelmässig trinken Bier 32.2%, Wein 11·3%, Branntwein 4·1%. In Steiermark sind die Verhältnisse nicht anders, unter 148,600 Schülern waren nur 19.7%, die noch nie Bier, 7·9%, die keinen Wein und 44%, die keinen Branntwein tranken. Regelmässig trinken geistige Getränke 28%.

Man möge in der Alkoholfrage welcher Ansicht immer sein, das Eine ist unbedingt klar, *dass Kindern alkoholische Getränke unter keinen Umständen verabreicht werden dürfen.* Nachdem es aus den obigen Daten ersichtlich ist, dass die Schuljugend nicht total abstinent ist und da wir doch eine gesunde, lebenskräftige Generation erziehen wollen, so müssen wir mit aller Kraft dahin wirken, dass die Jugend von den verheerenden Folgen des Alkoholgiftes ferngehalten werde. Unser Minister des Innern hat behufs Studiums der Alkoholfrage und zur Vorbereitung der nötigen Massnahmen im verflossenen Jahre unter dem Titel "Landes-Alkohol-Kommission" ein permanentes Komitee geschaffen und demselben auch die Vorbereitung des Unterrichtes zur Bekämpfung der Trunksucht zur Aufgabe gemacht. Diese Kommission wird nun dahin trachten, dass in erster Linie ein Gesetzentwurf vorbereitet werde in der Richtung, dass die Kinder vom Alkoholgenusse zurückgehalten werden mögen, ferner dass in den Lehrer-Präparandien und Professorenbildungsanstalten *regelmässige* belehrende Vorträge abgehalten werden, denn vergeblich ist durch den Stundenplan der Unterricht zur Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus vorgeschrieben, wenn sich darüber der Lehrer selbst nicht im Klaren ist. Die wichtigste und notwendigste Aufgabe ist, dass man für die Abstinenten-Bewegung eine gut geschulte Lehrer- und Professorenarmee anwerbe, dann können die einzelnen Verordnungen folgen, die den obligaten Unterricht über die Bekämpfung der Trunksucht vorschreiben und die den Schülern—zumindest bis zu ihrem 16. Lebensjahre—den Genuss geistiger Getränke untersagen, und die Gründung von Schüler-Abstinenzvereinigungen ermöglichen. Auf diesem Wege ist es ermöglicht, dass die Abstinentenbewegung nach einigen Jahren ungeahnte Dimensionen annehmen wird. Gleich den Vorkämpfern des gebildeten Westens für den Antialkoholismus habe auch ich durch Daten bewiesen, wie gefährlich der Alkohol der zarten Pflanze des Kindes, wie überall in der Welt, so auch in meinem Vaterlande ist, denn ein Uebel kann nur dann gründlich geheilt werden, wenn es wahrheitsgemäss erkannt und aufgedeckt wird; ich habe aber auch bewiesen, dass in Ungarn zur Ausmerzung dieses verheerenden Uebels so vieles geschieht, dass Ungarn allen Kulturstaaten der Welt würdig angereiht werken kann.

ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO THE HOME.

By Mr. and Mrs. BRAMWELL BOOTH.

THE subject of this paper is Alcohol in Relation to the Home. Of home itself, one general observation may be offered. The home is not only the seed plot of a nation's continued existence, but it is the spring from which proceeds all that is essential to the true patriotism of a people, to the real power of any community, and to the sustained influence of national life and institutions. The homes of the people constitute an innumerable and endless succession of minute contributories to the great stream of a nation's life. In itself, each may appear like an insignificant rivulet, but together they constitute the flow of new life, of new influences both moral and intellectual, and of new energy, without which the nation must in the process of time inevitably shrink and die.

Anything, therefore, which bears for good or ill upon the homes and upon the home life of a people is of supreme importance to every nation.

A wide experience of the conditions of life in many countries, and a somewhat close acquaintance with the inner facts of social progress among the working and peasant classes over a large part of the world, have brought an important body of information on this and kindred subjects to the officers of the Salvation Army. This paper is intended to present to the Congress—as briefly as may be—some of the principal conclusions at which we have arrived as to the influence of strong drink upon the life of the people, as that life is seen in their homes.

And first, we remark, *Alcohol in the home dissipates and wastes the substance and material resources of the family.*

It is scarcely necessary to do more than state this fact to secure universal assent. Wherever it appears in the homes of the people, alcohol tends inevitably to waste. It consumes, without giving any adequate return, what should be expended in necessaries, especially for the children, the aged, and the sick. It is astonishing to what an extent it establishes itself as a supposed necessity, and then drives out what is all-important for the building up of vigorous physique and the preservation of health. In times of scarcity and unemployment, the children's milk is cut off long before the parents' beer and spirits. The wage-earner, and even the young mother, will, to their detriment, forego important food much more willingly than the potion of alcoholic drink to which they are accustomed.

The use of strong drink is also, we find, a principal foe to thrift of every kind. The small margin of gain over necessary expenditure which might be stored for the future, goes—even where there is no sign of excess—in this form of indulgence; and when presently, special needs arise, there is no reserve to fall back upon. It has been wasted. Even when early training has induced habits of thrift, and something has been accumulated by heads of families in the first years of housekeeping, the alcohol custom being once established, invades these reserves, and that often on slight occasion, with ruinous consequences. They are quickly dissipated.

Alcohol dissolves the vigour and spirit which make and keep the home a living factor.

Nothing is much more valuable in the life of a people than the possession by each individual of some centre of interest and affection, to which all that is best in character clings. Just as the homeless man is always a danger to society, so the man with strong attachments, first to the home of his childhood, and then to the home of which he is himself the head, will always be a more useful, more law-abiding, and in every way more desirable citizen than the man without those interests.

But nothing so quickly attacks all that is most attractive in home life as the use of and desire for strong drink. They engender selfishness ; they lead to associations totally alien and often antagonistic to home influence. They lead to a fatal lack of interest in the home on the part both of men and women, and induce carelessness in its management, and in a very large proportion of cases, even where stimulants are not as yet used to great excess, they strike at the confidence between parents and children, which is one of the finest qualities and most beautiful characteristics of true home life.

Once these evils have entered any home, there is a weakening, soon to produce a total loss of respect in the children, or genuine regard to the parents. Tens of thousands of young people, because of this curse, enter upon the serious affairs of life with all real affection for home shattered, and with all high ideals as to the homes they are themselves to build up, destroyed.

Alcohol humbles and only too often destroys the natural dignity and prestige of home and of family life.

One of the highest practical as well as ethical advantages of a good home to all, but particularly to the young people who live there, is to awaken and cultivate respect and esteem for human life and character. It is there that the future citizen learns how great a thing a human soul is, and how noble a human life may become. The sacredness and purity of natural affection, the value of self-

control, and the true worth of labour, are all illustrated in what he sees before him in the life of his home. To this end, God has by the operation of certain natural tendencies, which we call law, surrounded family life and the home, which is its centre, by a reserve and exclusiveness which constitute no small part of their dignity. Occasions abound, both of joy and of sorrow, of loss and of gain, of pleasure and of pain, which tend to strengthen that seclusion and to uphold and increase that dignity.

In its influence upon the formation of character, this has a large place, helping to develop resource, self-control, willingness to accept responsibility, and sympathy and affection towards all.

But, alas, how cruelly opposed to all this is alcoholism! With what agony have we not all of us witnessed the gradual dispersal of that respect, and the final destruction of that dignity under the influence of this scourge. The wife and mother who at first looked up in all things to the husband, being gradually compelled to look down upon him. The husband and father, whose esteem was at first of the highest for the wife, being compelled at last to think of her only as the servant or slave of another master. The children growing up to see only too plainly how the best and purest side of their parents' character is marred and stained by the influences of this strange evil power, until presently all respect—either for their word or their personalities—is gone. Who can estimate the evil consequences of this loss of prestige? Who can say how far it is responsible for the growth of disorderliness, insubordination, anarchism, and kindred evils around us?

We verily believe that many a revolutionary spirit, many a reckless criminal, many a forsaken women, took the first steps on the way to ruin under the influence of a home in which strong drink had already undermined all that moral dignity and natural prestige which should have been a strong bulwark against those very evils.

Alcohol tends to weaken and ultimately overthrow the authority of the family to the great injury to the children.

Discipline is a part of life. Without it, the world would be a chaos of disorder, if not a hell of despair. The discipline which the world gives is based on the operation of unchanging law. If we are to produce men and women who will work in harmony with that law, and who will obtain by such work results leading to their own peace and the well-being of others, they must be trained in the acceptance and—as far as may be—in the appreciation of the discipline adapted to their early years. The father, the mother, are to command their children (before God); the simple rules of home are to represent the parents' mind; and the penalties attached to

their neglect, the measure of the parents' condemnation for their breach—all this is to exalt authority, and to train in its acceptance, so that, by and by, the young citizens may descend into the world's arena, possessed by the steady purpose of resolute men, but ready, while seeking freedom for themselves, to observe the laws of equal freedom for others.

But how can such training be possible if the father—or more dreadful still, the mother—is seen to be a self-indulgent habitué of the dram-shop, or worse still, is known to be quietly drinking the poison on the sly? The young people instinctively lose their natural respect for such a father. His word ceases to be anything to them. His law loses its claims upon them. His punishments are transformed into brutal injustices in their eyes. Little by little, and more and more, that righteous fear which was the beginning of wisdom in them is destroyed and in their tiny sphere they are translated into neglecters and despisers of all authority. The father, who ought to have been the emblem of all lawful power to them—the representative of God Himself, is become as but a chip of wood on the waters of a sensual life. Perhaps in nothing is the evil effect of the use of intoxicants fraught with more gravity for the future than in this. Here are the degradation and destruction, at its very source, of that lawful and natural authority without the recognition of which human life would be little better than a habitation of wild beasts.

Alcohol opens the door of the home to the most vicious forms of self-indulgence and impurity.

"Leave the door open," says the old adage, "and the devil will come in." Who can doubt that it is so here? The home—no matter how humble—was designed to be the sheltered harbour of innocence, the temple of love for one woman by one man, and the field in which appetite is subjected to reason and controlled by affection. But only let alcohol enter there, and the door is ever after open for all that represents the antipodes of restraint, of chastity, and of purity.

Strong drink incites appetite, changes the sweetest love of earth into lust, which being denied becomes hate, and carries men away into licence and vice. It is always the faithful ally of the baser nature. It is ever the friend of the beast in man.

Impurity in one form or another is perhaps the greatest danger of the new century before the Western nations. On every hand its presence and power confront us—young and old—rich and poor alike. Who can doubt—certainly we of the Salvation Army cannot—that intoxicating liquor opens the door of the home—aye of the very nursery—to this foul and soul-destroying fiend; and when once he is admitted firmly supports him as an auxiliary and confederate in

the work of moral and physical destruction which ever accompanies his presence.

Alcoholism is the implacable enemy of all that belongs to the ethical advance of the community.

Nowhere is there such an opening for the moral and spiritual cultivation of the people as in the home. There, in the highest degree, the influences of unselfish love and the example of disinterested devotion are potent factors in the training and encouragement of all that is good in man. No after-influences can achieve for the youth of our peoples what can be accomplised at home. It seems to us, who find in all the wise arrangements of human life evidences of a divine solicitude, that family life was really designed for the very purpose of rooting the young trees planted there in all that is true and honourable and brave and pure. That it is by divine appointment intended to be the great school of morals, that there should meet the tenderest influences of earthly affection and the first revelation of the love of God, both alike inspiring to a life of goodness and of labour for others.

Alcohol is the foe of all those sacred things. Its use weakens the ability to discern between that which is evil and that which is good. It emboldens men to neglect God. It sets up false standards of duty and ambition, standards, that is, which are warped and dwarfed by the claims of indulgence. Alcohol confuses conscience until it calls right wrong and wrong right. It exalts present advantage and dulls the power of noble ambition. In short, alcohol is the handmaid of the life of sense, of fleshly gratification, of passion, to the refusal of the higher life of self-respect, of self-denial, and of sacrifice.

Once the drink habit is entrenched in the home, and all those baneful antagonisms manifest themselves in a thousand ways. The children feel them: the grown youths and maidens suffer from them; the visitors and friends, the servants and attendants, if such there be, do not escape their influences, and the heads of the family receive back a further dreadful impetus on the way to moral and spiritual atrophy and death. The home so degraded, instead of being a nursery of moral beauty and of spiritual life, becomes little more than a charnel house of dead or dying souls.

For the reasons here briefly referred to, we of the Salvation Army say that strong drink ought to be banished from the home, from the Church, which is the earthly home of the family of Christ, and from the use of all civilised peoples. And on these grounds, we have, in God's name, already and for ever banished the accursed thing from all our borders.

LA PROTECTION LÉGALE DE L'ENFANT DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.

Par le Docteur R. HERCOD, Directeur du Bureau international contre l'alcoolisme, Lausanne (Suisse).

On dit souvent que notre siècle est le siècle de l'enfant. De fait, si l'on visite quelques-uns de nos palais scolaires avec leurs parquets cirés, leurs larges fenêtres, leurs bancs et pupitres perfectionnés, leurs lavabos, leurs douches, leurs bains, on ne peut qu'admirer la sollicitude des autorités pour l'enfance. Dans les méthodes nouvelles d'éducation, on évite, avec une sollicitude qui va jusqu'à la sensiblerie, de fatiguer le cerveau délicat de l'enfant. Les pédagogues modernes, les parents aussi, poussent des cris d'horreur quand un maître s'avise de donner à de jeunes enfants des devoirs à faire à domicile. On craint par-dessus tout le surmenage. Cependant, à côté de cela, on laisse subsister sans trop s'émouvoir un état de choses qui fait des enfants bien souvent de véritables martyrs. L'alcoolisme régnant transforme souvent un père en une brute cruelle qui, pour satisfaire un caprice, torture son enfant ou simplement l'expose à la misère, à la faim, au froid, parce que tout l'argent qu'il gagne doit passer à la boisson.

Nous devons être reconnaissants à un publiciste anglais, M. Sims, d'avoir, ces dernières années, réveillé dans le public anglo-saxon et ailleurs encore l'attention publique sur le cruel martyre des enfants qui végètent dans les milieux alcooliques. Par ses deux séries d'articles, " The Cry of the Children " et " The Black Stain," qui sont de véritables photographies à la plume, M. Sims nous a fait pénétrer dans les taudis ignobles où des petits êtres infortunés sont martyrisés par un père, par une mère alcooliques. Il nous a conduits dans les cabarets où, jusque tard dans la nuit, de pauvres petits enfants sont traînés par une mère qui, entre les soins à donner aux siens et la passion pour l'alcool, choisit l'alcool. Il nous faudrait, dans d'autres pays aussi, des Sims dont le talent s'appliquerait à nous révéler toutes les horreurs qui, pour être insoupçonnées, n'en existent pas moins partout où l'alcoolisme fait ses ravages. De même qu'en Angleterre, les courageux articles de M. Sims ont provoqué une réaction salutaire et une législation nouvelle, de même, dans d'autres pays aussi, de la description du mal sortirait le bien.

Dans ce domaine de la protection de l'enfant, plus que dans d'autres, l'intervention de la loi est justifiée. Je ne crois pas qu'il

reste encore des adeptes attardés de la doctrine de Manchester pure pour soutenir que le législateur doit livrer l'enfant à son père sans aucun contrôle et ne peut intervenir, si le père abuse de son autorité envers un enfant sans défense. Il est bien évident que la loi ne pourra jamais réprimer que les plus criants abus, que la part réservée à l'éducation, aux efforts de l'initiative privée reste encore très considérable, la plus considérable peut-être, mais cela ne nous empêchera pas de réclamer l'aide de la loi et de travailler à perfectionner la législation que nous avons, maintenant, déjà.

Avant de faire des propositions en faveur d'une législation plus avancée, il convient que nous nous renseignions sur ce que la loi a fait déjà dans les divers pays pour protéger l'enfant contre l'alcoolisme, abstraction faite de l'enseignement antialcoolique qui est un sujet à part. J'aurais voulu présenter au Congrès une enquête législative qui aurait porté sur la législation de tous les pays dans lesquels l'alcool joue un rôle quelconque. Malheureusement mes efforts se sont heurtés à la négligence d'un certain nombre de correspondants qui, malgré des recharges réitérées, ne nous ont pas renvoyé remplis les formulaires d'enquête que nous leur avions expédiés. J'ai donc dû me borner à l'étude de quelques législations seulement, celle des cantons et de la Confédération suisse, de l'empire allemand et des Etats Confédérés, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de l'Angleterre et de la Finlande. Je dois des remerciements très chaleureux à la *Scientific Temperance Federation* de Boston qui a eu la grande obligeance de dépouiller pour moi la législation très volumineuse de tous les Etats américains, je remercie également le directeur du Secrétariat antialcoolique allemand, M. le D[r] Kraut, qui s'est chargé de l'enquête pour l'Allemagne. Pour la Suisse, j'exprime ma gratitude aux autorités cantonales qui, avec beaucoup d'obligeance, ont bien voulu me fournir les documents nécessaires. Les points sur lesquels peut se porter l'intervention de la loi et sur lesquels nous avons cherché à nous renseigner, sont les suivants :

1. Qu'est-ce que la loi a fait ? Qu'est-ce qu'elle doit faire pour protéger l'enfant, pour l'empêcher d'être martyrisé par un parent alcoolique ?

Cette partie de notre sujet est la plus importante.

2. Qu'est-ce que la loi a fait ? Qu'est-ce qu'elle doit faire pour empêcher de donner des boissons alcooliques aux enfants ?

3. Comment la loi règle-t-elle ou devrait-elle régler la situation des enfants dans les auberges ?

La législation de plusieurs pays prévoit déjà l'abandon de famille par un père alcoolique comme une cause de mise sous tutelle. Je ne fais que rappeler la législation de l'empire allemand,

de la Confédération suisse, de l'Angleterre à ce sujet, puisqu'elle sera traitée dans une autre séance du Congrès ; il est bien évident que si l'abandon de famille justifie la mise sous tutelle et parfois l'internement dans un asile spécial, les enfants abandonnés ou négligés doivent être l'objet de la sollicitude de la loi. Malheureusement les textes que j'ai pu recueillir laissent souvent ce point capital dans l'obscurité.

Pour la législation allemande, nous voyons l'éducation, à la charge de l'Etat, des enfants négligés, prévue par la législation de Mecklembourg-Schwerin et du Wurtemberg. Schwerin-Rudolstadt la connaît aussi, mais seulement dans les cas où l'enfant négligé d'un père alcoolique aurait commis des actes passibles des tribunaux. Aux Etats-Unis, la Georgie retire aux parents alcooliques leurs enfants. L'Etat d'Iowa soumet les enfants d'alcooliques à une surveillance spéciale ; le Maryland retire aux parents indignes leurs enfants ; de même le Minnesota pour les enfants au-dessous de dix ans. Le Massachussetts ordonne que, jusqu'à seize ans, les enfants de buveurs seront élevés par l'Etat. Le retrait de l'enfant est prévu par la législation du Missouri, de la Caroline du Nord. L'Etat de Rhode-Island confie jusqu'à dix-sept ans l'enfant d'un parent alcoolique à une société spéciale de protection de l'enfance, mais aux frais des parents. En Angleterre, l'enfant négligé de parents buveurs leur sera retiré et il pourra être envoyé dans une " Industrial School." La législation suisse prévoit, dans les cantons de St-Gall et de Genève, que les enfants abandonnés par des parents alcooliques seront placés dans une institution spéciale.

Sans que le cas de la parenté alcoolique soit prévu dans d'autres législations cantonales, elle s'applique aussi aux enfants de buveurs.

Je relève spécialement un trait de la loi de Rhode-Island qui, si je ne me trompe, se retrouve également en Angleterre, c'est qu'on doit faire contribuer, dans la mesure du possible, le père alcoolique auquel on a dû enlever son enfant, aux frais nécessités par l'éducation de ce dernier dans une maison spéciale. Si l'Etat assumait bénévolement cette charge, il se présenterait bien des cas où le père buveur et paresseux serait très heureux d'être débarrassé ainsi de ses enfants. Il faut que la loi oblige même les plus indignes à travailler pour les pauvres créatures dont ils sont responsables.

Si nous résumons la législation et les vœux que nous pouvons faire à ce sujet, nous demandons que les enfants d'alcooliques soient enlevés à leurs parents aussi longtemps que ceux-ci ne se sont pas régénérés, c'est-à-dire qu'ils n'ont pas témoigné, par leur affiliation à une société d'abstinence et la fidélité à leur engagement, qu'ils étaient guéris de l'alcoolisme. Mais, dans ce domaine, la loi demeurera

toujours lettre morte, si l'opinion publique ne la soutient pas. Les agents de l'autorité ne seront pas renseignés sur les cas de cruauté envers les enfants, si les voisins ne prennent pas sur eux de les dénoncer. Or le public, nous tous, nous sommes dans ces matières d'une lâcheté inexplicable. Nous craignons de nous attirer des affaires, de nous compromettre, d'entrer en conflit avec un ivrogne brutal. Nous fermons les yeux ou nous nous contentons de protester en petit comité. Les sociétés antialcooliques devraient être en même temps des sociétés de vigilance qui auraient l'œil ouvert sur les cas de cruauté d'alcooliques que l'on pourrait leur signaler et qui ne craindraient pas d'assumer la responsabilité des démarches nécessaires pour y mettre un terme. Aux sociétés antialcooliques également d'attirer l'attention des sociétés pour la protection de l'enfance sur l'importance capitale de la question alcoolique dans la question générale de l'enfance malheureuse et abandonnée. Il reste à cet égard encore beaucoup à faire, du moins sur le continent. Je me permets de vous en donner un exemple typique emprunté à la Suisse. L'an passé, on annonçait que la Société suisse d'utilité publique avait décidé la création d'une organisation spéciale pour la protection de la femme et de l'enfant, et lançait la chose dans le grand public. Elle réunissait une conférence des délégués des sociétés spécialement intéressées à la question. J'écrivis alors au Comité de la société pour lui demander de permettre aux sociétés antialcooliques d'envoyer un représentant à cette conférence, puisque la plupart des cas de mauvais traitements infligés aux enfants dans la famille sont causés par l'alcoolisme. Ma demande fut écartée. On me répondit que les antialcooliques seraient convoqués dans une assemblée plus générale. Nous avons pris patience et la convocation n'est jamais venue, la Société suisse pour la Protection de la Femme et de l'Enfant s'est fondée sans le concours direct des antialcooliques. On comprend que des sociétés fondées sous de tels auspices ne brûleront pas de zèle pour demander à l'égard de l'alcoolique des mesures spéciales. Le rôle de nos sociétés antialcooliques sera de leur mettre l'épée dans les reins, de s'imposer en quelque sorte à ces organisations et de donner aux cas dans lesquels l'alcoolisme joue un rôle prépondérant une très large publicité. C'est un des buts que s'est proposé en Suisse la fédération que nous avons baptisée en allemand du nom de "Jugendwerkzentrale", c'est-à-dire la commission centrale des sociétés qui luttent contre l'alcoolisme parmi la jeunesse.

L'opinion publique, de plus en plus, comprend que les boissons alcooliques sont spécialement dangereuses pour les enfants. C'est une des vérités dont la propagande antialcoolique a pu le mieux la

convaincre. Etant donné donc que le danger de l'alcool pour l'enfance est généralement reconnu, la loi ne pourrait-elle pas intervenir pour prévenir l'alcoolisation systématique, en quelque sorte, dont des parents ignorants ou négligents se rendent coupables à l'égard de leurs enfants ? Qui d'entre nous ne s'est pas indigné en voyant, une fois ou l'autre, une mère porter aux lèvres de son enfant un verre de vin ou même de liqueur ? Qui ne connaît ces histoires de nourrices qui intoxiquent leurs nourrissons pour les endormir et se débarrasser de leurs cris ? On se récrierait, on invoquerait la loi, si des enfants étaient soumis par des parents dénaturés ou simplement inconscients au régime de l'opium. L'alcool n'est-il pas aussi dangereux pour eux que l'opium ?

C'est ce que l'on s'est dit en Angleterre, et le " Children Act " de 1908 interdit de donner aux enfants âgés de moins de cinq ans des boissons alcooliques, sauf sur prescription médicale ou dans des cas d'urgence. Il ne faut pas se dissimuler qu'une loi pareille se heurte à des difficultés d'application assez considérables. A moins d'une inquisition odieuse, il sera bien difficile de se rendre compte si les parents, car c'est eux qui sont en cause avant tout, donnent à leurs enfants des boissons alcooliques. On peut redouter aussi les objections de principe des gens qui veulent écarter la mainmise de la loi sur la famille et les habitudes familiales. Pour nous, le salut de l'enfant passe avant les théories. Si la famille ne fait pas son devoir, compromet la santé et le développement de l'enfant, la loi, qui protège le faible, doit intervenir. Nous croyons donc que l'innovation hardie de la législation anglaise est heureuse et qu'à cet égard la législation américaine se montre beaucoup trop timide dans une série de pays : l'Arkansas, l'Arizona, la Californie et le Colorado. Elle interdit de donner aux enfants des boissons alcooliques, mais prévoit presque toujours une exception pour les parents. Cette exception nous paraît affaiblir complètement la loi. Il y a donc lieu de s'en tenir aux principes posés par la législation anglaise.

Il est bien évident qu'en pareille matière le législateur sera très prudent et tiendra compte de l'état de l'opinion publique en fixant la limite d'âge. A notre avis, ce n'est pas cinq ans, mais seize ans que la loi devrait fixer comme limite d'interdiction, mais les mœurs ne le permettent sans doute pas. Il convient cependant de signaler qu'un canton suisse, le canton d'Argovie, qui prépare actuellement un projet de loi contre l'alcoolisme, a introduit l'interdiction de donner de l'alcool aux enfants jusqu'à l'âge de seize ans, et cela, fait à noter, à la suite du Congrès des Abstinents suisses qui s'est tenu dans sa capitale et dans lequel des spécialistes distingués ont parlé de l'action de l'alcool sur l'enfant.

Si l'on veut que l'interdiction des boissons alcooliques aux enfants inscrite dans la loi fasse œuvre utile, il convient d'expliquer aux parents le pourquoi de cette mesure. Il faudrait donc organiser, comme cela se fait en Allemagne déjà, sur une grande échelle, la distribution méthodique de cartes instructives très claires, très brèves, qui montreront les dangers spéciaux des boissons alcooliques pour les enfants. Ces cartes seront remises aux parents, soit par l'officier d'état-civil, lors de l'inscription de la naissance, soit surtout par le médecin chargé de vacciner l'enfant, dans les pays où l'on a la vaccination obligatoire.

L'auberge n'est pas faite pour les enfants. Il est tenu compte de cette vérité dans la plupart des lois sur la matière qui se préoccupent de la question des enfants. Les législations les plus timorées, comme celles des cantons suisses, de plusieurs Etats allemands, Hambourg, Mecklembourg-Schwerin, Wurtemberg, interdisent aux aubergistes de servir des boissons alcooliques aux enfants non accompagnés par un adulte responsable d'eux ; d'autres, et il faut les en louer, vont un peu plus loin et interdisent d'une manière générale aux enfants non accompagnés d'entrer dans une auberge. Ce sont en particulier les cantons d'Appenzell Rh. Int., Glaris, d'Argovie, en Suisse, le Grand-Duché de Baden, la principauté de Waldeck et la plupart des Etats américains.

Cette interdiction si justifiée reste malheureusement lettre morte dans bon nombre de pays. La faute en est tout d'abord aux aubergistes eux-mêmes qui, devant le gain à réaliser, n'écoutent pas leur conscience ou les avertissements de la loi. Elle est due aussi à l'opinion publique elle-même qui voit avec trop d'indulgence des enfants pénétrer dans les auberges et des cabaretiers leur servir à boire ; enfin au législateur lui-même qui, dans la plupart des cas, ne prononce contre l'aubergiste coupable que des peines dérisoires, de 1 à 3 marks dans le Grand-Duché de Baden, de 5 à 10 francs dans le canton d'Appenzell Rh. Int. Il semble ainsi avouer lui-même qu'il n'attache pas d'importance à cette question. On me rapportait dernièrement le cas typique de deux enfants de 8 ans qui arrivent à l'école à deux heures, échauffés, excités ; leur institutrice fait une enquête et apprend que tous deux sont allés dans une brasserie et ont bu chacun une grande chope de bière. Le plus piquant, c'est que l'un de ces enfants était fils lui-même d'aubergiste ; son père qui, sans doute, aurait été le premier à violer la loi pour son compte, était indigné que son fils fût allé se faire servir chez son concurrent.

On sait également que les élèves des gymnases et des collèges ont encore gardé la déplorable habitude de se réunir pour des beuve-

ries qui doivent les initier à la vie d'étudiant. Il se trouve toujours un cabaretier complaisant pour les encourager, et la police trop souvent ferme les yeux. Là aussi, l'opinion publique, stimulée par les sociétés antialcooliques, doit demander des mesures plus énergiques. Il faut qu'à la première récidive le cabaretier coupable d'avoir donné des boissons alcooliques à des enfants soit frappé d'une suspension ou même d'un retrait de patente. Il se dira sans doute alors que le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, et se tiendra sur ses gardes.

On peut se demander si l'auberge est faite pour des enfants, même accompagnés par une personne responsable d'eux, en particulier par leurs parents. Les enfants sont exposés, dans les villes en particulier, à entendre à l'auberge des conversations qui certes ne sont pas faites pour eux. Mais ici, le dogme de l'autorité paternelle se dresse contre nous. Nous sommes, père et mère de cet enfant, à même de juger où nous devons le conduire. S'il nous convient de le prendre avec nous au cabaret, personne n'a rien à nous dire. Le Parlement anglais ne l'a pas entendu de cette oreille, et, par le "Children Act," que nous avons si souvent l'occasion de citer, il a interdit aux enfants, même accompagnés, l'accès des débits. Les descriptions de M. Sims montrant des mères dénaturées qui traînent à l'auberge avec elles, jusqu'à une heure avancée, de pauvres petits enfants, ont motivé et justifié cette mesure. Il est certain cependant que dans un bon nombre de pays une mesure pareille, ne trouvant pas l'opinion publique suffisamment préparée, se heurterait à une hostilité très grande. Peut-être serait-il sage, pour ménager la transition, de limiter cette interdiction aux heures de la soirée, soit à partir de 7 heures du soir.

Une question qui ressort de la législation ouvrière générale, est celle de la limitation du travail des enfants dans les auberges. La plupart des pays s'en sont occupés. Il est certain en effet que, dans l'atmosphère empestée des cabarets, la santé de l'enfant, de la jeune fille en particulier, ont beaucoup à souffrir. On sait l'effroyable mortalité qui sévit dans le personnel des auberges. On se rend compte aussi que le service dans une auberge est, pour le jeune garçon, pour la jeune fille surtout, une tentation perpétuelle.

En Suisse, la plupart des lois sur les auberges fixent à dix-huit ans pour les jeunes filles, dans le canton de Zurich à vingt ans, la limite d'âge pour le travail dans les auberges; pour les garçons, cette limite est de seize ans, mais dans la plupart des cantons, par une tolérance regrettable, on excepte de ces dispositions la famille de l'aubergiste. La loi allemande pour la protection de l'enfance connaît une limite d'âge plus basse encore: douze ans pour

les garçons, treize ans pour les jeunes filles, en tant qu'il s'agit de servir des hôtes ; sans exception pour la famille de l'aubergiste, sauf dans les villes de moins de 20.000 habitants, et lorsque la famille de l'aubergiste est seule occupée au service du débit. Cette disposition nous semble parfaitement justifiée ; il ne faut pas que l'autorité paternelle mal comprise prive de protection des enfants tout aussi intéressants que les autres. Si l'aubergiste peut souffrir sans autre que sa fillette, âgée de quatorze, quinze, seize ans serve les clients à l'auberge et entende leurs plaisanteries grossières, la communauté a le droit et le devoir de protéger ces enfants innocents. Nous ne pouvons donc que louer la législation américaine qui se montre beaucoup plus énergique dans la matière ; sans parler des Etats qui ont supprimé complètement l'emploi des jeunes filles dans les débits, d'autres limitent à vingt et un ans la possibilité d'employer dans les débits des jeunes gens ou des jeunes filles ; il en est ainsi pour les Etats du Wyoming, du Connecticut, de l'Idaho, du Minnesota. D'autres Etats admettent des limites d'âge inférieures.

A notre avis, la limite d'âge extrême que l'on puisse tolérer devrait être de vingt ans *au moins* pour les jeunes filles, qui, à cet âge, sauront à quoi elles s'engagent en servant dans les auberges, à dix-huit ans pour les jeunes garçons, avec suppression de l'exception en faveur de la famille de l'aubergiste, en tant au moins qu'il s'agit de servir des clients.

Je me permets maintenant de soumettre au Congrès quelques vœux qui serviront de base à la discussion. Je souhaite que celle-ci ait un certain retentissement et que, par le moyen de la presse, nous puissions attirer l'attention du grand public et des autorités sur la triste situation faite aux enfants de buveurs par leurs parents alcooliques, sur les dangers de la fréquentation des auberges par les enfants. Je souhaite que nous tous, rentrés dans nos pays, nous nous rendions compte qu'un devoir impérieux de protection nous oblige d'être en éveil. Nous qui, pères et mères de famille, savons entourer des soins les plus minutieux nos enfants, nous ne saurions voir d'un œil sec des milliers et des milliers d'enfants abandonnés, exposés aux pires tentations, du fait du trafic de l'alcool. Avant donc que nous puissions porter le coup de mort à ce trafic lui-même, atténuons au moins quelques-unes de ses conséquences les plus douloureuses.

Les vœux que j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer sont les suivants :

1. Les enfants mineurs de parents alcooliques leur seront retirés et confiés à des établissements spéciaux ou à des

institutions charitables, ou placés dans des familles, si possible abstinentes. Les parents indignes seront tenus de supporter, dans la mesure du possible, les frais de cette hospitalisation.

2. La loi interdira, même aux parents, de donner des boissons alcooliques aux enfants. En fixant une limite d'âge, on tiendra compte de l'état de l'opinion publique; des mesures seront prises pour faire connaître au public et spécialement aux parents les motifs qui ont provoqué l'interdiction.
3. L'accès des débits sera interdit aux mineurs non accompagnés, jusqu'à l'âge de dix-huit ans, pour la consommation sur place. Une exception est possible pour les pensionnaires aux heures des repas.
4. Des enfants âgés de moins de quatorze ans ne pourront entrer dans un débit, même accompagnés de leurs parents, à partir de 7 heures du soir.
5. Il sera interdit d'employer des jeunes filles âgées de moins de vingt ans, des jeunes gens de moins de dix-huit ans au service des hôtes, qu'ils fassent ou non partie de la famille de l'aubergiste.

DISCUSSION.

MR. GUSTAV SPILLER: "Recent investigations have shown that the difference physiologically between drinking small or large doses of alcoholic beverages is one of degree and not of kind. Persons, therefore, who respect their physical integrity have no option but to abstain altogether from alcoholic beverages. There can be no true moderation. However, it has not yet been clearly recognised that the deleterious effects of alcohol on the body are quite equalled by its deleterious effects on the reasoning faculties and on the character." This point the speaker elaborated in some detail. In conclusion, he urged the permanent Bureau of the International Congress on Alcoholism to make special provision at future Congresses for a section dealing with the ethical aspect of the alcoholic question from a scientific point of view, and he also pointed to the importance of introducing systematic moral instruction into all schools, for the purpose of building up and strengthening the whole moral character of the young.

DR. KARL GRAETER: I should like to supplement my colleague, Dr. Doczi, who has shown us the bad influence of alcohol upon the child. People generally agree that it is wrong, even a crime, to give alcohol to children, though

to physiologists, as Professor Bunge, it is not quite proved that the infantile body is more susceptible to alcohol than that of adults, only equal quantities of alcohol having been compared, and not, as it should be, quantities in proportion of the weight of children and adults. But if it is so, those agreeing, though not being abstinent, should consider that the smallest and most delicate child is the plasma of the germ. *The greatest crime, therefore, for men and women is to intoxicate their children before they are born.* The damage for the posterity even of moderate drinkers is shown with startling clearness by the careful statistical inquiry of Professor Bunge, on the causes of the increasing incapacity of women to nurse their children: 5 per cent. of the children of fathers who drink occasionally, but 9 per cent. of children of daily though moderately drinking fathers have been found tuberculous, 16 per cent. from habitually immoderate fathers, and 17 per cent. when the father was a strong drunkard. Nearly the same proportions have been found for nervous and mental diseases of the children and those of their teeth. Daughters of those mothers who had been able to suckle all their children during nine months had lost that capacity in 5, 14, 57 and 89 per cent., the father having (1) drunk occasionally, (2) regularly but moderately, (3) immoderately, or (4) having been a drunkard. Just as, and especially in consequence of, that degeneration of the race, abstinence is the most urgent of all social reforms, but depending only upon the will of people—the easiest, too. The best way of training that will for abstinence is beginning with the children.

Miss MARIA LISCHNEWSKA (Berlin) said, "Teach the mothers." In the wine districts of Germany most of the children in the schools were congenital idiots, while all the children born during the prosperous wine seasons were known as "Rausch" children (i.e., intoxicated children). Another German speaker described the work done in Germany, in Government schools and churches, and said that 2,300,000 cards had been distributed, containing instruction for mothers on the dangers of indulgence in alcohol.

Mr. TADEUSZ STRUMILLO (Cracow, Poland) characterised the Temperance movement in Poland as based on a general patriotic and ethical elation. The Temperance work was chiefly carried on privately. It had a support of authorities only in Austrian Poland, and the organised propaganda had made there a considerable success. Temperance societies in Russian Poland were allowed only in recent years, and in Prussian Poland their work was much restricted by the general anti-Polish attitude of the German authorities. An important action in favour of Temperance had been done by Polish clergy, especially in Prussian Poland, where in almost every parish Temperance unions were established. Recently total abstinence had been made a watchword of all Temperance work. This work was successful; the figures collected for a Temperance exhibition at Warsaw this year had shown a diminution in the drink habit. During the last decennium the use of alcohol had fallen from four to three pints (approximately) per head yearly. This fact showed Poland as the most sober country on the Continent.

Professor FEISTKORN (Swinemünde): Neulich wurde mir im Winchester College gesagt, dass von den 70 Schülern, die dort wohnen, nur 5 oder 6 Bier zu ihren Mahlzeiten trinken. Die Schüler unserer höheren Schulen in Deutschland haben diesen Standpunkt noch nicht erreicht.

Prof. Dr. M. HARTMANN (Leipzig): In Anknüpfung an den heute morgen zuerst gehörten Vortrag des Herrn Dr. Doczi kann ich nicht umhin,

der ungarischen Oberschulbehörde und dem Redner selbst die aufrichtigsten Glückwünsche auszusprechen zu der umfassenden Untersuchung über den Alkoholgenuss der ungarischen Schuljugend, die dem Kongresse heute vorgelegt worden ist. Diese Untersuchung ist die grösste, die es auf diesem Gebiete überhaupt gibt, und ihre Wirkungen werden sicher nur heilsame sein. In Deutschland und auch in Oesterreich, wie in den andern Kulturstaaten hat man ihr nichts an die Seite zu stellen, aber man darf wohl hoffen, dass das Vorgehen Ungarns auch auf andere Staaten anregend wirken wird. Was man auch etwa im Einzelnen für Einwände gegen die ungarische Erhebung machen kann, so hat schon die blosse Tatsache einen grossen Eindruck auf die Kreise der Lehrer, der Schüler und der Eltern gemacht und bedeutet eine ernste Mahnung an die weitesten Schichten der Bevölkerung. Je mehr die Nüchternheitsfreunde eine kräftige Initiative des Staates zugunsten ihrer Sache im allgemeinen noch vermissen, um so dankbarer müssen sie der ungarischen Regierung für das so bedeutsame Unternehmen sein. Auch anderwärts bricht sich die Ueberzeugung mehr und mehr durch, dass die Arbeit gerade an der Jugend vor allem wichtig ist und dass man sich dabei keineswegs auf die eigentliche Kindheit beschränken darf. Der ebenerwähnte Deutsche Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke liefert dafür einen deutlichen Beweis : während er ursprünglich nur das Kindesalter alkoholfrei gehalten wissen wollte, vertritt er jetzt die Forderung, dass auch die reifere Jugend enthaltsam zu leben hat. Die bahnbrechenden Forschungen, die Prof. Laitinen gestern abend mitgeteilt, haben auch für die Jugendfrage eine grosse Tragweite und werden uns auch dafür helfen. So gross auch die Schuld des Aerztestandes daran sein mag, dass der Alkoholgenuss eine so erschreckende Verbreitung im Volke gefunden hat, so sind es doch wiederum Aerzte, die uns die schärfsten Waffen für den Kampf geschmiedet haben, den wir nach diesem Kongress mit neuem Mute und neuer Kraft weiterführen werden.

Pasteur V. BROUX, Paris : M. Hayem s'est présenté comme l'un des rares abstinents sérieux de France. Il ne connaît pas la *Croix-Bleue*, qui compte plus de 3,800 abstinents ; l'Espoir, qui renferme des centaines d'enfants abstinents ; la Ligue nationale contre l'alcoolisme, dont bien des membres pratiquent l'abstinence. On a dit ce matin que la meilleure voie de préservation des enfants, c'est l'école et la loi. Certes, ces deux moyens ont une grande efficacité. Mais en matière de préservation et d'éducation des enfants, il ne faut pas oublier la famille. C'est elle qu'il faut travailler. En effet, l'enfance est alcoolisée par voie d'hérédité. Des parents alcooliques produisent des organismes aux tares alcooliques et prêts à l'alcoolisation. Puis l'alimentation de la première enfance est souvent mauvaise parce que la mère ou la remplaçante qui nourrit le bébé prend de grandes quantités de bières spécialement fabriquées pour les nourrices. Enfin, parce qu'on fait partager à l'enfant la vie de famille quant au régime alimentaire. Il est urgent de faire l'éducation de la famille. Et le jour où l'on admettra que l'alcoolisme est surtout une question morale, on travaillera la famille, on soignera l'éducation des parents. La famille n'est-elle pas la cellule par excellence où peut s'épanouir la vie morale. Et si, dans la famille, on a la crainte de Dieu, alors l'éducation morale atteindra sa plus grande somme de puissance.

Dr. C. W. SALEEBY, F.R.S.E., quoted, as bearing on the question of alcohol in the home, his statistical inquiry, made in 1908, regarding the number of widows and orphans made by alcohol in England and Wales every year. The

inquiry was widely published and has not been challenged. On the most conservative estimate, based on the alcohol death-rate of 14 per cent., alcohol makes in England and Wales 45,445 widows and orphans every year, or 124 every day. Secondly, the speaker urged that we should in some measure alter the direction of our propaganda, concerning ourselves less with mere drunkenness, taking as our very first principle, "Protect parenthood from alcohol." This principle should be primary, alike on biological, social, and economic grounds. Considering the recent facts of maternal drinking especially, it is certain that our adoption of this as our first principle cannot be too soon.

Miss AGNES E. SLACK: Several speakers have referred to the Children's Act. We heartily value this Act, but we are not going to rest on our oars. We shall continue to agitate for the Act to be amended to exclude children from entering public-houses. This new Act excludes them from the bars of public-houses, but they can enter other parts of the premises, and can fetch beer in corked vessels from the Jug and Bottle Department. In the British Women's Temperance Association we are specially making an effort to guard and win the children from their birth. Our "Tiny Tot" Department secures the promises from the mother not to give intoxicants to her baby, and thus carry out the clause in the Children's Act which forbids children under five years old to have intoxicants given them. We hope to influence nursing mothers particularly to abstain from taking alcohol.

Mr. WALTER EAST (Leicester): The reform of home and protection of child life can only be effected by the reform of the drunkard, whose drunkenness is responsible for the bad home and neglected children. Until this can be attained by prohibition of manufacture and sale of drink, it must be done by the prohibition of "Probation," *i.e.*, putting an offender on pledge on his first appearance in a police court for any trivial drink-caused offence. This is no new method, as Judge Pollard has fully demonstrated its possibilities and success in his Court at St. Louis. To obtain the best result, however, of reformed homes and protected children, drunkards must be compelled to take the pledge in open court and for one year if they wish to escape conviction for their offence. They should not be allowed to escape penalties by a mere verbal promise to keep from drink, but should be bound as tight on pledge as on any other recognisance. This pledge for one year would speedily cure a large number of the 500,000 drunkards convicted every year in Great Britain, and these it is who are responsible for the bad homes and neglected children.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, F.S.S.: A happy feature of these gatherings is the object-lesson before us, all schools of thought forgetting for the moment their differences in this common cause. We have the Lord Bishop in the chair, the Salvation Army lassie speaking on his right, and Mr. Gustav Spiller, a leader in the ethical movement, speaking on his left. Three instructive papers have been given. Dr. Doczi reveals conditions new to us. Large sections of our children are abstainers, whilst in Hungary it seems drinking is universal, even amongst the children. The paper by Mrs. Booth was a beautiful word picture of what home life sometimes is, but always should be; and then we have the disturbing and disintegrating effects of alcohol on that home life. We are commended in Dr. Hercod's paper on our Children's Act, 1908, which is better than always being twitted upon being behind. Dr. Hercod's injunction is, that the work of Temperance people should be to teach parents "the reason" why the law has been made.

That includes the whole science and morals of child life, and no better work could be done. The State has declared that they who give the child drink are the enemies of the child, even though it may be done in ignorance.

CAPTAIN WALTER HITCHCOCK: It is said, "An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory." My few words shall be of experience. This hand of mine, seventy years since (1839) signed the total abstinence pledge, and as a man of business I have ever found that I could, without alcohol, satisfactorily fulfil all the many duties devolving on me. Whilst as a resident for many years in Australia, as well as in England, since my first entrance on a business career in 1847, I have proved the use of alcohol to be wholly unnecessary. We need to train our young to do as I have done."

Mr. CHARLES WAKELY: Wir sind alle, denke ich, darin einig, dass es zu den allerwichtigsten Dingen gehört, die Jugend durch das Familienleben vom Alkohol fern zu halten. Es ist ohne Zweifel von besonderer Wichtigkeit, die Eltern für unseren Kampf zu interessieren und sie zur Mitarbeit anzuregen. Nichts kann die Erziehung und Leitung des Kindes im elterlichen Hause aufwiegen, wenn sie eine gute ist. Ein Vater und eine Mutter, die die Achtung und Liebe des Kindes besitzen, sind die besten Führer und Lehrer in dieser Sache. Wohl dem Kinde, das im elterlichen Hause, von frühester Jugend an, dem Genuss des Alkohols abgewöhnt ist! Es geschieht aber zu oft das Entgegengesetzte. Darum werden wir in den meisten Fällen vom elterlichen Hause absehen müssen, und so bleibt uns die Kinderschule und die Kindervereinigung. Wenn wir durch die *Kinder* gegen den Alkohol arbeiten, so können wir mit sicherem Vertrauen in die Zukunft blicken. Wenn wir in der *Schule* die Lehrer und die Kinder für unsere Partei gewinnen, wenn wir überall unsere Kinderenthaltsamkeitsvereine errichten, dann ist endlich grosse Hoffnung in der Zukunft für das Wohlsein und Glück des Volkes. Viele junge Leute unserer Vereine werden sich im späteren Lebensalter für diese Sache bemühen, nicht nur in der *Familie*, sondern auch in der weiten Welt. Sie werden berufen sein, in reiferem Alter führend und tonangebend in das Leben von Staat und Gesellschaft einzugreifen. Lassen Sie uns denn dieses beste Mittel annehmen, dem fast allgemeinen Uebel der Trunksucht entgegenzuwirken und auf diese Weise die Jugend der Gegenwart und die Menschheit der Zukunft vor dem grössten Fluch unserer Zeit zu bewahren. Wer die Kinder gewinnt, dem gehört die Zukunft.

DR. CÆSAR ROUX (Nice) sent a paper, which was not read, from which it appears that he looks for reformation through the doctor. In the working-class districts of Paris, children of from four to ten years of age sit at tables outside wine shops, and, as their mothers say with pride, "drink their glass of wine like men." He states that he knows of children who drink three and a-half pints of wine daily, and of babies who are comforted by having their heads rubbed with brandy.

ALCOHOL AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE IN REGARD TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

By Vice-Admiral G. KING-HALL, C.V.O.

NO thoughtful man can, or would, state that the Navy is made more efficient by its consumption of alcohol; therefore, am I not justified in affirming on this basis that the converse is true, and that, as far as alcohol in the shape of spirituous liquor makes for efficiency, the farther it is away the more efficient will be the Service?

Let us take a glance backwards as to the supply of alcohol to the Navy. Although up to 1837 beer had nominally formed a portion of the established ration, it was never generally used, on account of its occupying too much stowage room.

In 1803 an Admiralty minute directed ships in commission to have three-fourths of liquor in spirits, and the other fourth in wine. In 1831 the issue of beer was ordered to be wholly discontinued in the Navy, and when the wine in stock was expended, the issue was to be altogether in spirits. At this time the daily ration was either a gallon of beer, or a pint of wine, or half a pint of spirits. An Order in Council of 1850 reduced the spirit ration to one-eighth of a pint, which is the present ration.

The payment of "grog money" in lieu of the spirit ration is of old standing. The exact date of its introduction cannot be traced, but it was in operation in 1825, when the rate paid in savings was apparently 4s. a gallon; but in 1844 the rate was reduced to 3s. a gallon, which price it stands at now. Then followed (in 1881) the stoppage of rum to the officer, and the substitution of a small allowance of tea and sugar, in lieu of rum, to the men—for those who desired it; and, finally, no one under twenty years of age was allowed rum, which is the present regulation; and we hope to yet see the day when the final step will be taken, and a penny a day (which is even money) granted to those who will stop their grog.

This ration of grog is served out in the Service at 12.30 p.m., during the dinner hour, in shape of three parts of water to one part of rum, to those below the rank of Chief Petty Officer. Many men do not care to drink this beverage, consequently it is sometimes drunk by their mess-mates, who already have had their share, and,

well—the after-effect is not good. Of course, this is strictly against the regulations; but on a lower deck, thronged by hundreds of men, it is not easy to enforce this regulation. I may state, *en passant*, that those who are intimately acquainted with the feeling amongst the men have not the slightest doubt or hesitation in stating, that if a penny a day was offered in lieu of grog, it would be very largely taken advantage of; and I say this with a full knowledge of the efforts lately made to get at the feeling of the blue-jackets on this point.

Temperance work in the British Navy commenced at various times by bands of officers and men abstaining from their wine and grog respectively. The late Admiral Sir Wm. King-Hall took the pledge, for an example, in 1861, when he assumed command of H.M.S. "Russell," where he found drunkenness very rife. Forty of the men took it the same day; and at the end of three months it was found all had kept it, and thirty more men then took the pledge. But the great and lasting Temperance work in the Navy was launched by the National Temperance League, equipped and manned on their behalf by Miss Weston, assisted by Miss Wintz, in 1873, and backed up by Sir W. King-Hall, then Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, who became President of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, which is organised and worked by Miss Weston, of which I now have the honour of being President.

It is needless to say anything about the work of these devoted ladies; it is world known and well known, and thoroughly appreciated by officers and men. When it is remembered that thousands upon thousands of our men have been brought into contact with Temperance and Christian work through Miss Weston and her able, devoted helpers, and also through the influence of the various institutes connected with the Navy, it must be acknowledged that the influence of these various agencies cannot be over-estimated, and the resulting effect we see when we consider and admire the *perfect discipline*, *efficiency*, and *sobriety* of our great Naval Service—due, in a very large measure, to the above agencies.

The Lords of the Admiralty, and practically all the Admirals and Captains, have shown their approval and appreciation of the Temperance work in the Navy by becoming patrons of the Royal Naval Temperance Society; and, in mentioning particulars of this society and its work, I do not wish to leave out of sight the work done by the Church of England Temperance Society, the Good Templars, etc., who are all doing good work; but the Royal Naval Temperance Society is far and away the largest, and embraces the total abstainers of all other societies.

The Temperance work in the Navy was fitful at first, and large

numbers would join the society, and return to drinking habits at the next pay day, which was made at long intervals, leave always being given at once, where feasible, to enable them to get rid of their money; consequently, much drunkenness and leave-breaking took place; there was only the worst type of accommodation ashore for the sailor, as regards board and lodging, so there was every temptation in his way to absorb alcohol into his system. What do we see now? Magnificent Royal sailors' rests, homes, and institutes, in London, Portsmouth, Devonport, Weymouth, and Chatham; and we can easily realise, in this respect, what a change has taken place in the Royal Navy, all conducing to the comfort, sobriety, self-respect, and efficiency of the Service.

The Royal Naval Temperance Society grew and enlarged its work, largely by working the moral suasion among the boys of the training ships, who soon became Fleet men, and leavened the Service with Temperance thought. The number to-day, actually total abstainers, can only be approximated; but we have every reason to believe that we are within the mark in putting the number of total abstainers down at 25,000.

To sum up my experience, although the fact must be thankfully recognised, how altered the Royal Navy is now, from what it was when I was a youngster, when there was much drunkenness in the Service, followed by crime and punishment; yet, even now, I should say that 80 per cent. of the crimes against discipline, such as leave-breaking, insubordination, etc., are due, more or less, to alcohol—abstinence from which conduces to diminish crime, improves a man in his physical health, lessens sickness, lowers the death-rate, gives clearer minds, and develops the higher powers of the intellect, which are all so necessary to meet the strenuous and arduous requirements of His Majesty's Service; therefore, I feel justified in stating that less alcohol means more efficiency.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, late Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, writes:—"There can be no question in the world that the offences in the Navy shew a marked decrease of late years. I am convinced that this great improvement is mainly due to a decrease in drinking habits, and a marked improvement in Temperance sentiments in the Fleet. The general tone of the Navy is excellent; any way, nothing is more noticeable than the support given to Temperance, not only by the officers, but by the men of the lower deck themselves. Temperance habits add to the health, happiness, cheeriness, and manliness of the men, and indirectly to the efficiency of the Fleet."

A great help was given to the Temperance cause when His

Gracious Majesty the King most kindly authorised his health to be drunk in water, since which I have seen as many as seventy people at a dinner party of 150 drink it in water at Dublin Castle. And this fact brings me to Temperance work in foreign navies; for it was with reference to the above question, and the work of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, that Admiral von Muller, now Chief of the German Emperor's Naval Cabinet, when Flag-Captain on the China Station, in 1899, became interested in the Temperance question. He writes to me that, a few years ago, grog rations were excluded from on board all German men-of-war, and all kinds of strong liquor from their canteens on board and on shore; and to every recruit joining the Navy a pamphlet (a copy of which I hold in my hand) is given, warning them against alcohol abuse. What a splendid thing! You see that here, as in everything else, they are thorough; and although their Naval Anti-alcoholic League only numbers a few hundred officers and men, I look forward to the time when it will compete in numbers with our Royal Naval Temperance Society in friendly rivalry.

In the Japanese Navy, although the men are allowed "saki," the regulations as to the issue of rum are most stringent: about 869 gallons of spirits were served out for 38,676 men.

The well-known Admiral Dewey, of the American Navy, also writes to me strongly in favour of an article published on June 5th, 1909, in the *Bluejacket*, an American magazine, which has a large circulation in their Navy, written by a few men on the lower deck, viz., "Habitual moderate drinking; is it desirable?" The whole article condemned alcohol root and branch most thoroughly and decidedly.

In the Swedish Navy there are small Temperance associations at Karlskrona and Stockholm. Prince Bernadotte, a Swedish Admiral, now retired, writes about the evil that springs from the abuse of alcohol, saying, "Alcohol is the greatest cause of disobedience to discipline, and to all the punishment given to the sailors in our navy; and it would be a great blessing, not only to the men themselves, but also to our naval forces, if we could get rid of the use of alcohol." I entirely agree with this statement of Prince Bernadotte, and trust the day will come, when by the voluntary choice of the men, the issue of alcohol will be practically discontinued on board of every ship in the British Navy, and I will now close my paper with the following lines:—

Write it, for the cause of truth,
Write it, for the rising youth,
Write it, for the Fatherland,
Write, 'tis Duty's stern command—
"Where there's drink, there's danger."

ALCOHOL AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

By Col. L. G. FAWKES, R.A., Hon. Sec., Royal Army Temperance Association.

MODERN warfare has brought into prominence the need of teaching soldiers the laws of health. The Japanese recognised this, and reduced the deaths from other causes than wounds to a fraction of 1 per cent. after six months' fighting in Manchuria.

BRITISH ARMY.

Two reasons make it specially important in the British Army to warn the soldier against alcohol.

1. The soldier has to serve in bad climates.
2. Being a voluntary army the pay is high.

INCREASE IN TEMPERANCE OF LATE YEARS.

There has been a marked and steady increase in Temperance. Twenty-five per cent. of the soldiers throughout the Army are total abstainers, and the non-abstainers drink half what they did. In some depôts, 66 per cent. of the recruits before enlistment are total abstainers.

R.A.T.A.

The Royal Army Temperance Association has for its object the uniting of soldiers of all ranks for the promotion of Temperance, and receives a grant from Government. In England and the Colonies there are 203 branches, and in India the Temperance room is a recognised part of the regimental institutions. H.M. the King is patron, and from Field-Marshal Earl Roberts and all the leading military men, every encouragement is given to this association, which also seeks to get its members employment on discharge.

TEMPERANCE AS AFFECTING HEALTH OF TROOPS.

The Director-General of the Royal Army Medical Department says that in India the hospital admission has fallen from fourteen to fifteen per thousand to two to four per thousand within the last twenty years. At Sierra Leone, perhaps the worst climate the British soldier has to serve in, the following return has been received from the Senior Medical Officer there, for the first ten months in 1908.

	Total Abstainers.	Non-Abstainers.
Strength	60 ...	213
Admissions into Hospital	29 ...	321

In a regiment in North China, in which there are 300 total abstainers, the percentage of sick in 1908 among the abstainers was ½ per cent., and among the non-abstainers 2½ per cent. In a company of R. G. Artillery at Mauritius among the abstainers, all are reported as in good health, among the moderate drinkers, 76 per cent. in good health, 19.5 fair, and 4.5 bad.

Temperance as Affecting Conduct.

Abstinence from alcohol affects conduct remarkably. Lord Kitchener stated that in India, with the diminution of drinking, the number of courts-martial is reduced one-half. At Singapore in 1907, there had been 32 courts-martial, but not one among the abstainers.

In a regiment stationed in North China, out of 45 courts-martial in 1908, only one of the men tried appears on the books of the R.A.T.A. In a company of R. G. Artillery at Mauritius, the following return has been received :—

	Total Abstainers.	Moderate Drinkers.
Good and high character	95.5%	79%
Fair	4.5%	18%
Bad	0%	3%

N.B.—The above does not include the careless drinkers. Lord Methuen states, " Many good men who are, as a rule, temperate, have lost their chance of obtaining an exemplary character by over-indulgence in drink once or twice during their service."

Temperance as Affecting Character.

Abstinence from alcohol affects character in promoting habits of thrift, self-control, and independence. In a well-paid army like the British Army, a private soldier has been known to save £200 in his 21 years' service through being an abstainer."

Correspondence with Foreign Governments.

France.

The Temperance societies to which soldiers are allowed to belong are the—

Société contre l'usage des boissons spiritueuses, 5, rue de Pontoise, Paris.

Ligue nationale contre l'alcoolisme, 50, rue des Ecoles, Paris.

These are not exclusively military societies. Brandy and " apéritif " may not be sold in the canteen.

Beer, wine, and cider are sold, as they are considered in France as " boissons hygiéniques," and not as alcoholic drinks.

The French soldier is not much given to drink, it is not in the national character. Besides, he is only paid ½d. a day, which is a deterrent.

HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, BELGIUM.

At the present moment there are no regimental canteens in any of these countries corresponding to the canteens in the British Army. There is far less drinking than formerly. It is a noteworthy fact, that at the recent festivities on the occasion of the birth of Princess Juliana, the military attaché states that though he walked the streets of the Hague nightly, he never saw one drunken man or woman.

ALCOHOL AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE RAILWAY.

By A. FAULKNER, J.P., Chairman U.K.R.T.U.

ALTHOUGH the railway service comes last in our programme, it is really the most important of the five representative services, for without the railways the others would be unable to carry on their work efficiently. It is therefore very desirable that railway men should abstain from alcoholic drinks, so that the work of the whole of the world may be carried on efficiently, expeditiously, and safely.

A few moments' thought will enable you to realise the vastness of the railway enterprise, the millions of capital invested, the mileage covered, the number of employees engaged, and the absolute need of railways for developing the natural resources, extending the commerce of the world, and facilitating the social intercourse of its people. For are not the railways the arteries, the highways of civilisation, opening up new fields for industry, which, without them, would be inaccessible and unproductive? They are great magnets, drawing the nations nearer each other and contributing beyond all other institutions to the commercial prosperity, the comfort, convenience, and well-being of the people.

There are about 600,000 miles of railway open, which have cost upwards of £9,000,000,000 sterling. To operate this vast enterprise, upwards of 5,000,000 people are engaged, not thoughtless or indifferent persons, but well-trained men, ready to risk their lives, to face the tremendous responsibilities connected with the conveyance of thousands of millions of passengers annually, not only quickly, but safely, and also to take charge of and handle, with all possible care, the many millions of pounds' worth of property committed to their charge. Consider the brain tension upon the driver of a powerful express engine, speeding along at an average rate of from 50 to 60 miles an hour for hours in succession, *every moment of which he must be on the alert*, controlling the intricate machinery,

watching incessantly the numerous signals along the way, and ready for any emergency which may arise at any moment during the journey. Think also of the no less important men stationed at the signal-boxes along the lines, whose duty it is to control numberless signals and points, by and through which the trains rush. A moment's absence of mind or the slightest error of judgment on the part of any one of these men, may lead to the loss of valuable lives, grave injury and probable permanent disablement to many others, besides great destruction of property. Think once again of thousands of other railway employees, to whose energy, care, and attention to detail, the safety and comfort of travellers depend, and it will still further be realised how essential it is in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the passengers and the prosperity of the company they serve, that they should totally abstain from alcoholic drinks, for the highest medical evidence, the result of scientific investigation over a long period of years, proves that alcohol deadens the nervous system, impairs the eyesight and memory, weakens the muscles, and perverts the judgment. Hence it follows that for railway men, who need steady nerves, keen eyesight, retentive memories, strong arms, and the power to act quickly, *total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is of supreme importance.* Yet it is a remarkable fact, that although England is the home of the total abstinence movement, and Temperance propaganda has been of a very vigorous character, our railway directors and managers are behind those of the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand in recognising the importance of securing total abstainers for all sections of the service, but more particularly, of those who are employed actually on the line and the operation of the trains. But Temperance reformers in this country long since recognised this need, and the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union was organised in 1882, the membership of which is to-day upwards of 44,000, and there are probably 60,000 more total abstainers in the service of the railways, who are members of other societies. That organisation has its own official organ, *On the Line*, having a circulation of 160,000 a year.

In Great Britain the railway companies do not prohibit the employees from drinking alcoholic liquors, yet strict supervision is exercised, and they are not permitted to enter refreshment rooms when on duty for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors. Moreover, cases of intemperance when on duty are severely punished, sometimes with instant dismissal.

On the Continent of Europe, Temperance work amongst railway employees is being carried on as the result of a paper read by Mr.

A. C. Thompson, General Secretary of the U.K.R.T.U., at an International Congress held in Paris, about eight years ago, and there are societies now in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

In no other countries is there any Temperance organisation for railway men, but in the United States of America, the Young Men's Christian Association has a special railroad branch, which is encouraged by the railway authorities. To show the magnitude of the work of this society and the financial assistance rendered by the railway companies, I would mention that the value of the institute buildings is about £715,000, some of which have been erected by and partially paid for by the railway companies. The working expenses for 1908 were £220,300, of which 35 per cent. is defrayed by the railway companies, and the balance by the railway men and their friends.

Where the American railroad companies are ahead of the English is in the fact that on the important railways, the standard rule adopted is as follows :—" The use of intoxicants by employees whilst on duty is prohibited, and their habitual frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have issued a general notice as follows :—" For the protection of life and property and the good of the service, the rigid enforcement of the company's rule against the use of intoxicants is imperative " ; and it goes on to say that those occupying positions in any way charged with the direction or operation of the trains who use intoxicants, either when on or off duty, will not be retained in the service, and no exceptions are made to this rule.

In some States, notably Michigan, there are regulations to the same effect, which state that no person shall be employed in the operating section of the railways who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage ; any company employing such is liable to a penalty of $500 for each offence, to be sued for in the name of the people and the State of Michigan.

Many American railroad companies operating steam-boats have abolished the drinking bars, and exact total abstinence from the employees on the boats. There are similar stringent laws in Canada. In India, Japan, China, and Australia there are no Temperance societies for railway men. In Australia, however, railway men are prohibited from entering refreshment rooms for the purpose of obtaining alcoholic drinks. The laws of New Zealand are very strict, and somewhat akin to those in America and Canada. Sir Joseph Ward, at a congress of the railways in New Zealand some

years ago, abolished all railway licences as the contracts expired. Now it is impossible to obtain any intoxicating drinks at any of the station refreshment rooms or in the dining-cars throughout the whole of the Dominion.

The information which I have been able to put before you, gathered from the best sources, will have proved that in all civilised countries, those who direct the railway services are awaking to the importance of the fact that alcohol is not conducive to efficiency; and that in those countries which are comparatively new and which are untrammelled by ancient traditions and customs, the abolition of intoxicating drinks from the railway service is most drastic. The verdict therefore of the railway is, that alcohol is dangerous, and the signals are set against it, for without doubt it impairs the brain power and physique of the workers, and it is essential that it be abstained from by railway men, that they may be as efficient as the service requires and the safety of the public demands.

TEMPERANCE AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

By E. P. SARSFIELD COUNSEL, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

My first word must be one to the foreign delegates, calling their attention to the Royal Courts of Justice and Legal Temperance Society, and its committee, of which I have the honour to be a member. We need Temperance in our profession just as much as in any other. Temperance with us means our good name, our repute, our personal prosperity, and also the interests of our clients. The Society to which I have referred was formed eighteen years ago, and includes all classes of men connected with the law. From the Lord Chancellor on the Woolsack down to the humblest attendant in the Law Courts—all are entitled to membership. The object of the Society is, of course, to promote Temperance, but it is not strictly limited to abstainers. It contains members who have signed the total abstinence pledge, members who have signed the partial abstinence pledge, and members who, while unpledged in any way, have expressed their sympathy with our objects, and have personally undertaken to help us in our work. In the legal profession we have many evil customs and abuses to fight. In the years gone by the student ate his way to the Bar and took his drink. He had to eat so many dinners, and if he lived in Ireland he had to come to England for this purpose, and so make friends over here.

I was delighted to hear the other day that the Viceregal Court in Dublin was taking the lead in drinking healths in cold water. The Lord-Lieutenant has set us this good example, for at his table the water-bottle is always passed round; and the King himself had announced that his health may be drunk in water. Lord Mayors have adopted the custom, and the Bar should do the same. Still, drink is furnished in the Inns of Court, even to students, who are often between 17 and 20 years of age when they are entered. Each mess of four such students has its quantity of wine provided, although in many instances, I am glad to say, three out of the four men are teetotallers. The fourth sometimes thinks it incumbent on himself to drink the lot. Another important point is that the Inns of Court are open to students coming from India, and it is of vital importance that we shall not make it possible for the relatives of these young men to be able to say that we have been the cause of their becoming degraded loafers in London owing to drink taken in the Inns of Court. I do not know if Dhingra was a law student or not—I am inclined to think he wasn't—but I have heard of many sad cases of men coming to London from India who have gone to the dogs in London because drink was at their elbow. The responsibility rests on the Benchers of the Inns of Court to say that that temptation shall be withdrawn. The dinners should be paid for as ordinary dinners, and drink if wished should be separately paid for.

The object of our Society is to exercise personal influence over individuals afflicted with intemperance by giving them the moral support of an influential society in trying to overcome the temptation to excess. It also endeavours to bring about reforms in our social arrangements which, without intention, tend to induce intemperance. Lastly, it obtains and disseminates trustworthy information on Temperance, by meetings and by other means. The Society, I may tell you, is open to all men belonging to or in any way connected with the legal profession. Our President is Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice; our Chairman is Mr. W. F. A. Archibald, the Master of the Supreme Court; and our indefatigable Secretary is Mr. R. E. Ross, now a prominent official in the new Court of Criminal Appeal. Judges and leading King's Counsel from time to time preside at our ordinary meetings, held in the quaint old hall of Lincoln's Inn. The Lord Chancellor supports us, and presided over a recent annual meeting. Among our vice-presidents we number the Master of the Rolls and Lord Gorell.

During the last fifteen years there has been much improvement among barristers' clerks, many of whom formerly went wrong owing to the evil custom of treating solicitors' clerks. They thought

they were doing their masters' business, but the constant nipping turned them into drunkards. When they became a disgrace to chambers they were kicked out and left to go to the workhouse or else to starve. This evil has considerably lessened, but there is still much remaining to be done in the way of reform. It should hardly be necessary to refer to the enormous cost put upon the taxpayers and ratepayers owing to the evil of excessive drinking. Nine-tenths of all the crimes of violence can be attributed to drink, and also a great proportion of cases of petty larceny and misappropriation of money.

I would implore every man in the profession to join the Society, and to speak and work against this curse of intemperance. No one better than a lawyer for such work. The words of Lord Gorell in the House of Lords should be sufficient inducement to him to do so. Lord Gorell has stated from his great experience—and no living man has had such experience of divorce proceedings—that "if you could abolish drinking, tippling, and drunkenness, you might close the doors of the Divorce Courts."

Think of all the mischief that is done by drink, of all the misery you read and hear of, of all the terrible loss of purity and honour, of the awful destruction of family life. The canker is spreading day by day and year by year, and the poor now want ready-made divorce, which would break up the family still further, and remove one of the greatest safeguards of a woman's virtue, by helping her to think that if she falls she can marry the man she fell for. I ask you to try if you can save these countless women and men, and the children, by putting a stop to the curse of drink. I appeal to you foreign delegates to institute societies like our own. Who can speak so well of the evils of intemperance as the man who practises in our courts? Those who have experience of our legal system know that it is impossible to exaggerate what those evils really are. Will you persuade men in our profession to state the case for the poor and the children and the wives; to state the case in all its horror, and help to remove what is known as the "black stain"? My sympathy goes out to the men and the women who are subject to this curse; to the women who see their husbands ruining the home; and to the man deteriorating day by day, until there is nothing left for them but the gutter and the workhouse.

In conclusion, I ask you to organise the legal profession in every country in order to create a strong public opinion which will not tolerate drunkenness in the streets, or in our places of amusement, or in any shape or form, any more than it will tolerate open violence or crime of any description.

ALCOHOL AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POST OFFICE SERVICE.

By F. J. BROWN, M.A., B.Sc.

In the Post Office service, modern conditions are making keenness of faculty and promptitude of decision more and more essential. This applies particularly to ordinary and wireless telegraphy and telephony, in which complicated apparatus requires niceties of adjustment and constant alertness. Here, then, as elsewhere, the man whose brain has become befogged by alcohol is at a hopeless discount.

The serious importance attached to intemperance in the Post Office service is shown by the large percentage which dismissals and degradations from this cause bear to those from other causes. In the year 1907-8, the number of dismissals from intemperance was 114, or 36 per cent. of the total number of dismissals; while the number of deprivations of "good-conduct stripes" on account of intemperance was 158, or 66 per cent. of the total number. The proportions to the total number of the established staff (91,000) were no doubt very small; but in the aggregate, this mass of intemperance—which has no doubt in most cases continued some time before it has received official punishment—must represent a considerable loss of efficiency; while the misery entailed on these men and their families by their ruin through alcohol is untold.

The service Temperance organisation is comparatively small, but its influence is probably out of proportion to its size. Its membership (about 3,000) is no criterion of the number of abstainers in the service. Most of these, owing to the conditions of their work, prefer to join local organisations near their homes rather than the service association. In some large offices, the majority of the staff are total abstainers.

DISCUSSION.

Miss AGNES E. SLACK: I am glad to be able to speak of the good Temperance work I have seen being done amongst our soldiers in South Africa and India. In India particularly we need to encourage the efforts of the Army Temperance Association; the climatic conditions of the country make this particularly necessary. I saw there the great need of counter-attractions in the military cantonment to the canteen: I would urge the importance of libraries or soldiers' homes. Especially I saw the necessity of some place of amusement

apart from the canteen on the evening of my Christmas Day in India. Especially good work is being done by the Army Temperance Association where the colonel or some chief officer is himself a teetotaller. The men are ready to respond to the one who leads by example. As long as we need an army we ought to take an interest in the welfare of the men. During the South African war the White Ribbon women in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada in many cases gave farewell parties to the soldiers, when each man was asked to sign the pledge, and he was given a copy of the New Testament and a pledge card. I received abundant testimony to the good thus done—done at a moment when the men were leaving home —leaving their loved ones, taking their lives in their hands, and when they were particularly sensitive to kindness. In Japan, also, our Women's Christian Temperance Union gave every Japanese soldier a comfort bag, filled with useful little articles as he left his country during the war with Russia. If we had had the White Ribbon movement in Russia, probably the same attention would have been given to the Russian soldiers.

Major W. W. O. BURRIDGE, R.A.M.C.: With regard to the question as to the need for alcohol on active service, I think the general consensus of opinion amongst medical officers of the Army is that it is rarely, if ever, required. During nearly three years' experience of active service in South Africa I seldom saw an occasion in which I can conscientiously say that it was absolutely necessary. The Boers themselves, while undergoing the greatest hardships in the field, did almost entirely without it and yet preserved their health and strength to a wonderful degree. The men who fell out on the march were more frequently those who had habitually drunk to excess. This, in my opinion, was due to their being deprived of all stimulant in the shape of alcohol, while at the same time a much greater effort was demanded, with the result that they at once broke down. If a stimulant is required at all it is certainly better administered at the end of a severe exertion than during or before. I think from a physiological point of view we must regard alcohol to a certain extent as a food, if we mean by that, that it is capable of being oxidised in the body, producing heat and energy. One gramme of alcohol produces seven calories of energy, but it cannot be considered as valuable as an equivalent amount of, say, butter, which produces the same amount of energy, as it causes more loss of heat by dilatation of the peripheral blood supply. One might say that sawdust or bran in that state are also foods, which they are, although no one would care to eat them. I think that after severe exertion the soldier would be all the better for a stimulant in the form of tea. Tea has the advantage of keeping well and is very portable, but has the disadvantage of requiring hot water to make it with. The present ration of half an ounce might be well increased. We have lately been experimenting in the Royal Army Medical College as to the advisability of adding some stimulant such as is found in tea and coffee to the emergency ration. Five grains of caffein, the alkaloid contained in tea, has been suggested in a ration of 6½ ozs. intended to last for 36 hours. This amounts to about 2·7 per cent., or what would be contained in an average tea. One must remember, however, that the amount of caffein one takes in tea daily is a very minute quantity, and I think that a good deal of the stimulating effect of tea, as in the case of meat extracts, is due to the hot water used. On the whole, the practice of adding stimulants of the nature of drugs to a food material is to be deprecated. Like alcohol, one has to take into account the action of a drug on different individuals, and that artificial stimulation is liable to be followed by a counter-effect when the drug is withdrawn.

ALCOHOL IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY OF NATIONS.

THE Economic Section held its sitting on Thursday morning, July 22nd, with Sir George White, M.P., in the chair. There was a good attendance, and the papers aroused an interesting and lively discussion, many who had sent up their names being excluded by want of time. The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke presided during the latter part of the sitting.

The discussions, whilst revealing a difference in degree of emphasis upon certain points, due, perhaps, to the mental and social environments of the speakers, showed no difference of opinion upon main principles. Here there was common agreement, the experiences of reformers in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Austria leading them to similar definite conclusions. These conclusions may be thus summarised :—

1. That for whatever kind of work man may be engaged in during his lifetime, alcohol is not necessary.

2. That whilst in certain individual cases, selected from the mass, it may be plausibly argued that no injury results from the use of drink, yet in the mass, injury, gross and palpable, does follow as a natural consequence from the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

3. That the rate of expenditure among all civilised nations upon this non-necessitous article is a serious and indefensible drain upon their national resources.

4. That this expenditure, whilst inflicting direct and heavy burdens in the direction of crime, pauperism, and premature death, at the same time checks the creation of wealth by reducing the output of labour.

5. That probably one of the most serious losses entailed upon any people by indulgence in alcohol is the reduced efficiency, the lowered vitality, the slackened energy of the people, now proved beyond doubt to be produced by alcoholic indulgence.

6. That whilst expenditure on liquor does undoubtedly employ a large amount of labour, a comparison with the proportion paid in

wages in other staple industries shows that a transference of expenditure from an injurious and non-necessitous article to necessary and beneficial articles of consumption, would result in a marked increase of employment, and the consequent improvement of the social condition of the people as a whole.

7. That the industrial, social, moral, and mental advancement of any people would be expedited by the elimination of the alcohol factor from its national life.

JOHN NEWTON,
Convener.

SIR GEORGE WHITE, M.P., in opening the conference, said he had had a large experience as an employer of labour as to the effects of drinking on the productive powers of the worker. Drink undoubtedly lowered the quality of the work produced and slackened the processes of production. It injured both manufacturer and worker, and at the same time lessened the demand for the products of labour. His experience was decidedly against its use as a beverage, particularly by those who had to earn their living in any walk of life.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL.

By the Rt. Hon. *Sir* T. P. WHITTAKER, M.P.

IN considering the economic effects of any kind of expenditure, said Sir Thomas, it must be remembered that the fact that the production of a certain article gave employment to a large number of people was no proof whatever of the wisdom or value of that production or expenditure. All actual expenditure, however wicked or foolish it might be, gave employment. If the money now spent on intoxicating liquors in the various civilised countries of the world were not so expended, it would be spent on other things, and the production of those other articles would, at the very lowest, give as much employment as the production of alcoholic liquors does, without the injurious consequences which admittedly flow from the consumption of alcohol.

In the United Kingdom the total annual expenditure on intoxicating liquors was about £165,000,000, of which some £38,000,000

goes to the Exchequer as revenue, but this revenue could be secured by other and less expensive methods. The test of the wisdom and value of this colossal expenditure must be looked for from the point of view of the consumer, not of the producer, nor of the revenue. The real tests are to be found in the answers to such questions as these: (1) Were these liquors when consumed beneficial, or were they actively injurious? (2) Could the consumer afford the expenditure?

It is a matter of simple common-sense to say that nothing could be a benefit of which it is no loss to be deprived. He challenged anyone to say that there is anything in this world worth doing which teetotallers could not do, and did not do quite as well without liquor as the non-abstainers. Abstainers lived longer, were healthier, and discharged all the duties of citizenship quite as well as moderate drinkers. He doubted whether even in small doses in individual cases the use of alcohol was innocent and innocuous, but he was quite certain that communities as a whole could not take it without hurt.

Insurance statistics showed this fact conclusively. A company with which he was connected, which had for a period of more than sixty years kept accurate statistics of the comparative mortality of abstainers and non-abstainers, found that each year the death-rate among the former had been markedly less than among the latter. The non-abstainers, furthermore, were very carefully selected, so that the average mortality among them was slightly less than the average mortality among the great majority of other insurance offices in this country. The difference in the advantage of life to the abstainers ranged from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum. If you took 100,000 men of thirty years of age, like those in the Temperance section of his office, 55,000 would reach the age of seventy; whilst of the same number of the same age in the non-abstaining section only 44,000 would reach the age of seventy.

The very civilisation of which we were so proud, the very progress that we were making, involved and begot greater needs and a higher standard for our people. In his judgment the problems of unemployment, which now so much troubled us, were the problems of capacity in its widest sense, and nothing created incapacity like drink.

To allow children to be neglected by their parents whilst the money of the household was wasted on liquor was not the way to produce capable citizens. These drinking habits resulted in the deprivation of the children of proper training, and even of a proper supply of food.

Is it realised, when so much is said about the proper housing of the people, that the working classes spend more on liquor than on rent? Just now a great deal was being heard about land in England, and the taxation of land values; but do the people of this country realise that the working-men of England swallow every year the annual undeveloped value of every inch of land in the British Isles?

This great expenditure was an intolerable drain upon our national resources.

In the United Kingdom we spent more on armaments than any nation on earth, but we spent two and one-half times as much on liquor last year as we did on our Army and Navy combined. This is a scandal which he hoped the publicity given to the deliberations of this Congress will do something to mitigate.

True, the liquor traffic gives employment to many persons, but that is no proof of the value of the business. If the money which is now spent on liquor were spent on other and useful articles, a great impetus to trade would be given in many of its most useful branches. He quite agreed that if the manufacture and sale of intoxicants were to cease suddenly in this country, there would be a great dislocation of employment; but, even so, it would soon adjust itself.

No one, however, regards that as possible. All moral and social reforms come gradually and almost imperceptibly, and any slight dislocation of labour caused by an improvement in the drinking customs of the people would find a splendid compensation in a great increase in the demand for other forms of labour. Capital might be diverted, but it would be diverted into more useful channels.

It has been said that the revenue would be seriously affected if the consumption of liquor greatly declined. His reply was that a people who spend £165,000,000 per annum in a useless and unnecessary commodity could easily raise £38,000,000, supposing it still to be necessary, when the "drink money" was more profitably expended.

There was no lack of wealth in England from which to raise the required revenue. The mischief is that so much of this wealth is so unwisely expended.

In conclusion, Sir Thomas warned the foreign delegates against allowing a monopoly value in liquor licences to grow up, as they had unfortunately done in Great Britain, for they would find in that monopoly value a tremendous obstacle in the path of legislative Temperance reform. It was established beyond dispute that drink was a prolific producer of crime, pauperism, and disease.

ARBEITERVERSICHERUNG, ARBEITERSCHUTZ UND ALKOHOL.

Vortrag von Landesversicherungsrat HANSEN, Kiel.

PASTOR DR. STUBBE (Kiel) before reading Herr Hansen's paper, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, Please, a few remarks before I read. 1. You have heard that I am a bird decorated with foreign feathers. Landesversicherungsrat Hansen is the nightingale, I am a sparrow. 2. Germany owes many a good method in private assurance to England and the United States; let me in return show you our official insurance. 3. Two years ago I was in Scotland to study Church work and temperance work. Several ministers of the Church of Scotland told me, "You pay a visit to us to study our work. Well done. We must come to Germany, too, to study your social work—Elberfeld system and other systems." Well, the official insurance is the largest social work in Germany. 4. Social work and temperance work are a circle, a *circulus optimus*. Temperance work betters the economical condition, and all wise social work endeavours to fight against alcoholism mediately and immediately.—Now I shall read the manuscript in our German language.

I.

DIE deutsche Arbeiterversicherungsgesetzgebung verzeichnet in dieser Zeit einige wichtige Gedenktage. Das am 15. Juni 1883 erlassene *Krankenversicherungsgesetz* trat am 1. Oktober des gleichen Jahres in Kraft und hat im letzten Herbste somit ein Vierteljahrhundert bestanden.

Das *erste Unfallversicherungsgesetz* — vom 6. Juli 1884 — erhielt Gültigkeit vom 1. Oktober 1885 an gerechnet; es schuf eine ganz neue sozialpolitische Organisation: die *Berufsgenossenschaft*, die demnach im nächsten Jahre auf 25 Jahre praktischer Erfahrung zurückzublicken vermag. Zu Beginn des Sommers 1889, also vor 20 Jahren, kam nach Ueberwindung mancher gefahrdrohender Schwierigkeiten das letzte der drei grossen Gesetzgebungswerke, das *Invaliditäts- und Altersversicherungsgesetz*, zustande, das den 22. Juni s. J. als Tag der Verkündung aufweist. Nachher sind sowohl das Krankenversicherungsgesetz wie auch die Unfallversicherungsgesetze und das Invaliditäts- und Altersversicherungsgesetz, zum Teil in sehr einschneidender Weise, der Abänderung unterzogen worden, aber das *Wesentliche* haben uns doch jene Tage gebracht und deshalb verdienen sie, vermerkt zu werden.

Die überaus weittragende Bedeutung der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung bedarf keiner Erläuterung. Wenige Zahlen genügen,

um sie recht augenfällig zu machen. Der Krankenversicherung unterstehen mehr als 12 Millionen Personen, die Unfallversicherung erstreckt sich auf annähernd 20 Millionen und die Invaliditäts- und Alters-, jetzt einfach Invalidenversicherung genannt, umfasst etwa 13 Millionen Versicherte.

Gemeinsam ist den drei deutschen Arbeiterversicherungsgesetzgebungen die Fürsorge in Fällen körperlicher und geistiger Erwerbseinbusse gegen die hieraus erwachsende wirtschaftliche Notlage. Deshalb ist ihnen noch ein weiteres gleich wichtig: das Interesse an der Erkennung und danach der Bekämpfung, wenigstens der Einschränkung derjenigen Ursachen, aus denen die Erwerbseinbusse mit ihren Folgezuständen hervorgeht.

Krankheit, Unfall, Invalidität sind die ewigen Begleiterscheinungen des menschlichen Lebens, man darf auch sagen: des gesamten sozialen Seins. Allezeit hat das eine zum andern gehört. Nur weltferne Träumerei kann wähnen, dass jene Uebel sich einmal völlig werden ausschalten lassen. Nein, bis zu einem gewissen Umfange bleiben sie immer, und das Bemühen des Einzelnen und der Gesamtheit kann nichts weiter zustande bringen, als dass die Wirkungen jener Erscheinungen abgeschwächt und erträglicher gemacht werden. Andererseits wissen wir doch auch, dass Krankheit, Unfälle und Invalidität in zahlreichen Fällen durch Umstände herbeigeführt werden, deren Vermeidung in der Macht des Menschen liegt. Unkenntnis, Fahrlässigkeit, Böswilligkeit sind Dinge, die hier leider eine grosse Rolle spielen; *sie* herabzumindern, ist eine berechtigte, ja notwendige und aussichtsvolle Aufgabe. Auf dem Bestreben, *diese* Faktoren zu überwinden, beruht vor allem alle Tätigkeit, die ihren Zweck in der *Vorbeugung von Erkrankungen* sucht, alles das, was wir als *öffentliche Gesundheitspflege* bezeichnen, beruhen alle Massnahmen, die auf *Vermeidung von Unglücksfällen* hinausgehen.

Nun, gerade für die Durchführung der genannten grossen, Millionen von Volksgenossen in einem wichtigen Teile ihrer wirtschaftlichen Existenz tragenden Gesetze liegt die Bedeutung der Fragen, wie der Erkrankung, den Unfällen und dem zur Invalidität führenden Siechtum tunlichst entgegengearbeitet werden kann, klar zutage. So haben denn auch die Körperschaften, die zur Handhabung der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen in Deutschland berufen sind — die *Krankenkassen*, die *Berufsgenossenschaften* und die *Landesversicherungsanstalten* — teils auf Grund bestimmter Vorschriften, mehr noch aus eigenem Interesse heraus, sich um diese Verhältnisse bekümmert und die gesammelten Erfahrungen zu verwerten gesucht. Musste das nicht geschehen ?

Im Jahre 1906 betrugen die Ausgaben der Arbeiterversicherung

a)	für die Krankenversicherung	...	321,510,000 Mark,
b)	„ Unfallversicherung	...	170,908,000 „
c)	„ Invalidenversicherung	...	133,600,000 „
	also im ganzen	...	626,018,000 Mark.

Mittlerweile sind diese Summen noch erheblich viel höher gegangen. Ihnen gegenüber darf gewiss gesagt werden: Welche gewaltige Last für das deutsche Erwerbsleben! Eine um so fühlbarere Last, als die meisten anderen Länder, mit denen die deutsche Industrie, Schiffahrt und Landwirtschaft, sowie der Handel den Wettbewerb auszuhalten haben, derartige Opfer nicht oder doch nur in geringerem Grade tragen. Sollte es da nicht naheliegen, ja geboten sein, immer wieder zu prüfen, woher denn die unausgesetzt sich mehrenden Lasten rühren und ob sie nicht durch geeignete Massnahmen verringert, teilweise vermieden werden können?

Solche Erwägungen mussten Platz greifen und sie sind — das sei als Ruhmesblatt der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung hervorgehoben — eingehend und vielfach in rechtem Geiste angestellt worden.

Die grösseren, leistungsfähigen *Krankenkassen* haben sich oftmals bemüht, das Heilverfahren für die von ihnen versicherten Personen in einem Zeitpunkte einzuleiten, in welchem nicht bereits völlige Erwerbsunfähigkeit eingetreten ist, in welchem vielmehr die im Schwinden begriffene Arbeitskraft noch wieder erlangt werden kann. Manche Krankenkassen — es sei auf Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, Barmen usw. verwiesen — haben hoch anzuerkennende Verdienste dadurch sich erworben, dass sie die Heilstättenbewegung zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose kräftig unterstützten, dass sie über die Gefahren der Geschlechtskrankheiten Belehrung in weitere Kreise hineintrugen, dass sie ein gleiches im Hinblick auf den Alkoholismus taten, dass sie Aufklärung über verständige Säuglingspflege verbreiten halfen, dass sie wertvolle Arbeiten über die Wohnungs- und Ernährungsverhältnisse der minder bemittelten Bevölkerungskreise veranlassten.

Die vorbeugende Tätigkeit der *Berufsgenossenschaften* betrifft einerseits das *frühzeitige* Eingreifen gegenüber Verletzungen bei Betriebsunfällen und die Anwendung aller zeitgemässen Mittel zur Einschränkung der entstandenen Schäden an Leib und Leben; andererseits ist die oftmals wahrhaft grosszügig zu nennende Fürsorge jener Körperschaften auf dem Gebiete der Unfallverhütung zu nennen. Was in dieser Hinsicht — wesentlich aus der freien

Initiative der deutschen Arbeitgeber heraus, vielfach allerdings unterstützt durch einsichtsvolle Mitarbeit ihrer Arbeiter — im Laufe der Jahre zum Besten des deutschen Arbeiterstandes in der Industrie wie in der Landwirtschaft und fast auf allen Gebieten des Erwerbslebens zustande gebracht worden ist, das hat in solchem Umfange und in gleicher Güte keine andere Nation durch eine Gesetzgebung oder auf sonstige Weise erreicht.

Und dann die grossartig entwickelte Heilfürsorgetätigkeit der für die Durchführung der Invalidenversicherung errichteten *Landesversicherungsanstalten.* Ein einziger kurzer Paragraph im alten Invaliditäts- und Altersversicherungsgesetz vom 22. Juni 1889, der mit nicht erheblicher Aenderung in das jetzt geltende Invalidenversicherungsgesetz vom 13. Juli 1899 übernommen worden ist, bildet die Grundlage, auf der sich alles aufgebaut hat, was von jener Seite her im Interesse der Wiederherstellung erkrankter versicherter Personen geschehen ist und Jahr um Jahr geschieht, die Grundlage des zielbewusst aufgenommenen Kampfes gegen die Tuberkulose und andere Volkskrankheiten, die Grundlage einer umfassenden Förderung der Volksgesundheit mit gar mannigfachen Mitteln.

So sind grosse Fortschritte durch alle drei Gesetzgebungen im Interesse der Vorbeugung und Verhütung von Krankheit und Unfällen bewerkstelligt worden und wohl mit gutem Rechte hat man sie die wertvollsten Ergebnisse der sozialpolitischen Gesetze Deutschlands genannt.

Je mehr diese Fürsorgearbeit entwickelt wurde, um so mehr ist auch den tieferen Gründen der Entstehung von Krankheit und Unfällen nachgegangen worden. Solcher Gründe gibt es viele, aber als eine feststehende, durchaus unantastbare Erkenntnis darf bezeichnet werden, dass sowohl für die Kranken- wie für die Unfall- und Invalidenversicherung *der Alkoholgenuss in den arbeitenden Klassen die Wage der Belastung in ganz unverhältnismässiger Weise beeinflusst.* Der Alkoholverbrauch in diesen Volksschichten hat sich im allgemeinen und namentlich während der Arbeit als die Quelle des Eintretens und der Verschlimmerung zahlreicher Erkrankungen und unendlich vieler Unfälle erwiesen, welche Tod, Erwerbsunfähigkeit oder Erwerbsbeschränkung nach sich ziehen. Nicht minder gefährlich ist der Alkohol wahrzunehmen als Ursache des Siechtums und sonstiger Umstände, die zur Invalidität führen.

Es ist dies eine durch langjährige und kostspielige Erfahrungen im Deutschen Reiche gewonnene Lehre, die in ihrer Tragweite kaum überschätzt zu werden vermag.

Die Bedeutung des Alkohols innerhalb der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung kann einstweilen freilich noch nicht *ziffernmässig*

abgemessen werden ; aber das weiss man, dass der Alkohol die vorhin hervorgehobenen Zahlen, die uns die Kosten der Arbeiterversicherung für ein Jahr vorführten, gewaltig erhöht hat. Und weil man das weiss, so ist man demgegenüber auch nicht müssig geblieben.

Zahlreiche Krankenkassen haben sich die Belehrung über die dem Alkohol zur Last fallenden Folgen angelegen sein lassen. Merkblätter, die das Kaiserliche Gesundheitsamt in Berlin herausgegeben hat, und anderweite aufklärende Schriften sind in Tausenden und Abertausenden von Exemplaren in die Menge verbreitet worden und in manchen Kassenversammlungen haben berufene ärztliche und sonstige Sachverständige das Thema volkstümlich erörtert. Die Tätigkeit der Berufsgenossenschaften auf dem Gebiete der Unfallverhütung, durch Veröffentlichung geeigneter Vorschriften, die wir bereits angedeutet haben, hat mehr und mehr auch die Gefahren des Alkoholismus während der Berufsarbeit gewürdigt. Zunächst geschah solches nur von vereinzelter Seite und es fehlte nicht an Bemerkungen über unstatthafte Eingriffe in die persönliche Freiheit, als ein Verbot des Genusses alkoholischer Getränke auf der Betriebsstätte ausgesprochen wurden. In *Süddeutschland* ist man zuerst und am weitesten vorgegangen.

So hat die *Württembergische Baugewerks-Berufsgenossenschaft* in Stuttgart angeordnet,

a) als Vorschrift für die *Arbeitgeber :*

"Der Genuss geistiger Getränke während der Arbeitszeit sowie der Handel mit Getränken innerhalb der Baustellen ist zu verbieten. Das Aufsichtspersonal hat die Pflicht, Betrunkene von der Arbeitsstelle zu weisen ; Kleidungsstücke und Werkzeuge, sofern sich solche an Stellen befinden, welche nur auf Leitern, Treppen, Laufdielen u. dergl. zugänglich sind, sind denselben herbeizuschaffen.

Die Unternehmer haben dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass während der warmen Jahreszeit auf allen Baustellen frisches Trinkwasser in reinen Gefässen und in genügender Menge vorhanden ist" ;

b) als Vorschrift für *Arbeitnehmer :*

"Jedem Arbeiter ist streng untersagt, betrunken zur Arbeit zu kommen.

Der Genuss geistiger Getränke während der Arbeitszeit ist verboten. Derjenige Arbeiter, welchem von seinem Vorgesetzten gesagt wird, er sei betrunken, hat unter allen Umständen die Baustelle zu verlassen."

Aehnlich lauten die Bestimmungen bei der Bayerischen Baugewerks-Berufsgenossenschaft, der Südwestdeutschen Holz-Berufsgenossenschaft, der Südwestlichen Baugewerks-Berufsgenossenschaft und der Deutschen Buchdrucker-Berufsgenossenschaft (in Leipzig).

Schon bald, nachdem der Anfang gemacht worden war, zeigte sich, dass man etwas sehr Richtiges unternommen hatte. Das Vorgehen wirkte anregend und anspornend für andere Berufskreise und

andere Gegenden. So ist es denn nach und nach geschehen, dass eine grosse Zahl von Berufsgenossenschaften — und zwar sowohl im Gewerbe wie in der Landwirtschaft — ihre Unfallverhütungsvorschriften mit Bestimmungen versehen haben, die mehr oder minder eingreifend dem Alkohol während der Arbeit im Betriebe das Feld streitig zu machen suchen. Sie alle legen dafür Zeugnis ab, dass Alkohol und Arbeiterversicherung sich als Widersacher einander gegenüberstehen, dass der Alkohol alle die Kräfte zu schädigen droht, die die Arbeiterversicherung zu schützen bestrebt ist. Das "Reichsarbeitsblatt" in Berlin, herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, das sich gerade um die Beleuchtung der Alkoholfrage sehr verdient macht, hat zwei vom Reichs-Versicherungsamte zusammengestellte Uebersichten über die bisher von den Berufsgenossenschaften erlassenen Unfallverhütungsvorschriften, soweit darin der Alkohol berücksichtigt war, im 3. Jahrgang, 1905, Nr. 12, und 5 Jahrgang, 1907, Nr. 1, zum Abdruck gebracht. Der Inhalt dieser Bestimmungen lässt sich dahin kurz zusammenfassen: *Der Alkohol ist der Feind des Arbeiters in Fabrik und Werkstatt, im geschlossenen Raume wie im Freien ; er mehrt die Gefahren des Berufslebens. Die Unfallversicherung muss deshalb ein wesentliches Gewicht darauf legen, seine Wirkung zu unterbinden.*

Noch fehlt meines Wissens eine kritische Betrachtung der Ergebnisse in der Abwehrstellung der Berufsgenossenschaften wider den Alkohol, aber zahlreiche Einzelberichte liefern unanfechtbare Beweise für die *Notwendigkeit* und den *Erfolg* einer derartigen Haltung.

Ich gebe folgende Bemerkungen des Reichs-Versicherungsamts wieder, mit denen die vorhin erwähnte Veröffentlichung im Reichsarbeitsblatt aus dem Jahre 1905 eingeleitet wurde:

"In welchem Masse der Alkoholmissbrauch die Unfallhäufigkeit ungünstig beeinflusst, lässt sich zurzeit statistisch einwandsfrei nicht erweisen. Dass dies aber der Fall ist und dass die Unfallfolgen bei den in ihrer Widerstandsfähigkeit durch Alkoholmissbrauch geschwächten und an dessen körperlichen und geistigen schädigenden Wirkungen erkrankten Personen schwerer heilen als sonst und sich ungünstiger entwickeln, ist eine Tatsache, die aus Rechtsprechung und Verwaltung der Unfallversicherung, insbesondere der aus den zahlreichen zur Kenntnis des Reichs-Versicherungsamts gelangten ärztlichen Gutachten sich zweifelsfrei ergibt. So bewirkt der Alkoholmissbrauch sicherlich eine erhebliche Belastung der Versicherungsträger der Unfallversicherung, zumal da nach der ständigen Rechtsprechung des Reichs-Versicherungsamts eine Unfallentschädigung nicht nur dann zu gewähren ist, wenn die bei dem Unfalle erlittene Verletzung die alleinige und unmittelbare Ursache der Erwerbsunfähigkeit oder des Todes bildet, sondern auch dann, wenn sie eine von mehreren mitwirkenden Ursachen ist und als solche ins Gewicht fällt. Eine als Unfall anzusehende nachteilige Einwendung

begründet daher einen Entschädigungsanspruch auch dann, wenn ihre Folgen sich wegen eines schon bestehenden Leidens erheblich schwerer geltend machen, und nicht minder, wenn die Erwerbsunfähigkeit oder der Tod nur dadurch herbeigeführt worden ist, dass vorher vorhandene Leiden durch das Unfallereignis wesentlich ungünstig beeinflusst — verschlimmert oder beschleunigt — worden sind. Die gewerblichen und die land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaften haben daher auch vom Gesichtspunkte der Unfallverhütung allen Anlass, den Alkoholmissbrauch in den Bereich ihrer Unfallverhütungsvorschriften zu ziehen."

Diesem von berufenster Seite kommenden Zeugnisse ist ein neues hinzuzufügen. Auf der jüngsten Jahresversammlung des *Deutschen Nautischen Vereins* am 22. März zu Berlin wurde auch für die deutsche *Seeschiffahrt* im Interesse der Sicherheit des Betriebes und zum Wohle der Mannschaft auf das dringende Bedürfnis einer Bekämpfung des Alkohols hingewiesen — und gewiss darf man hoffen, dass die gegebene Anregung sich früher oder später in eine Vervollständigung der geltenden Unfallverhütungsvorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft umsetzen wird.

Auch die *Invalidenversicherung* in Deutschland hat die gleichen Lehren gewonnen, richtiger gesprochen: zu teurem Preise erkaufen müssen. Vor allem bei ihrem Kampfe gegen die Tuberkulose konnte von den Landes-Versicherungsanstalten unmöglich der enge Zusammenhang dieser verheerenden Volkskrankheit mit dem gleich weit verbreiteten und gleich gefahrdrohenden Alkoholismus verkannt bleiben. Beide zehren am Marke des Volkes; beide zeigen dieselben Folgen: sie schädigen das körperliche, geistige und wirtschaftliche Wohl des Einzelnen und der Gesamtheit und zwar im lebenden Geschlechte wie in den kommenden Generationen.

Die Opfer des Alkoholismus hat die Invalidenversicherung in Tausenden von Invalidenrentenbeziehern zu tragen, wobei freilich zu bemerken ist, dass ein grosser Teil gerade dieser Rentenempfänger ein frühzeitiges Ende findet, da bei ihnen die durchschnittliche Dauer des Rentengenusses nicht erreicht wird. Tausendfach sind die Alkoholiker auch in den Rentenempfängern zu erkennen, deren Rente nicht an sie selbst, sondern an die Armenverwaltungen, denen sie vielfach mit ihren Familien anheimgefallen sind, kraft gesetzlicher Vorschrift ausgeliefert wird.

Ein Teil der Landes-Versicherungsanstalten sucht sich die Lasten durch Anwendung ihrer Befugnis zur Einleitung des Heilverfahrens zu erleichtern; man *überweist die Trinker an geeignete Heilanstalten.* In dieser Beziehung hat die Führung in der Bekämpfung des Alkohols der Nordwesten Deutschlands; die Versicherungsanstalten Rheinprovinz, Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein stehen an der Spitze. Wie im einzelnen gearbeitet wird, mag folgendes

ersichtlich machen. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Rheinprovinz* ist mit Trinkerrettungsvereinen in Verbindung getreten und veranlasst die aus der Behandlung Entlassenen, ihnen beizutreten. Einem Trinkerrettungsverein hat die Versicherungsanstalt widerruflich für jeden als Trinker in Behandlung gewesenen Versicherten, der dem Verein beigetreten ist, einen Jahresbeitrag von 10 Mark für die Dauer dieser Mitgliedschaft zugesichert. Im Falle der Bewährung wird dieses Verfahren verallgemeinert werden. — Die Versicherungsanstalt *Westfalen* hat sich zur Gewinnung von für die Heilbehandlung geeigneten Kranken mit den 48 grössten Krankenkassen der Provinz und sämtlichen unteren Verwaltungsbehörden in Verbindung gesetzt, über die Voraussetzungen der Behandlung in einem eingehenden Rundschreiben aufgeklärt und die Krankenpflegeschwestern zur Meldung aller geeigneten Fälle angewiesen. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Schleswig-Holstein* hat durch die wiederholte Bekanntgabe der von ihr beobachteten Grundsätze bei dem Heilverfahren für Trinker es erreicht, dass die gebotene Heilfürsorge immer mehr in Anspruch genommen wird, und sich von Anfang an auf den Standpunkt gestellt, dass während der Behandlung auch für die Angehörigen gesorgt werden müsse, dass die Kur unter Umständen über die normale Dauer von sechs Monaten hinaus auf neun Monate zu verlängern und dass insbesondere darauf hinzuwirken sei, die behandelten Personen unmittelbar einem Enthaltsamkeitsvereine zuzuführen.

Man sieht, dass von seiten der Versicherungsanstalten auch den Trinkern gegenüber manches geschieht. Aber freilich ist diese Art der Fürsorge doch immer nur wenigen Personen zuzängig, schon deshalb, weil die Aufnahmemöglichkeit zumeist beschränkt ist. Nicht selten leidet überdies der Erfolg darunter, dass verspätete Fälle an die Versicherungsanstalten herantreten, und so lohnen die aufzuwendenden Opfer oft keineswegs. Diese Opfer sind erheblich: Zu den Kosten der Unterbringung der Pfleglinge selbst kommen die den Bestimmungen des Krankenversicherungsgesetzes entsprechenden Unterstützungen an die vorhandenen Familienangehörigen, welche gesetzlich ein ebenso gutes Recht auf Unterstützung haben, wie die Angehörigen der sonst in *Heilbehandlung* genommenen Pfleglinge. In gewisser Hinsicht erfordern die dem Heilverfahren unterworfenen Trinker ein noch grösseres Mass von Fürsorge als andere Pfleglinge, da es sich bei jenen der Regel nach auch darum handelt, sie nach ihrer Entlassung in eine neue, minder gefahrbringende Umgebung zu bringen, ihnen zu einer anderen Arbeitsgelegenheit zu verhelfen.

Wichtiger und weiterreichend auf dem Gebiete der Alkohol-

bekämpfung ist die von den Landes-Versicherungsanstalten geübte *Belehrung*. Die Versicherungsanstalten haben sich hier vielfach in derselben Weise betätigt wie ein Teil der Krankenkassen; sie tragen Aufklärung ins Volk hinaus. Auch sie verwerten die Merkblätter des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamts und die Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke u. a. m.; sie verwenden namentlich ihre Heilanstalten und Krankenhäuser als Stätten der Unterweisung an die dort untergebrachten Kranken und Pflegebedürftigen. Eine Landes-Versicherungsanstalt (*Westfalen*) benutzt die zur Verausgabung gelangenden Quittungskarten, um in die Hände Hunderttausender von Arbeitern und Arbeiterfamilien Blätter zur Kennzeichnung der Gefahren des Alkohols legen zu lassen. Ausser diesen zur Verteilung gebrachten Schriften wird von der Versicherungsanstalt in den Krankenhäusern, Pflegeanstalten usw. der Ratgeber für Lungenkranke, der ein besonderes Kapitel über den Alkoholmissbrauch enthält, ausgegeben. Der Inhalt dieses Ratgebers bildet auch einen Gegenstand des Unterrichts in den Oberklassen der Volksschulen des Regierungsbezirks Münster. Durch Vorträge seitens der Kontrollbeamten und seitens der Aerzte in den Anstalten sucht man die Versicherten über die Gefahren des Alkohols zu belehren und aufzuklären.

Ebenso sind die Bürgermeister, unteren Verwaltungsbehörden, Aerzte, sowie die Krankenschwestern namentlich in ländlichen Gemeinden ersucht worden, belehrend zu wirken. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Rheinprovinz* hat einer Auskunfts- und Beratungsstelle für Trunkfällige Unterkunft in ihrem Dienstgebäude zu Düsseldorf gewährt, ausserdem unterstützt sie neuerdings eine gleiche Einrichtung in Köln mit einem erheblichen Jahresbeitrage, während über weitere Anträge in demselben Sinne nächstens beschlossen werden soll.

Die Landes-Versicherungsanstalt *Schlesien* hat den Sonderabdruck des Vortrages des Geheimen Regierungsrats Dr. Weymann über "Arbeiterversicherung und Alkohol" in zahlreichen Exemplaren beschafft und an Behörden, Vorstands- und Ausschussmitglieder, Schiedsgerichtsbeisitzer verteilen lassen. Auch seitens der Versicherungsanstalt für *Niederbayern* sind der Weymannsche Vortrag, das Alkoholmerkblatt und sonstige Schriften über die Gefahren des Alkohols in viel tausend Exemplaren, auch an Schulen und Lehrerbildungsanstalten, da dieser Gegenstand in den Schulen und auf Anordnung der Regierung behandelt werden soll, verteilt worden. Plakate unter dem Titel "Was jedermann vom Alkohol wissen muss" sind zur Aushängung in Wartesälen, Fabriken usw. abgegeben worden. Die Landes-Versicherungsanstalt *Grossherzogtum Hessen*

hat in ihrem Tuberkulose-Wander-Museum eine Abteilung errichtet, in der die schädliche Wirkung des Alkohols an der Hand bildlicher Darstellungen und statistischer Nachweisungen veranschaulicht wird. Die erklärenden Aerzte machen in ihren Vorträgen in eingehendster Weise auf die Folgen des Alkoholmissbrauchs aufmerksam; auch wird jedem Besucher der Ausstellung ein "Alkoholmerkblatt" ausgehändigt. Der Vorstand der Versicherungsanstalt *Mecklenburg* hat bisher 65,500 Alkoholmerkblätter durch die Zeitungen des Anstaltsbezirkes verteilen lassen. Die Landesversicherungsanstalt der *Hansestädte* in Lübeck hat bereits 150,000 Schriften und Alkoholmerkblätter durch Vermittelung der Krankenkassen unter den Versicherten verbreitet. Auch bei jeder sonst sich bietenden Gelegenheit, z. B. bei der Kontrolle der Heilerfolge, werden diese Schriftstücke an die Versicherten ausgehändigt.

Also eine sehr vielseitige Tätigkeit von seiten einzelner Versicherungsanstalten, die in mehr oder minder ausgedehntem Umfange auch bei recht vielen anderen Anstalten wahrgenommen wird.

Hierzu kommt dann die finanzielle Unterstützung der positiven Arbeit, welche die Vereine gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke leisten, eine Unterstützung, die immer mehr anerkannt wird. Es ist da zu verweisen auf die *Kaffeeschänken* und die *Milchverkaufshallen*, sowie die Förderung des Betriebes sonstiger wirksamer und empfehlenswerter Ersatzmittel. Es sind weiter zu nennen die Bestrebungen verschiedener Abstinenzvereine, der Blaukreuzvereine und nicht zum wenigsten der Guttemplerlogen. Mannigfach ist die Hilfeleistung, welche durch Landes-Versicherungsanstalten solchen Werken gegenüber geboten worden ist. Einmalige und fortlaufende pekuniäre Beihilfen, Unterstützung in Form von Darlehen, namentlich bei baulichen Anlagen u. dergl. m. Auch dieses Material hat das Reichsarbeitsblatt in Nr. 1 des 7. Jahrgangs 1909 veröffentlicht.

Nur weniges sei hervorgehoben: Die Landes-Versicherungsanstalt *Westpreussen* hofft durch Gewährung von Darlehen bei Gründung von Trinkerheilanstalten und zum Bau von Guttemplerlogen (bisher 83,000 Mark) die Bestrebungen zur Verhütung des Alkoholmissbrauchs zu unterstützen. Der Trinkerheilanstalt "Waldfrieden" hat die Landesversicherungsanstalt *Berlin* 70,000 Mark, die Versicherungsanstalt *Brandenburg* 20,000 Mark als Darlehen bewilligt. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Pommern* hat dem Trinkerrettungshaus zu Belgard ein Darlehen in Höhe von 26,000 Mark gewährt, die Versicherungsanstalt *Sachsen-Anhalt* dem Trinkerrettungsverein für die Provinz Sachsen ein Darlehen von 60,000 Mark. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Westfalen* hat an Darlehen im ganzen 173,000 Mark zu Zwecken der Bekämpfung des Alkohols

hergegeben. Die Versicherungsanstalt *Rheinprovinz* steht mit 28,000 Mark als Darlehen zum Bau einer Trinkerheilstätte verzeichnet. Auch die Versicherungsanstalten *Schleswig-Holstein* und *Grossherzogtum Hessen* haben sich bei der Errichtung von Trinkerheilstätten und Guttemplerhäusern finanziell betätigt.

Kurz, auch hier ist manches geschehen, daneben aber manches vorbereitet, das hoffentlich zur Verwirklichung kommen wird.

Eine wohlwollende Prüfung und bereitwillige Förderung derartiger Bestrebungen und Einrichtungen durch die Organe der Arbeiterversicherung hat sich um so mehr empfohlen, als darin die festen Stützpunkte geschaffen werden, die im Kampfe gegen den Alkohol durchaus nicht entbehrt werden können.

Im Vorstehenden haben wir eine flüchtige Rundschau gehalten über dasjenige, was im Rahmen der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung als ein Teil wohlverstandener vorbeugender Heilfürsorge wider den Volksfeind Alkohol geschehen ist. Noch fehlt ein einheitliches und gleichmässiges Vorgehen bei den verschiedenen Organen der Arbeiterversicherung; hier und da befindet man sich noch im Anfangsstadium, im Stadium des ersten Tastens und Versuchens. Indes ist erreicht worden, dass immer allgemeiner die Aufmerksamkeit auf die Sache gelenkt wurde, dass die zuerst so zaghaft eingeleitete Bewegung ihren Wellenkreis weiter und weiter gezogen hat und dass es nun kein Zurück, sondern nur noch ein Vorwärts geben kann. Diese von Krankenkassen, Berufsgenossenschaften und Versicherungsanstalten ausgegangene Bewegung in Deutschland ist in massvoller und gerade deshalb wirksamer Weise vom Reichs-Versicherungsamte, der Zentralbehörde der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung, gestützt worden, und so hat sich ein Zusammenwirken aller beteiligten Kräfte gefunden, von dem sich für die Zukunft erst recht Erfreuliches erwarten lässt.

II.

Die Zukunft, schon die nächste, wird allem Anscheine nach auf dem Gebiete der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung grosse, einschneidende Wandlungen bringen. Man steht vor einer umfassenden Neuordnung der gesamten sozialen Versicherungs-Gesetzgebung, die in der allerhöchsten Botschaft vom 17. November 1881 ihren Ausgangspunkt genommen hat und die wir in ihren ersten Gestaltungen am Eingange unserer Ausführungen kurz kennzeichneten. Hinzutreten soll nunmehr als wirklicher Schlussstein eine *Witwen- und Waisenversicherung*. Vor kurzem ist die neue *Reichsversicherungsordnung* vom Reichsamte des Innern dem Bundesrate zur Beschlussfassung zugestellt und gleichzeitig der Oeffentlichkeit übergeben

worden. Gerade in jüngster Zeit hat überall im Deutschen Reiche eine lebhafte Kritik dieser umfassenden Gesetzesvorlage begonnen. Gewiss wird in manchen Einzelheiten eine Abänderung der Vorlage erfolgen, aber die wesentlichen Grundlagen, die an das Bestehende anknüpfen und dieses im Ganzen nur auszubauen suchen, werden sicherlich festgehalten werden. Da ist es denn nun eine überaus beruhigende Tatsache, dass alle vorhin genannten Massnahmen, welche nach den geltenden gesetzlichen Bestimmungen statthaft waren, auch nach den Vorschriften des neuen Entwurfs aufrecht erhalten und weiter ausgestaltet werden dürfen. Ja, bei dem *Krankenversicherungsgesetze* finden wir eine Fassung vorgesehen, die eine durchaus wünschenswerte, zeitgemässe Erweiterung einer gesetzlichen Befugnis bildet.

Unverändert bleibt dagegen die Bestimmung des gegenwärtigen Gesetzes, nach welchem bei Mitgliedern einer Krankenkasse, die sich eine Krankheit durch Trunkfälligkeit zugezogen haben, für diese Krankheit durch die Satzung der Kasse die Gewährung des Krankengeldes ganz oder teilweise ausgeschlossen werden kann. Es sprechen gewichtige Gründe dafür, dass die Behandlung solcher Kranker, die durch den Trunk, durch Trunkfälligkeit ihre Erwerbsunfähigkeit herbeigeführt haben, und anderer Kranker nicht vollends gleichgestellt wird. Eine verständige Geschäftsgebahrung der Krankenkassen wird aber die unter Umständen aus solcher Unterscheidung sich ergebenden Härten überwinden lassen. Jedenfalls ermöglicht auch die künftige Krankenversicherung, dass sich die Krankenkassen an dem *Heilverfahren* bei Trinkern beteiligen.

Bei der Unfallversicherung gewähren die innerhalb des Rahmens der neuen Reichsversicherungsordnung zu erlassenden Bestimmungen über die *Unfallverhütung* ausreichenden Raum für den weiteren Ausbau der bis jetzt getroffenen Massnahmen. Und zweifellos wird man nicht bei dem Vorhandenen stehen bleiben. Die fast unausgesetzt anschwellende Zahl der Unfälle in der Industrie wie in der Landwirtschaft, die die Entschädigungslasten immer fühlbarer macht, doppelt fühlbar in einer Zeit, die nun auch auf dem Gebiete der Arbeiterversicherung erheblich gestiegene Opfer bringen muss, drängt dahin, künftig stets von neuem zu prüfen, wie ferneren Schäden vorgebeugt werden kann, wie sie zu verhüten und zu verhindern sind. Und solche Prüfung wird sicherlich — noch mehr, wie es bisher schon der Fall war — den *Alkoholverbrauch bei der Arbeit* als den unablässig tätigen Erzeuger von Unfallgefahren aller Art erkennen lassen. Die Leiter und die Mitglieder der Berufsgenossenschaften werden an dieser Sachlage nicht vorbeisehen können; es handelt sich um ihre ureigensten

Interessen. Will Deutschland im Wirtschaftsleben eine führende Stellung behalten, so wird die Verwendung der Maschine und der komplizierten Apparate der Industrie, im Handwerk, in der Schifffahrt, auch in der Landwirtschaft, für die Folge immer mehr an Ausdehnung gewinnen. Die Menschenkraft mag dadurch manchmal zum Teile überflüssig gemacht, aber sie wird nie ganz entbehrlich werden und *sie* kann hierbei nur dann ihren Platz ausfüllen, wenn sie sich durch erhöhte Geschicklichkeit und peinlichste Genauigkeit auszeichnet. Dieser Voraussetzung vermögen lediglich *nüchterne* Arbeiter zu entsprechen, nur sie bewahren sich das klare Auge, die sichere Hand, den Wagemut und die Besonnenheit, alles Erfordernisse, die nicht fehlen dürfen. Unsere Arbeiter, von denen so grosse Leistungen zu verlangen sind, wollen wir während der Beschäftigung in Fabrik und Werkstätte, auf schwindelnder Höhe von Bauwerken und in den Tiefen der Erde, bei der Bedienung wertvoller landwirtschaftlicher Maschinen und im Dienste der Schiffahrt nicht Gefahren ausliefern, die eine unmittelbare und gar nicht zu vermeidende Folge des Genusses alkoholischer Getränke sind und sein müssen. Und deshalb gilt es gerade durch die Einwirkung der Berufsgenossenschaften das Wort zu verwirklichen: "*Fort mit dem Alkohol von den Betriebsstätten!*" Ja, ein zielbewusstes Programm in diesem Sinne werden hoffentlich die Berufsgenossenschaften aufstellen und zur Durchführung bringen. Es muss immer wieder untersucht werden, in welcher Weise durch die Unfallverhütungsvorschriften, die für alle der Unfallversicherung unterstehenden Betriebsunternehmen Anwendung zu finden haben, die Zurückdrängung des Alkoholverbrauchs während der Arbeit geschehen kann. Verschliesst man nicht gegenüber den handgreiflichen Tatsachen des Lebens die Augen, so kann nicht verkannt werden, dass der Alkohol die Jahresrechnung jeder Berufsgenossenschaft, die von den Unternehmern zu begleichen ist, schwer belastet und dass derartige Belastungskosten mit allen Kräften abgesetzt zu werden verdienen.

Im geltenden Unfallversicherungsgesetz für die Land- und Forstwirtschaft befindet sich folgende Bestimmung (§ 26, Absatz 2):

> "Solchen Personen, welchen wegen gewohnheitsmässiger Trunksucht nach Anordnung der zuständigen Behörde geistige Getränke in öffentlichen Schankstätten nicht verabfolgt werden dürfen, ist die Rente in derjenigen Gemeinde, für deren Bezirk eine solche Anordnung getroffen worden ist, teilweise oder in vollem Betrage in Naturalleistungen zu gewähren Diese Bestimmung findet keine Anwendung auf Personen, welche wegen Trunksucht entmündigt sind."

Eine dem Sinne nach sich damit deckende Bestimmung ist für die landwirtschaftliche Unfallversicherung in der neuen Reichsversicherungsordnung wieder vorgesehen (§ 1020); sie ist auch in dem Invalidenversicherungsgesetze vom 13. Juli 1899 (ebenso wie in demjenigen vom 22. Juni 1889) enthalten und kommt ebenfalls für die Invalidenversicherung in die Reichsversicherungsordnung hinein.

Allerdings wohnt der Bestimmung in ihrer jetzigen Fassung eine wesentliche Bedeutung nicht inne. Die für den Träger der Versicherung zugewiesene Verpflichtung ist in der praktischen Durchführung mit zu grossen Schwierigkeiten verknüpft, um zu allgemeinerer Anwendung gelangen zu können. Und doch bildet der Empfang der regelmässig auf wenigstens einen Monat bemessenen, manchmal sogar für einen längeren Zeitraum zu zahlenden Rentenbeträge eine schwer zu widerstehende Versuchung für Rentenberechtigte, die zum Alkoholgenusse neigen — eine Gefahr, die sich sowohl in der städtischen wie in der ländlichen Bevölkerung bemerkbar macht.

In vielen dieser Fälle tun die Berufsgenossenschaften und Versicherungsanstalten ein gutes Werk, wenn sie bei Rentenberechtigten, die auf Grund glaubwürdiger Berichte oder sonst gewonnener Kenntnis der Verhältnisse zu den Alkoholikern gerechnet werden müssen, nach deren eingeholter Zustimmung die Zahlung der Rente an die Ehefrau oder sonstige nahestehende Personen bewirken. Ein solches Verfahren widerspricht keiner gesetzlichen Vorschrift und kann daher anstandslos angewendet werden. Vielleicht lässt sich aber auch in die neue Reichsversicherungsordnung ein Gesetzesparagraph hineinbringen, der eine leichtere Möglichkeit der Uebertragbarkeit von Unterstützungsgeldern und Rentenbeträgen in derartigen Fällen an Familienangehörige usw. gestattet.

Es ist sehr wünschenswert, dass die *Landes-Versicherungsanstalten* auf dem Gebiete der Heilfürsorge innerhalb der Reichsversicherungsordnung auch in Zukunft ihre grosse Bewegungsfreiheit behalten und in allen Fällen, wo ein dringendes Bedürfnis erwiesen ist, auch weiterhin der Alkoholbekämpfung ihre Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden.

Ist infolge einer Erkrankung eines Versicherten der Eintritt der Invalidität zu besorgen, die einen Anspruch auf reichsgesetzliche Rente begründet, so kann die Versicherungsanstalt zur Abwendung dieses Nachteils ein Heilverfahren eintreten lassen. Erkrankung im eben gedachten Sinne ist auch der Alkoholismus in der Form, dass als Folge der Eintritt von Invalidität und im Anschlusse daran

der Anspruch auf Rente zu befürchten steht. Die Landes-Versicherungsanstalten sind dabei keineswegs an eine ganz bestimmte Dauer der Beitragsleistung seitens der versicherten Personen gebunden, sie haben sich erst recht nicht auf eine in jedem Falle gleichbleibende Dauer der Fürsorge zu beschränken; sie dürfen individualisieren und die Mittel so anwenden, wie diese im gegebenen Falle Erfolg versprechen. Alles das wird fernerhin so bleiben, aber auch so bleiben *müssen*.

Ebenso für die früher von uns hervorgehobene Arbeit der aufklärenden Belehrung behalten nach wie vor die Landes-Versicherungsanstalten freie Hand.

Die Versicherungsanstalten würden — das ist besonders zu betonen — den ihnen anvertrauten Aufgaben nur in sehr unvollkommenem Masse entsprechen, wenn sie nicht die tunlichste Unterdrückung der grossen Volksseuchen anstreben wollten. Die Folgen dieser verheerend wirkenden Krankheiten, ins Pekuniäre übertragen, fallen zum guten Teile gerade auf das Konto der Invalidenversicherung, somit zu Lasten der Landes-Versicherungsanstalten. Das hat man deutlich bei der Tuberkulose erfahren und das ergibt sich insbesondere aus der Entlastung, die die im Laufe der Jahre unverkennbar herbeigeführte Zurückdrängung der Tuberkulose für die Versicherungsanstalten bedeutet. Das Gleiche mag man auf den Alkoholismus anwenden. Gleich wirksam wie der Tuberkulose muss ihm entgegengetreten werden. Die Arbeit ist erleichtert durch die wertvolle Vorarbeit und Mitarbeit, die von anderer Seite getan worden ist. Der Deutsche Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke mit seinen zahlreichen Hilfskräften hat 25 Jahre hindurch den Weg gezeigt und immer wieder auch vom Standpunkte der Volksgesundheit aus zum Kampfe wider den Alkohol angefeuert. Seit zwei Jahrzehnten haben wir daneben die moderne Enthaltsamkeitsbewegung im Lande, die es vor allem verstanden hat, die Massen zu packen. Und weiter sehen wir die religiösen und christlichen Mühewaltungen auf diesem Gebiete: bei den Evangelischen die Blaukreuzbewegung und auf katholischer Seite das Kreuzbündnis und verwandte Bestrebungen. Alles das sind Erscheinungen unserer Zeit, die die Landesversicherungen nicht unbeachtet lassen dürfen, denen sie vielmehr nach Kräften ihre Unterstützung darbieten sollten. Das ist, wie wir schon gehört haben, in der Vergangenheit mannigfach geschehen, und für die Folgezeit kann und muss die Unterstützung noch erheblich verstärkt werden. Eine verhältnismässig neue Bestrebung, die in diesen Rahmen hineingehört, sei besonders empfohlen: es sind dies die *Auskunfts- und Fürsorgestellen für Trinker und deren Angehörige*, welche schon in

verschiedenen deutschen Städten erfolgreich wirken. Was die so segensreich wirkenden Fürsorgestellen für Lungenkranke auf dem Gebiete der Bekämpfung der Lungentuberkulose bedeuten, das sind die Fürsorgestellen für Trinker auf dem Gebiete der Alkoholbekämpfung wert und alle Förderung, die seitens der Landes-Versicherungsanstalten den Einrichtungen für Lungenkranke zuteil wird, werden in gleichem Masse auch die Fürsorgestellen für Alkoholkranke für sich in Anspruch nehmen dürfen und in Anspruch nehmen müssen. Was die Versicherungsanstalten leisten, ist auch den Berufsgenossenschaften möglich und diesen mit allem Nachdrucke zur Nachahmung zu empfehlen.

* * *

Eine überaus bedeutsame und erfreuliche Aufgabe der Wohlfahrtspflege im besten Sinne des Wortes haben die Landes-Versicherungsanstalten durch *Hergabe von Darlehen aus ihren Vermögensbeständen zur Errichtung von Wohnungen für die minderbemittelten Klassen der Bevölkerung* erfüllt und sie bleibt ihnen auch nach der neuen Reichsversicherungsordnung (§ 1420, Absatz 2 und 3) anvertraut. Bis zum Schlusse des Jahres 1908 waren 240 Millionen Mark für diese Zwecke hergegeben, sicherlich eine stolze Summe! Auch sie ist Bestrebungen zugute gekommen, die sich durchaus mit der Bekämpfung des Alkohols berühren. Aber wenn man derartige Bestrebungen fördert, so muss man offen und rückhaltlos gleichzeitig sich für diesen Kampf aussprechen. Es hiesse andernfalls vergebliche Arbeit leisten. Unsere arbeitenden Klassen können nicht zu höherer Lebenshaltung, zu grösseren Ansprüchen an Wohnung, Kleidung, Erziehung u. a. emporgehoben werden, wenn es nicht gelingt, bei ihnen den Alkoholverbrauch zu mindern.

Der Aufwand für alkoholische Getränke bildet für die unteren Volksklassen eine allerdings freiwillig übernommene Ausgabe, jedoch zugleich den eigentlichen Hemmschuh bei jedem wahrhaften Kulturfortschritt, das kaum zu überwindende Hindernis an jedem materiellen und geistigen Vorwärtskommen. Die Ausgabe für Alkohol stellt sich nach einer sicher nicht zu hoch bemessenen Schätzung in Deutschland auf 50 Mark pro Kopf der Bevölkerung, d. h. es hat jede Familie, die aus 5 Personen besteht, im Durchschnitt des Jahres für jenen Verbrauch 250 Mark aufzubringen, eine Steuer, die fast jede andere, staatliche und kommunale, direkte und indirekte Abgabe übertrifft und die so recht als die Blutsteuer des deutschen Volkes genannt zu werden verdient.

Aber mit einer Einschränkung des Alkohols in den Massen — was liesse sich da erreichen? Ja, wenn zunächst auch nur ein

Zehntel des Riesenkapitals, das das deutsche Volk alljährlich dem Moloch Alkohol opfert, ein Zehntel von annähernd 4 Milliarden Mark, für bessere Wohnungsverhältnisse und für andere Dinge, die zur Hebung unserer minder gut gestellten Volksgenossen dienen, neben demjenigen aufgewendet werden, was die Träger der deutschen Arbeiterversicherung herzugeben vermögen — welche Aussicht für den Fortschritt unserer Nation! Und wie unendlich viel Gutes würden die moralischen und ethischen Kräfte, die durch die Eindämmung der Alkoholflut freigemacht würden, stiften können!

Fürwahr, wir dürfen den Organen unserer Arbeiterversicherung, den Krankenkassen, den Berufsgenossenschaften und Landes-Versicherungsanstalten die Rolle von *Führern* und *Wegweisern*, *Förderern* und *zielbewussten Mitarbeitern* auf dem Felde der Volksgesundheit zuweisen und die Alkoholbekämpfung als ein Gebiet bezeichnen, das ihrer Tätigkeit in *allererster* Reihe bedarf!

Hand in Hand mit der Arbeiterversicherung hat allerdings auch der einzelne Arbeitgeber wichtige Verpflichtungen zu übernehmen. Er kann der ganzen Heilfürsorgetätigkeit seine Mitwirkung leihen; er kann die Aufklärungsarbeit unterstützen; er kann zur Beobachtung der Unfallverhütungsvorschriften auch im Punkte der Alkoholmeidung wesentlich beitragen und die Nüchternheit, Gesundheit und Tüchtigkeit des Arbeiters um so wirksamer fördern, wenn er sich angelegen sein lässt, die wohlfeile Beschaffung und die gute Aufbewahrung (Erwärmung oder Kühlhaltung) geeigneter alkoholfreier Ersatzgetränke — vor allem den Genuss einwandsfreien Trinkwassers — zu ermöglichen. Geschieht das, so wird die Durchführung der Vorschriften, die im Interesse der Betriebssicherheit zu erlassen sind, ohne erhebliche Schwierigkeiten zu erreichen sein. Noch geringer dürften die Schwierigkeiten sich gestalten, wenn durch eine verständige Einwirkung auf Arbeiterausschüsse oder Vertrauensmänner der Arbeiter das Arbeiterpersonal selbst nach und nach für die Anordnungen gewonnen und auch durch das gute Beispiel des Prinzipals und der Beamten auf eine höhere Stufe der Bildung und Gesittung gestellt würde.

Zu den Arbeitgebern in diesem Sinne rechnen wir mit — und zwar an erster Stelle — die grossen *Betriebsverwaltungen des Reiches, der Einzelstaaten und der Kommunen.* Gewiss, gerade von solchen sind neuerdings vielfach erfreuliche Massnahmen getroffen worden. Wir verweisen auf die Eisenbahnverwaltungen und auf die günstigen Ergebnisse, die hier bereits gewonnen sind. Auch die deutsche Reichspostverwaltung hat sich hoch anzuschlagende Verdienste bei der Bekämpfung des Alkohols unter ihren Beamten erworben. Das Kaiserliche Kanalamt in Kiel nimmt bei

dem bevorstehenden grossen Erweiterungsbau des Kaiser Wilhelm-Kanals auf eine ganze Reihe wohlerwogener Vorkehrungen in dem gleichen Sinne Bedacht. Ebenso sind die Kaiserlichen Werftverwaltungen an der Ost- und Nordsee vorgegangen. Rühmend sind endlich manche kommunale Betriebe zu nennen. Fassen wir alles das zusammen und erinnern wir uns dabei noch dessen, was heute in Armee und Marine zugunsten der Nüchternheits- und Mässigkeitsbestrebungen bei unseren Truppen geschieht, so wollen und dürfen wir gestehen, dass auch von diesen Seiten her den Interessen der Arbeiterversicherung vielfach willige Beihilfe geleistet wird.

Aber unentbehrlich bleibt bei alledem die Mitwirkung der *Gesetzgebung* und der eigentlichen *Verwaltung*, wenn der immer aufs neue andrängenden Alkoholgefahr begegnet werden soll. Obenan stellen wir hier das *Recht* und die *Pflicht* des Reiches und der einzelnen Staaten und Gemeinden, die alkoholischen Getränke in ihren sämtlichen Spielarten zu einer fühlbaren, den Konsumenten treffenden und ihn zur Einschränkung seines Bedarfs nötigenden Steuer heranzuziehen. Zu verlangen ist weiterhin die Einführung der *Konzessionspflicht für den geradezu gemeingefährlich sich entwickelnden Flaschenbierhandel in Stadt und Land*, für den bis ins Unendliche gestiegenen und sich noch weiter ausdehnenden Hausverkauf und den Hausierbetrieb mit Flaschenbier, ebenso die Konzessionierung von Kantinenbetrieben auf Baustellen und ähnlichen Arbeitsplätzen, soweit hier nicht ein vollständiges Verbot angängig erscheint.

Die Verwaltung muss inbezug auf die Einschränkung der Zahl der Wirtschaftsbetriebe und der Verkaufsgeschäfte für geistige Getränke im allgemeinen weit schärfer durchgreifen wie bisher. Zumeist besteht noch ein unverantwortlicher, durch keine triftigen Gründe zu rechtfertigender Ueberfluss an Schankwirtschaften und Alkoholverkaufsgeschäften. Es ist zu fordern, dass für die Zulassung der grossen wie kleinen Anlagen die jetzt geltenden Grundsätze wesentlich strenger gefasst werden. Bieten hierfür die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen keine ausreichende Handhabe, so muss auch in diesem Stücke die Klinke der Gesetzgebung in Bewegung gesetzt werden.

Die Gründe, welche zugunsten des Alkoholkapitals geltend gemacht werden, sind trotz der vorgetragenen grossen Worte meist höchst anfechtbarer Natur. Man komme uns nicht mit dem Hinweise auf den berechtigten Schutz, den diese Interessen beanspruchen dürften. Einen vollberechtigten Schutz erkennen wir jeglicher Arbeit zu, die dem Wohle, der Gesundheit und dem wirtschaftlichen, geistigen und sittlichen Fortschritte des Volkes dient — aber um

eine solche Arbeit handelt es sich bei der Erzeugung und dem Vertriebe des Alkohols nicht. Gerade das Gegenteil aller dieser Gesichtspunkte trifft zu.

* * *

Wir sind am Schlusse. Für den Kampf gegen den Alkohol in Deutschland kommt es darauf an, zunächst unsere gesamte Arbeiterversicherung, daneben auch die weitere Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung, Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter geneigt zu machen. Denn was steht in diesem Kampfe in Wirklichkeit auf dem Spiele?

Die volle körperliche und geistige Arbeitskraft der grossen Massen unseres Volkes bildet einen der wertvollsten Teile des Nationalreichtums; sie zu schützen und aufrechtzuerhalten muss als eine wichtige Aufgabe weiser Sozialpolitik gelten. Rücksichtslos verdienen die Hindernisse, die sich ihr entgegenstellen, aus dem Wege geräumt zu werden. Die volle körperliche und geistige Arbeitskraft bildet auch für den Einzelnen den wertvollsten Teil seines Eigentums und in den sogenannten arbeitenden Klassen zumeist das alleinige Kapital. Kein Staat darf tatenlos zusehen, wie für die Gesamtheit und den Einzelnen dieser Schatz der nationalen Arbeitskraft durch einen verderbenbringenden Produktionszweig des In- oder Auslandes zerstört wird! Hier gilt es, zielbewusst Abwehr zu üben.

Die deutsche Arbeiterversicherung ist daran wesentlich beteiligt, ja sie muss allezeit im Vordertreffen gegen diesen Volksfeind stehen.

Die bisher gemachten Ausführungen geben im wesentlichen den Inhalt eines Vortrages wieder, der unlängst gelegentlich des wissenschaftlichen Kursus' zum Studium des Alkoholismus zu Berlin gehalten wurde. Wohl mag man einwenden, dass in ihnen wesentlich *deutsche* Verhältnisse behandelt worden sind. Ganz recht; aber dürfen sie nicht dennoch allgemeine Bedeutung für sich beanspruchen? Mehr und mehr gewinnt in allen Kulturländern der Grundsatz einer zeitgemässen Arbeiterversicherung und des Arbeiterschutzes praktische Gestaltung. *Verschieden* sind die dabei angewendeten Mittel: *hier* greift die Gesetzgebung entscheidend durch, *dort* wird das Bedürfnis auf dem Wege freiwilliger Betätigung zu befriedigen gesucht. Indes *überall* findet das Erfordernis einer erweiterten Fürsorge zugunsten der arbeitenden Klassen unumwundene Anerkennung. Da liegt denn auch allerseits die Notwendigkeit vor, den *Ursachen*, die eine solche erweiterte Fürsorge bedingen, nachzugehen. Und fast überall dürfte gerade

in dem Alkoholgenuss auf der Arbeitsstätte einer der in erster Reihe wirksamen Umstände ermittelt werden, die allen durch die Arbeiterversicherung und den Arbeiterschutz angestrebten Vorteilen und Verbesserungen entgegenstehen. Die im Laufe nahezu eines Vierteljahrhunderts gesammelten deutschen Erfahrungen sollten in jedem anderen Kulturstaate den Anlass bieten, die gleiche Prüfung vorzunehmen und gründlich die Rechnung über die Kosten des Alkohols auf dem Gebiete der Arbeiterversicherung und des Arbeiterschutzes aufzumachen. Fürwahr eine dankenswerte Aufgabe für unsere internationale Statistik! Man wird ganz sicher von Land zu Land zu der Erkenntnis kommen, dass der Alkohol der Feind *jeder* wahren sozialpolitischen Reform ist und dass er seine unheilvollste Rolle *auf der Arbeitsstätte* durchführt. Aus Deutschland wird man daneben manche wertvolle Abwehrmassregel übernehmen können. Es hat sich bei uns doch vieles bewährt, was ausserhalb der Landesgrenzen der Beachtung und der Nachahmung würdig erscheint. Deshalb sind wir auch auf das Einzelne eingegangen, um möglichst praktisch benutzbare Anregungen zu bieten. Ueberall wird — das kann nicht zweifelhaft sein — es sicherlich sich darum handeln, Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung, Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer, den Zwang und die Freiwilligkeit wider den gefährlichen Gegner ins Treffen zu führen.

Hierbei wird jedes Land — seinen Verhältnissen entsprechend — eigene Wege einschlagen. Das Entscheidende aber ist, dass überall aus den Worten *lebendige*, *rettende* Taten hervorgehen. Der zwölfte internationale Kongress gegen den Alkoholismus, der auf dem klassischen Boden wirtschaftlicher Arbeit tagt, ist in ganz besonderem Masse berufen, dafür einen machtvollen Anstoss zu geben!

ALKOHOLISMUS UND ARBEITERVERSICHERUNG.

Von Herrn KARL KÖGLER, Wien.

Die körperliche und geistig-sittliche Gesundheit der arbeitenden Klassen ist nicht nur eine Frage des Lohnes und der Arbeitszeit, sondern auch eine Frage des Alkohols.

1. Der Alkohol ist kein Nahrungsmittel. Er bildet die Ursache zahlreicher Erkrankungen und untergräbt die Widerstandskraft des Organismus gegen äussere Insulte, gegen Krankheiten und die Wirkungen zunehmenden Alters. Er erhöht daher die Zahl der Erkrankungen, verlängert die Krankheitsdauer, kürzt die Lebensdauer ab, verschlimmert die Folgen von Verletzungen und verursacht vorzeitige Invalidität. Er ist demnach ein auch vom Gesichtspunkte der Arbeiterversicherung zu bekämpfender Feind, welcher er Entschädigungsleistungen aufbürdet, die sonst ganz unterbleiben oder nur in vermindertem Masse und in späterem Zeitpunkte auftreten würden.

2. Die statistische Erforschung des Einflusses des Alkoholismus auf Krankheitsfrequenz, Unfallshäufigkeit und Invalidität ist noch in den Anfängen. Man ist daher betreffs der Arbeiterversicherung auf wenige Daten und auf Wahrscheinlichkeitsschlüsse aus den vorhandenen Angaben angewiesen.

3. Nach den Ergebnissen der österreichischen Krankheitsstatistik der Jahre 1891-1895 betrug die durchschnittliche Erkrankungsziffer für 100 versicherte Männer und ein Jahr 37·9 mit 7·8 Krankentage für jeden Erkrankten. Hingegen war die Erkrankungsziffer bei den Bauarbeitern 45·5, bei den im Fuhrwerk Beschäftigten 40·9 und den Brauereiarbeitern 66·1; die zugehörige Zahl der Krankentage betrug 7·9, 8·5 und 9·8. Dem durchschnittlichen Sterblichkeitsprozentsatz von 1·03 entsprach bei diesen drei Beschäftigungsarten, die einen höheren Alkoholkonsum aufweisen, 1·07, 1·54 und 1·37.

Die Volkskrankheit der Tuberkulose und manche Betriebskrankheiten, wie Blei- und Arsenikvergiftungen, finden im Alkohol Vorschub. Der verderbliche Zusammenhang zwischen Geschlechtserkrankungen und dem Genusse alkoholischer Getränke ist bekannt.

Es ist daher die Schlussfolgerung berechtigt, dass der Alkoholgenuss die Krankenkassen in hohem Grade belastet.

4. Dass die Sterblichkeit durch den Alkoholgenuss desgleichen erhöht wird, war zu erwarten. (Vergl. auch P. 3.) So ist die Sterblichkeit laut den Ausweisen der Betriebskrankenkasse des Witkowitzer Eisenwerkes, dessen Arbeiterschaft im allgemeinen alkoholisiert ist (nach Wlassak), innerhalb der Altersgrenzen von 26 und 40 Jahren bis 48% grösser als im Durchschnitte der österreichischen Hüttenarbeiter. Umgekehrt ist nach den Erfahrungen von Versicherungsgesellschaften die Sterblichkeit für Enthaltsame geringer als für Nichtabstinenten.

5. Laut den Ausweisen der Invalidenversicherungsanstalt Berlin sind in den Jahren 1902-1905 von 14,944 invalid Erklärten erwiesenermassen 231 unmittelbar infolge von Alkoholismus invalid geworden, nicht zu gedenken der Vielen, bei welchen der Alkoholismus den Eintritt der Invalidität mit verursachte oder beschleunigte.

Bekannt ist der grosse Prozentsatz der Irren, bei welchen der Alkoholmissbrauch die Ursache der Gehirnerkrankung bildet. Der Alkohol ist nach Krafft-Ebing in einem Neuntel bis zu einem Drittel der Fälle (je nach Stand, Nationalität und Klima) die Ursache des Irrsinns. Von den in die österreichischen Irrenanstalten Aufgenommenen waren 1894-1901 10% alkoholisiert.

Nach Weichselbaum hat die wirksame Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose (als Invaliditätsursache) die Abstinenz zur Voraussetzung.

6. Dass der Alkoholgenuss die Unfallsgefahr erhöht, war zu erwarten. Die Umsetzung des Willens in die Tat wird durch den Alkohol ebenso verlangsamt, wie die Bewegungen unsicher werden. Der Alkohol schwächt auch die Widerstandskraft des Organismus gegen äussere Insulte: so wirkt z. B. der elektrische Strom auf den Körper eines Trinkers zerstörender als auf den eines Abstinenten. Der Heilungsprozess nach Verletzungen wird verzögert, der operative Eingriff erschwert, Operationen in der Narkose können nicht gewagt werden. Die Wiedergewinnung der Erwerbsfähigkeit wird oft gänzlich verhindert oder wenigstens eingeschränkt. Dabei sind die Verheerungen nicht zu vergessen, die der Alkohol inbezug auf Arbeitsfreudigkeit und Arbeitswillen anrichtet. Auf seine entnervende Wirkung ist die häufige Erscheinung mit zurückzuführen, dass Verletzte ihrer vermeintlichen Erwerbsunfähigkeit energielos nachgeben, weder Arbeit noch Heilung suchen, jeden operativen Eingriff, jede vernünftige Heilmethode ablehnen und mit der dem geringen Grade ihrer Erwerbsunfähigkeit entsprechenden kleinen Rente ihr Leben kümmerlich fristen, wogegen sie bei einigem guten Willen ihre Arbeitsfähigkeit verwerten könnten.

Ebenso wie betreffs der Krankheitsfrequenz ist man auch hier darauf angewiesen, aus der höheren Unfallsgefahr von Betriebsarten,

in welchen erfahrungsgemäss über den Durchschnitt Alkohol konsumiert zu werden pflegt, auf die unfallfördernde Wirkung des Alkohols zu schliessen. So belief sich im Durchschnitte aller Betriebe die Belastung durch Unfallsentschädigungen für das Quinquennium 1902-1906 in Oesterreich auf 1·99% der Lohnsumme; sie betrug hingegen bei den Brauereien 2·13, den Hochbauarbeitern 2·94, den Maurern 3·20, den Zimmerern 7·41, endlich bei den Schwerfuhrwerksarbeitern 9·33% der Lohnsumme.

Die Erhöhung der Unfallsgefahr durch den Alkohol tritt nicht nur bei akutem Alkoholismus, also bei Trunkenheit in ihren verschiedenen Graden in die Erscheinung, sie ist weitaus häufiger und daher unheilvoller bei den vielen chronisch alkoholisierten Personen, deren zwangsweise Entfernung von der Arbeitsstätte oder Nichtverwendung bei gefährlicheren Arbeiten mangels äusserlich kenntlicher Symptome unterbleibt. Man darf daher aus der geringen Zahl von Betriebsunfällen, welche sich in der Trunkenheit ereignen, keinen Schluss auf die Ungefährlichkeit des Alkoholgenusses ziehen. Wie klein die Zahl der Unfälle ist, von welchen man weiss, dass sie bei Trunkenheit sich ereignen, wird z. B. dadurch bewiesen, dass von den 56.907 in der deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaft Verunfallten, für welche 1901 erstmalig eine Entschädigung festgestellt worden ist, nur 94, darunter eine Frau, als in der Trunkenheit verunglückt bezeichnet wurden. Allerdings waren die Unfallsfolgen schwer, denn es starben 27 (fast 30%), fünf wurden dauernd gänzlich, 30 dauernd teilweise erwerbsunfähig, so dass nur 32 Verletzte mit einer vorübergehenden, übrigens mehr als 13 Wochen andauernden Erwerbsunfähigkeit davonkamen.

Bei der Annahme, dass auf einen Tag im Durchschnitte des Jahres ein Unfall kommt, war diese Zahl für die deutschen gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften und das Jahr 1897, für den Montag mit 1·23 am höchsten, für den Donnerstag mit 1.10 unter den Wochentagen am geringsten; ebenso betrug sie für die landwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaften und das Jahr 1901 für den Montag 1·22 und den Donnerstag 1·09. Statt dass die gegen das Ende der Woche zunehmende Ermüdung des Arbeiters eine Steigerung der Unfallszahl in der zweiten Wochenhälfte bewirkt, ist der auf die sonntägliche Ruhepause folgende Montag der unfallreichste Tag. Eine der Erklärungen dafür ist der Uebergenuss geistiger Getränke am Sonntag.

Auch bei der Züricher Baugewerkskrankenkasse überwogen die Unfälle Montags diejenigen an den übrigen Wochentagen 1900-1906 um 42%.

7. Nicht genug daran, dass der missbräuchliche Genuss geistiger

Getränke nach dem Vorgesagten die Arbeiterversicherung mit Entschädigungen belastet, die sonst vermieden werden würden, führt der Alkohol auch zu einer Degeneration der ganzen Rasse und dadurch zu allgemeiner Verschlechterung der Risikos für alle Zweige der Arbeiterversicherung.

8. Eine gute Statistik über die Einwirkung des Alkohols auf Krankheits- und Unfallsfrequenz, Krankheitsdauer, Invaliditätshäufigkeit und Sterblichkeit der Arbeiter nach Alter, Geschlecht und Beruf wird in voller Allgemeinheit nicht beschafft werden können, denn die Zahl der chronisch Alkoholisierten wird niemals verlässlich festzustellen sein. Man wird demnach auf die Ermittlung der Relativzahlen verzichten müssen, die den Massstab für die Erkrankungs-, Unfalls- und Invaliditätsgefahr und für die Sterblichkeit der Alkoholisierten abgeben würden. Man wird aber durch die Mithilfe der behandelnden Aerzte in die Lage versetzt sein, zu konstatieren, welche Kranken alkoholisiert sind; man wird diese statistisch abgesondert beobachten, die Krankheitsdauer, den Heilerfolg, die Sterblichkeit hinsichtlich dieser Personen ermitteln und in Vergleich zu den Erfahrungen bei den nicht alkoholisierten Erkrankten setzen. Man wird in ähnlicher Art betreffs der von Unfällen Betroffenen vorgehen und ebenso die Invaliden beobachten können. Bei Berücksichtigung des Alters, Geschlechtes, der Betriebs- und Erkrankungs-(Verletzungs-)arten wird man weitere wertvolle Detailkenntnisse gewinnen, welche verlässlicher als jetzt aufzeigen werden, wo das Uebel am grössten und wo daher vor allem einzugreifen ist.

9. Schon jetzt ist gewiss, dass die Arbeiterversicherung alle Ursache hat, dem missbräuchlichen Alkoholgenuss entgegenzuwirken Als Mittel hierzu sind insbesondere die folgenden anzuführen:

a) Belehrung und Aufklärung über die verderbliche Wirkung des Alkoholgenusses (Flugblätter, populäre und wissenschaftliche Vorträge, Kongresse).

b) Verbot des Genusses alkoholhaltiger Getränke während der Arbeit, was jetzt schon oft bei Tarifvereinbarungen von den Arbeitern gefordert wird.* Beistellung guten und gesunden Trinkwassers, ebenso von Mineralwässern und alkoholfreien Getränken (Milch †, Limonaden, Kaffee) zu billigem Preise, womöglich unter dem Selbstkostenpreise. Die Mehrausgaben für alkoholfreie Getränke werden durch die Erhöhung und Verbesserung der

* Im Zusammenhang damit ist das Verbot des Alkoholverkaufs durch Arbeiterkonsumvereine empfehlenswert.

† Die Vereinigungen für Milchausschank in- und ausserhalb der Werkstätten, so der für Rheinland und Westfalen, sind hier mit Anerkennung zu nennen.

Arbeitsleistung und den Rückgang in der Unfallszahl mehr als wettgemacht werden.

c) Ersatz des Freitrunkes in Bierbrauereien (bis 5 Liter täglich) durch das entsprechende Geldrelutum. Der Wert beträgt z. B. in Wien etwa ein Siebtel der Barbezüge der Arbeiter. Erfreulicherweise wird dieser Forderung schon mehrfach entsprochen.

d) Die Gewährung von mit der Dauer der Enthaltsamkeit steigenden Prämien für abstinente Arbeiter.

e) Die Verlegung der Lohnzahlung von den Tagen vor Sonn- und Feiertagen.

f) Die Verlegung der Beratungslokale von Arbeitervereinigungen, Krankenkassen und dgl. aus Gasthäusern als eine dringende Forderung der Emanzipation vom Alkohol.

g) Behörden und öffentliche Versicherungsstellen ergriffen Massnahmen gegen den Alkoholgenuss. Es seien folgende erwähnt.

Das deutsche Reichs-Versicherungsamt hat mit dem Rundschreiben vom 17. Juli 1906 das Ziel der Betätigung der Träger der Unfall- und Invalidenversicherung (Berufsgenossenschaften und Versicherungsanstalten) betreffs der Alkoholbekämpfung umschrieben.

Auf Grund dieses Rundschreibens empfahl der geschäftsführende Ausschuss des Verbandes der Berufsgenossenschaften seinen Mitgliedern die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus.

Die meisten Berufsgenossenschaften haben in den Unfallverhütungsvorschriften das Verbot der Zulassung Betrunkener zur Arbeit und des Ausschankes alkoholhaltiger Getränke am Betriebsorte ausgesprochen; wiederholt kommt die Vorschrift vor, dass Trunksüchtige zu gefährlichen Arbeiten nicht verwendet werden dürfen.

Die meisten deutschen Invalidenversicherungsanstalten wirken durch Belehrung, Darlehensgewährung für die Errichtung von Trinkerheilstätten und durch Heilbehandlung von Trinkern. Die Invalidenversicherungsanstalten beschlossen in einer unter der Patronanz des Reichs-Versicherungsamts abgehaltenen Beratung (Dezember 1908) neuerlich die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus.

Der Zentralverband deutscher Ortskrankenkassen hat in richtiger Beurteilung der Alkoholfrage bei seiner 9. Jahresversammlung (1902) eine Resolution beschlossen, durch welche die Aufmerksamkeit der Krankenkassenverwaltungen auf die Bekämpfung des Alkohols durch Belehrung der Mitglieder eindringlichst hingelenkt wurde; ebenso wurde die Forderung erhoben, dass die Kassenärzte die Mitglieder fortgesetzt auf die Gefahren des Alkoholismus aufmerksam machen sollen.

Die österreichischen territorialen Unfallversicherungsanstalten sind gesetzlich zur Erlassung von Unfallverhütungsvorschriften nicht befugt. Hingegen werden vom Handelsminister zur Durchführung der Gewerbeordnung Schutzvorschriften erlassen.

In den Schutzvorschriften für Hochbauten ist das Zutragen von geistigen Getränken auf die Gerüste und die Zulassung Trunkener zur Arbeit untersagt. Diese Vorschrift schliesst allerdings Personen, welche zwar als Trinker bekannt, aber nicht betrunken sind, von der Verwendung bei gefährlichen Arbeiten nicht aus, es sei denn, dass sie unter jene Kategorie von Arbeitern gehören, die wegen Schwindel oder anderer Gebrechen zu besonders gefährlichen Arbeiten nicht zugelassen werden dürfen. Weiters ist vorgeschrieben, dass in allen Baugeschossen, in welchen gearbeitet wird, frisches Trinkwasser nebst Trinkgefässen vorhanden sein muss. Die Schutzvorschriften für Steinbrüche und Gruben untersagen die Verwendung Trunkener.

Werden Vorschriften der vorstehenden Art wiederholt verletzt, so steigt die Unfallsgefahr des Betriebes, so dass bei der Festsetzung des Beitragssatzes für die Unfallversicherung erhöhte Gefahr angenommen werden kann; die dadurch bewirkte Erhöhung des Beitragssatzes wird den Arbeitgeber gleich den Strafvorschriften der Verordnung zur genauen Befolgung der Vorschriften veranlassen.

Sowohl österreichische wie auch ungarische Krankenkassen und Kassenverbände nehmen gleich den österreichischen Gewerkschaften Stellung gegen den Alkoholismus.

10. Die Arbeiterversicherungs-Gesetzgebung soll die Versicherungsanstalten berechtigen, die dessen Bedürftigen in Trinkerheilstätten zu senden, ebenso die Rentner, die gewohnheitsmässige Trinker sind, in Versorgungshäusern zwangsweise unterzubringen. Weiters sollen die Fonde der Versicherungsanstalten zur Förderung von Heil- und Rekonvalezentenanstalten (Trinkerheilstätten) mitverwendet werden dürfen. Desgleichen soll die Förderung des Arbeiterwohnhausbaues zulässig sein, wodurch indirekt auch der Alkoholismus bekämpft wird.*

Die Verabfolgung von Lohnteilen in Form von geistigen Getränken soll durch das gesetzliche Verbot der Einrechnung ihres Wertes in den für die Unterstützung massgebenden Lohn bekämpft werden. Ebenso sollen die für die kleinen Unfallrenten schon bestehenden oder in Aussicht genommenen Abfindungsbeträge an Trinker nicht ausgefolgt, sondern zur Erhöhung der Ansprüche auf Invaliditäts- und Altersrente (Hinterbliebenenrente) Verwendung

* Der in Beratung stehende österreichische Sozialversicherungsgesetz-Entwurf enthält Bestimmungen, welche diesen Forderungen Rechnung tragen.

finden. Durch die zulässige Unterbringung des Trinkers in einem Versorgungshause wäre die zweckmässige Verwendung der erhöhten Invaliditäts- oder Altersrente gesichert.

11. Die durch Einschränkung des Alkoholgenusses erzielten Ersparnisse erleichtern, abgesehen von ihrer kulturell hohen Bedeutung, die Einführung der Invaliden-, Alters- und Hinterbliebenenversicherung der Arbeiter.

DISCUSSION.

DIREKTOR A. KISS (Budapest): Wenn es als Tatsache erscheint, dass die Arbeiterversicherung sich fortwährend entwickelt, indem sie sich auf immer grössere Gebiete ausdehnt, so ist es auch allbekannt, dass die einzelnen Arbeiterversicherungsinstitute schwere Kämpfe führen müssen, um das finanzielle Gleichgewicht beibehalten zu können. So die Krankenkassen in Oesterreich, Deutschland, Ungarn und auch die Unfallversicherungs-Anstalten in Oesterreich. Dieser Kampf hemmt ihre Tätigkeit und hindert ihre weitere Entwickelung bezüglich der Leistungen an die Mitglieder. Das Krankengeld in den Kassen ist noch immer dasselbe, wie vor 20 Jahren (und hier kann man von den Mehrleistungen einzelner gösserer Kassen nicht sprechen), die Unfall- und Invalidenversicherungsanstalten zahlen heute noch dieselben Renten, wie vor Jahrzehnten. Die Staaten sehen sich zwar veranlasst helfend einzugreifen, aber leider nur mit administrativen Mitteln, meistens mit der Einschränkung der Autonomie; dieses Mittel jedoch führt nicht zum Ziel.

Es muss die Ueberzeugung Platz greifen, dass es staatliche Pflicht ist, neben der Arbeiterversicherung auch für Arbeiterhygiene zu sorgen und Opfer zu bringen. Denn es steht fest, dass, solange man für die Aufrechterhaltung der Gesundheit der Arbeiter nicht sorgt, eine richtige Entwickelung der Arbeiterversicherung nicht erfolgen kann. Im Gegenteil, es wird und muss eine Stagnation eintreten.

Bis heute führen die sozialen Bewegungen den Kampf gegen die Volkskrankheiten. Gegen die Tuberkulose kämpfen die Staaten auch offiziell — mit Verordnungen, in mehreren Staaten auch mit Sanatorien; man spricht auch sehr viel über gesunde Arbeiterwohnungen — hier und dort werden sogar solche Arbeiterwohnungen gebaut; es wird viel verhandelt über Phosphor und Blei; man klagt sehr viel über die Verwüstungen der Syphilis; aber über Alkohol wird tendenziös geschwiegen.

Und doch ist es allbekannt, und auf diesem Kongresse muss es nicht erst bewiesen werden, dass eine grosse Menge von Krankheiten ihren Ursprung dem Alkohol verdanken. Es ist bewiesen, dass die Verbreitung der Tuberkulose und Lues in grossem Masse dem Alkohol zuzuschreiben ist: und doch warten wir vergebens darauf, dass die Staaten gegen den Alkoholismus energische Mittel anwenden. Im Gegenteil: In Deutschland wird *die Förderung der Bierindustrie* und in Ungarn *die Förderung des Weinhandels* als *nationale Aufgabe* betrachtet. Unter solchen Umständen klagen wir umsonst, dass die Entwickelung

der Arbeiterversicherung durch den Alkohol zugrunde gerichtet wird, denn wir sind heute noch garnicht imstande, oder besitzen nur sehr wenig Mittel, um dem entgegen zu wirken.

Die Aufklärung der Arbeiter ist sehr schwer. Wir kennen Arbeiter, die nie getrunken hatten, bis sie in einem öffentlichen Krankenhausse (Staats-, Kommunalspital) behandelt wurden, wo sie sich erst an das Trinken gewöhnten. Auch geht es mit der Aufklärung sehr schwer, insolange der Staat, die Gesetzgebung, die Schule, die Behörden und hauptsächlich die Aerzte und ärztliche Zeitschriften dem Alkohol Propaganda machen.

Wenn es auch verständlich ist, dass der Staat aus kurzsichtigen und falsch aufgefassten finanziellen Gründen, eines momentanen Vorteiles halber oder im Interesse des Alkoholkapitals das Trinken propagiert, so ist es bei dem heutigen Stand der ärztlichen Wissenschaft ganz und gar unverständlich, dass man nicht sämtliche Aerzte im Lager der Alkoholgegner findet. In Budapest wird Ende August 1909 der internationale Aerztekongress stattfinden und die Champagnerfabrikanten und Bierbrauereien treffen schon lange grosse Vorbereitungen, um die Herren Aerzte aus aller Welt würdig empfangen zu können. Ja es muss hier konstatiert werden, dass — mit wenigen Ausnahmen — die Aerzte der Alkoholfrage gleichgültig, ja feindlich gegenüberstehen.

Diese Gleichgültigkeit der Aerzte hat es in Ungarn verursacht, dass die Kassen bis jetzt keine Alkoholstatistik führen können. Die Aerzte haben mit grosser Energie dagegen protestiert, und selbst der kleinen Mühe haben sie sich nicht unterworfen, auf eine einzelne Frage *ja*, oder *nein* zu antworten, nämlich: ob die Krankheit direkt, oder indirekt mit dem Alkoholgenuss im Zusammenhang steht. Die erste Aufgabe ist daher: die Aufklärung der Aerzte, erst dann können wir mit grösserem Erfolg die Aufklärung der Arbeiter erwirken.

Auch muss hervorgehoben werden, dass die Arbeiterversicherung den Trinker seiner Trunksucht halber nicht strafen möge, das heisst, dass er infolge seines Alkoholismus weder in bezug auf das Krankengeld, noch bei der Unfall- oder Invalidenrente bekürzt werden darf. Der Alkoholismus ist eine soziale Krankheit, und deren einzelne Opfer sollen nicht gestraft, sondern geheilt werden. In Ungarn hat das neue Arbeiterversicherungsgesetz (vom Jahre 1907) diesbezüglich nachahmenswerte Verfügungen, laut welchen das Krankengeld und die Unfallrente auch dann im vollen Masse ausbezahlt wird, wenn die Krankheit oder der Unfall der Trunksucht zuzuschreiben, oder im Rausche entstanden ist. Die königlich ungarische Curie (die oberste Gerichtsbehörde in Ungarn) steht auch auf dem Standpunkt, dass die Haftpflicht des Arbeitgebers auch dann im vollen Masse besteht, wenn der Unfall im betrunkenen Zustande des Arbeiters oder gerade seiner Trunkenheit zufolge stattgefunden hat.

In Ungarn haben also die Versicherten gar keinen Grund und keine Ursache, den Zusammenhang der Unfälle mit dem Alkoholgenuss zu leugnen oder zu bestreiten. Die Statistik liefert diesbezüglich Daten genug. Dagegen wird erwidert, dass die grosse Zahl der Unfälle am Montag deshalb erfolgt, weil in den meisten Fabriken die Arbeit am Montag neu eingeteilt wird. Nun berufe ich mich auf die Statistik der Unfälle im Kleingewerbe, welche am Montag dieselbe Unfallziffer aufweist wie die Grossindustrie, und man kann doch nicht behaupten, dass im Kleingewerbe am Montag derselbe ständige Arbeitwechsel wäre, wie in den Fabriken. Dann muss ich noch darauf hinweisen, dass die meisten Unfälle am Montag nicht gleich nach Beginn der Arbeit, sondern in späteren Stunden erfolgen. Aber von jeder Statistik abgesehen, steht es fest, dass viele Unfälle dadurch entstehen, dass der Arbeiter durch Alkoholgenuss betäubt war, und es hat noch nie ein Unfall stattgefunden, weil der Arbeiter —

nicht getrunken hat. Wir wollen also den Arbeiter schützen, wenn wir ihm den Zusammenhang der Unfälle mit dem Alkoholgenuss beweisen.

Es ist selbstverständlich, dass bei Konstatierung des Zusammenhanges zwischen Alkohol und Unfall die Forderung und Bedeutung der Schutzvorrichtungen keinen Moment ausser Acht gelassen werden darf.

Diesbezüglich könnten die Arbeiterversicherungsinstitute viel leisten, wenn sie dazu Gelegenheit und Mittel hätten.

In Ungarn haben im Sinne des bereits erwähnten Arbeiterversicherungsgesetzes die Arbeiterversicherungskassen das Recht, Fabriken, Werkstätten u.s.w. in gewerbehygienischer Beziehung zu untersuchen, oder zu verlangen, dass die Gewerbeinspektion eine solche Untersuchung vornehmen soll, an der die Kassenvertreter teilnehmen können.

Es ist meine Ueberzeugung, dass wir von Arbeiterhygiene nur dann sprechen können, wenn der Wirkungskreis der Krankenkassen und überhaupt der Arbeiterversicherungsinstitute erweitert wird, und Ihnen Mittel und Wege zur Verfügung gestellt werden, auch profilaktisch zu wirken.

Die Arbeiterversicherung sollte in dieser Richtung reformiert werden, und hier sollte man diesbezügliche Forderungen stellen. Denn nur dann werden die Krankenkassen den Kampf gegen den Alkohol mit voller Energie und mit Erfolg aufnehmen können.

Herr E. SIMANOWSKI (Berlin): Den vorsichtig aufgestellten Leitsätzen und Forderungen des Herrn Regierungsrat Kögler könnte man im allgemeinen zustimmen, wenn seine mündlichen Ausführungen hiermit nicht im Widerspruch ständen. Ebenso verhält es sich mit der angeführten Statistik. Letztere wird sicherlich schwer zu beschaffen sein, da es hierüber sehr wenig zuverlässiges Material gibt. Dass der Alkohol schädigend auf den Gesundheitszustand wirkt, wird wohl von niemandem bestritten. Dieses haben auch in Deutschland die Krankenkassen — als deren Vertreter ich hier spreche — längst erkannt. Leider können dieselben, nach der dort bestehenden Gesetzgebung, die Alkoholbekämpfung nicht in dem Masse unterstützen, wie sie es gerne möchten. Die einzige Möglichkeit besteht darin, dass sie von Aerzten etc. hierüber Vorträge halten lassen können. Aufklärende und belehrende Broschüren und andere Schriften dürfen sie aus Kassenmitteln unter ihre Mitglieder nicht verbreiten, da sie nicht vorbeugend wirken dürfen. Dieselben sind aber verpflichtet, Krankengeld zu zahlen, wenn ein Mitglied infolge übermässigen Alkoholgenusses erkrankt. Die Landesversicherungs-Anstalten dagegen können vorbeugend wirken, kommen aber in diesem Fall mit ihrer Hilfe wohl meistens zu spät, da sie nicht so nahe und frühzeitig mit den Versicherten in Berührung kommen als die Krankenkassen. Hier kann man auch sagen, der Brunnen wird erst dann zugedeckt, wenn ein Kind ertrunken ist. Die Krankenkassen müssen deshalb mehr Bewegungsfreiheit erhalten, als dies bisher der Fall war. Die veröffentlichte neue Reichsversicherungsordnung geht nach dieser Richtung etwas weiter und will, dass die Krankenkassen in Zukunft auch aufklärend und belehrend wirken dürfen. Wir sind darüber erfreut, müssen aber abwarten, ob dieses auch Gesetz wird. Beschämt muss ich konstatieren, dass die Alkoholbekämpfung in England bedeutend bessere Fortschritte macht als in Deutschland. Dieses ist aber wohl hauptsächlich auf die in England bestehenden Verhältnisse zurückzuführen. Es freut mich aber ausserordentlich, dass England uns soweit voraus ist. Von grosser Bedeutung wäre es aber für die ganze Bewegung, wenn die alkoholfreien Getränke verbilligt würden. Die angeführte Statistik, die beweisen soll, dass die meisten Betriebsunfälle sich

am Montag ereignen, was auf den am Samstag vorher übermässig zu sich genommenen Alkohol zurückzuführen sei, möchte ich nicht unwidersprochen hingehen lassen. Ich gebe zu, dass es im einzelnen Fall vielleicht einmal vorkommen mag, man darf dieses aber nicht verallgemeinern. Die allergrösste Zahl der Betriebsunfälle ist meines Erachtens auf den zu Beginn der Woche stattfindenden Arbeitswechsel zurückzuführen. Ein Unternehmer und die Berufsgenossenschaften sollten sich nicht damit begnügen, in ihren Unfallverhütungsvorschriften zu sagen : Trunkene Arbeiter haben die Betriebsstätte zu meiden, sondern, sie sollten neben der Gewährung von alkoholfreien Getränken in ihren Betrieben auch aufklärende und belehrende Vorträge halten lassen. Nach wiederholter Unterbrechung seitens des Vorsitzenden, dass die Redezeit abgelaufen sei, schliesst der Redner mit dem Appell : Falls Sie Trinkerheilstätten errichten wollen, bitte ich Sie dafür zu sorgen, dass dieselben nicht den Charakter eines Gefängnisses oder eines Arbeitshauses annehmen. Dann werden die Trinker sich auch zur Heilung dort aufnehmen lassen.

Dr. DAWSON BURNS : The experience of the United Kingdom went to show that every reduction of licences was attended with decided social benefit. The evils incident to monopoly could not exist under a Free Trade system, and where monopoly values existed they might be taken possession of by the State, as a slight compensation for the injury suffered by the State from the sale of strong drink.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors was a great economic evil, as the liquors produced at so vast an expenditure of labour were of no real utility, as was proved by the whole operation of Temperance societies, the members of which were in no respect inferior to other persons. Intoxicating liquors did not increase health, vigour, or human longevity ; they served no useful purpose, and on this account alone their manufacture and diffusion were a violation of economic law, which had a definite regard to the utility of productions and the relation of values—the value of the labour expended as compared with the value of the articles produced. When the articles produced were of no value, or where the cost of production exceeded the utility of the products, there was no economy, but waste.

This, however, was only half the case against alcohol, and it was the lesser half in point of importance. Imagine a country where a large number of the people were engaged in the multiplication and distribution of microbes, causing much injury to health and loss of life, the violation of economic law would be still more striking. But this is what happens in the production and diffusion of intoxicating liquors, for which purpose multitudes of persons are employed in nearly all civilised countries, with this important difference as regards alcoholic beverages, that whereas the microbes merely increase disease and mortality, alcohol seizes upon the human being and inflicts serious, often deadly, injuries upon all his physical, mental, and moral capacities and powers. Hence no microbe ever could cause any amount of mischief and deadly injury equal to that generated by alcohol.

But all these effects have an anti-economical significance, and justify the declaration signed sixty-two years ago (1847) by 2,000 medical men in the United Kingdom and India : " We are of opinion that total and universal abstinence from intoxicating liquors of all kinds would greatly conduce to the health, the happiness, and the prosperity of the human race."

No doubt social questions, including housing, have much to do with salu-

brity, but these could do little to reduce or cure intemperance where it existed. A friend of Dr. Burns, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, had built a set of houses to be inhabited by drunken persons, but he soon found out that these tenants did more to *de*form the dwellings than the dwellings did to *re*form the tenants, and the experiment had to be abandoned. The same gentleman published a volume under the title of "The Worship of Bacchus"—not to be confounded with the great picture under the same name by the distinguished artist, George Cruikshank —in which volume there were two illustrations on opposite pages. The one represented a man staring at a pile of empty beer barrels, which in the course of forty years he had drained. The beer was gone, and even the empty barrels belonged to the brewer, not to the drinker. On the opposite page was a man contemplating a commodious house built out of the savings of forty years, savings only equal to the money spent on the barrels once full, now empty, but which had left the drinker no better, if no worse, a man than the possessor of a house that would be his own and his children's for a hundred years. The two woodcuts when compared formed an object-lesson in economy that none could overlook. To sum up, all alcoholic beverages are non-economical, because they are wanting in utility, and they are anti-economical because they produce evils by which society is disordered, demoralised, and extensively ruined.

A distinguished physician, the late Sir Andrew Clark, the head of the London Hospital, which has 800 beds, once gave a lecture on alcohol, previous to which he went round the wards and found that out of every ten patients seven were there directly or indirectly from the effects of alcohol. He concluded his lecture by describing alcohol as "the enemy of the human race."

To the production of such an enemy all lovers of the human race should unite to offer a determined opposition.

Miss FLORENCE BALGARNIE raised the following point in criticism of Sir T. P. Whittaker's paper. She urged that a comparison of total abstaining homes with non-abstaining homes in any given district was not conclusive. To find out the reasons for drunkenness, dirt, poverty, and misery, one must investigate and tabulate the proportion of non-abstaining homes in sanitary areas where labour was well-conditioned with those districts where they were ill-conditioned. She declared that it would be found that the proportion of abstaining homes in garden cities, working-class suburbs, and in country districts where small holdings were permitted, were infinitely higher than in those districts where vitality was at its lowest owing to the miserable and unhealthy industrial conditions.

Dr. DAUM (Vienna): The procedure of self-regeneration and self-development of labour by labour is affected in a most pitiful way by the production and the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Firstly, a great quantity of nutritive products of the soil is spoiled and destroyed by being changed into worthless, nay injurious, beverages, so that a great economic value is withdrawn which should have supported and strengthened the physical and mental powers of the nation. Secondly, the strength and health of many thousands of men employed in producing alcoholic beverages and selling them are lost to productive and useful work. Mr. Burns relates, for one man employed in the liquor trade seven would have been needed if that capital had been employed in other trades. Thirdly, the enormous sum of £165,000,000 in Great Britain is spent perniciously, which could, if it were spent in maintaining and developing the physical and mental powers of the nation, bring it forth to a high level of culture and wealth. How

many men leave their families to misery and to the charity of others, wasting their income for alcohol. In my native town half of the house rent is spent in alcohol. Fourthly, a man who is accustomed to make himself forget his sorrow by getting drunk does not endeavour to better his condition by working better and more assiduously. Many hundred thousand men are deterred from work by alcohol ; their mind and the health of their offspring get deteriorated. So by the general use of alcohol we are wasting the products of nature, the strength of working people, and the income being the result of labour ; and we are hurting in a most fatal manner the very soul of economic life, the effort of men to better their condition. Nevertheless, alcohol traffic, as far as we foreigners can see, in England, not much less than elsewhere, is furnished with important privileges in favour of wealthy classes who exercise much influence on legislation and government. Our struggle against alcohol, therefore, is a most difficult one. Let us hope that the common opinion on the economic effect and the wisdom of the leading men in all countries might help us forward these two years.

Dr. IMRE DÓCZI, (Budapest) : Hochverehrte Anwesende ! Seitens der Budapester Bezirks - Arbeiterversicherungskasse kann ich hier eine angenehme Mitteilung machen. Die Direktion dieser Kasse hat nämlich beschlossen, im Herbst laufenden Jahres eine unentgeltliche Untersuchungsstelle für alkoholkranke Mitglieder der Kasse zu errichten. Diese Institution ist von grossem Werte, da sie so geplant ist, dass eine besondere ärztliche Untersuchung stattfindet, wo abstinente Aerzte dem Kranken die Verordnung geben und dabei auch moralisch und aufklärend einwirken würden, dass der Kranke vom Alkoholgenuss abgewöhnt und veranlasst wird, einem Abstinentenverein — dem Guttempler-Orden, oder dem abstinenten Arbeiter-Verein — beizutreten.

Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph.D., said : Hitherto we have reckoned as the chief economic losses to a nation from the use of intoxicating beverages, their direct cost to the people and the cost of their social products in crime and dependency. These together average annually not less than $150 (£30) per family in the United States—more than one-fourth of the average family income. But recent scientific experiments show an average loss in daily productivity, of typesetters, for example, in quantity and quality, of not less than 10 per cent., from a daily " bottle of ordinary wine " or its equivalent in beer (Henry Smith Williams' Alcohol, p. 19). These experiments suggest that *a nation's largest loss by drink is the diminished efficiency in body and mind of the great host of moderate drinkers*. The consumption of all forms of intoxicating beverages in the United States in 1907 was 23 gallons per capita, and, as our women and children seldom drink, the average consumption of the one-third of our people who are breadwinners must have been nearly three times as much, that is, about a gallon and a-half a week, two pints a day, which is more than the daily portion that in German experiments decreased the work of typesetters from 6 to 14 per cent. Of our more than eighty-three millions of people, about twenty-five millions are wage-earners, and not less than two millions are " captains of industry " and their salaried lieutenants. The average wage is about $1.50 (6s.) per day, but the product is worth at least $2 to the employer, who must have a profit, and at least as much to the nation. One-tenth of that for 300 days means $60 per year for each workman, and a total for all wage-earners of $1,150,000,000 (£230,000,000). Fifty-one per cent. of a representative list of American employers, questioned by the U.S. Bureau of Labour some years since, reported that they discriminated in all or a part of their work in favour of abstainers as employees.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES FOR ALCOHOLISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE following subjects, which may be included under the heading of the Legislative and Administrative Aspects of Temperance Reform, were considered on Friday, July 23rd. In the morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Kensington Town Hall, the President of the Session was Herr Freiherr Vladimir von Prazak, the official representative of the Austrian Government, and the Vice-President, Dr. W. P. Ruysch, one of the representatives of the Government of the Netherlands.

The first part of the meeting was occupied with the consideration of a paper on "Recent Developments in the No-Licence System," contributed by Alderman F. S. Spence, of Toronto. The second subject before the meeting was "International Concert in Protecting Native Races from Alcoholism," the principal paper being read by Herr J. K. Vietor, of Bremen.

On the afternoon of the same day, a sectional meeting was held in the Imperial Institute, when a paper was read by Professor Lars O. Jensen, of Bergen, on "Systems for the Control or Management of the Liquor Traffic." The President of this Section was Direktor Ed. Wavrinsky, M.R., of Stockholm, and the Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P.

The above subjects were selected by a small committee representing various shades of opinion on the subject of Legislative Reform, and the aim of this committee was to submit to the Congress a careful review of some of the practical aspects of Temperance Reform presented by men well qualified to deal with the subjects entrusted to them. In each case there was an animated discussion.

The discussion upon the "International Concert in Protecting Native Races from Alcoholism" was remarkable for the unanimity with which the representatives of different nations recognised the urgency of dealing with the great problem of the liquor traffic, specially in West Africa. The strong lead given by Herr Vietor, representing the German Committee dealing with this subject, was

ably supported by two members of the new French Committee, formed to concentrate French interest so far as the native races are concerned, and a distinguished Belgian representative also spoke on the same lines. The British Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee was also represented at the meeting.

It is believed that the discussion of this subject by the Congress will lead to a great impetus in the movement of protecting native races from alcoholism, which is being taken up in various countries on the Continent, as well as in Great Britain.

CHARLES F. HARFORD, M.D.,
Convener.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND NO-LICENSE LEGISLATION.

By Ald. F. S. SPENCE, Toronto.

So rapid is the growth of the movement for the suppression of liquor-selling, and so extensive are the changes which it is bringing about in legislation and law operation, that any statement concerning that movement is out of date almost as soon as it is made.

This paper being merely a statement concerning the "No-licence" method, will only refer incidentally to other forms of legislation for the mitigation of the evils of intemperance, and the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic. Because of the writer's limited knowledge, it must also be confined to the conditions and laws that exist in British North America and the United States. The Local Option laws of Northern Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, their varying provisions, the extent to which they are utilised by the people, and the results of their operation, will no doubt be discussed by other writers and speakers.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Temperance societies, formed for the promotion of Temperance habits and the reclamation of inebriates, had not been long in existence before their members realised that the liquor traffic was a tremendous obstacle in their way, and early in the history of this reform, its advocates turned their attention to efforts for the restraint or suppression of the sale of strong drink. This movement began

in a questioning of the constitutionality of laws authorising liquor-selling, but soon took the less technical and more popular form of effort to secure direct prohibitory enactment.

In the United States the method of deciding, by a local vote of the electors, whether or not liquor licences should be issued, was developed very soon after the establishment of the total abstinence reform. In 1829 the State of Maine separated the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises on which it was sold, from the sale of liquor to be taken away by the purchaser, and provided that licences authorising liquor to be drunk on the premises should only be granted after a majority of the electors present at the annual town meeting had voted in favour of granting such licences.

In some States the commissioners who issued liquor licences were elected by the same voters who were seeking to elect legislators who would support prohibitory laws, and soon these voters turned their attention to the election of commissioners who would refuse to grant licences. This was an early form of Local Option in some States, and it still prevails in a few places.

Of course the legality of the course taken by these licensing authorities was challenged, but State legislatures speedily settled that difficulty by statutes conferring the disputed power upon licensing courts. Georgia did this in 1833, Massachusetts did it in 1837. In these places it was but a slight further advance to make the vote of the local electors a vote on the direct issue of licence or no-licence, and to require the licensing bodies to give effect to the decision thus made.

From local prohibition to state prohibition was an easy step, and for a number of years agitation for general state prohibitory laws was very energetically carried on in many parts of the country. The first prohibitory law in Maine was passed in 1846, forbidding the sale of all intoxicating liquor except for medical and mechanical purposes. This law was amended and strengthened from time to time up till the year 1856, when it was repealed, and hotel-keepers were authorised to sell liquor to their guests, while persons were also licensed to sell liquor not to be drunk on the premises. In 1858, the question of licence or prohibition was submitted to the electors; the latter was adopted by a large majority, and has remained in force ever since.

The example of Maine was followed by sixteen other States, all of which enacted prohibitory laws between 1850 and 1860. Some of these laws were repealed. Some were declared invalid by the courts. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was responsible for much of the reaction, partly because it diverted public attention from

the liquor question, giving the vigilant liquor traffic a better opportunity to regain the ground it had lost, and partly because the liquor traffic was looked upon as a means of raising revenue to meet the enormous public expenditure. In 1875, outside Maine, the law remained in force in only New Hampshire and Vermont. Since then it has been repealed in these two States also. The enactment of the prohibitory laws now in force in other States belongs to a latter stage in the history of the Temperance reform.

The first sweep of State prohibition was the result of a wave of sentiment, and was more an experiment than a development. The laws passed were defective. Law-enforcing officers were not experienced in dealing with the invasions and strategy of the would-be liquor sellers. The results fell short of the expectations of the advocates of the new method, and this fact helped the repeal agitation. State prohibitory laws more recently enacted have been framed with more experience and more caution. There has been a powerful and skilful organised opposition to the enactment of these latter laws. They embody more knowledge, they are the result of a stronger, more intelligent and more determined public opinion than the prohibitory laws of half a century ago.

After the repeal of the early State prohibitory laws, the Local Option method grew in favour. It supplied a simple method of obtaining results. It gave legislatures an opportunity of evading the issue of direct legislative action, by putting law-making power and responsibility in other hands. It enabled Temperance workers to secure some prohibition in States in which they were not strong enough to compel the passing of general prohibitory laws. About fifteen years ago, it received a new impetus from the organisation of the Anti-Saloon League, which has been devoted largely to the work of abolishing drinking facilities, and which has found the Local Option method specially convenient and effective. Prohibition through Local Option is now in operation in some form, in thirty of the thirty-seven States in which the licensing system prevails. There were also on January 1st, 1909, eight States in which State-wide prohibition laws were in force.

The unit of population and territory to which the Local Option method is applied is not uniform in all the States. Generally that unit is a local municipality, that is, a city, town, village, or township. In some cases there is what is called county option, that is, a county group of municipalities may act together. In some cases there is Local Option by wards; that is, a division of a municipality may act by itself. State legislation prescribes the method of procedure. As a rule the option is exercised by a vote of the electors under

specified conditions, the question being decided by a simple majority of the votes cast. In some places electors may prohibit the issuing of licences in a defined district, by a petition to the licensing authorities, signed by a majority of the electors in the district.

In some States there is a periodically recurring voting upon the question of licence or no-licence. In some, the parties desiring a change must petition for a voting. In some, voting may take place annually. In others a term of years must elapse between votings. The extent of the prohibition available, and the penalties prescribed for violation of the law are different in different States.

In some of these States the area under prohibition is extensive. As would naturally be expected, it is easier to carry and enforce prohibitory laws in rural communities than in large cities in which the population is congested. Therefore, the districts under Local Option, as a whole, are not as populous as those under licence. Nevertheless, of recent years Local Option has been effective in some good sized cities. The following table, showing the present position of the prohibition movement in the United States, is compiled from the estimate of the population of the United States set out in the last decennial census, that of 1900, and from the Anti-Saloon League's Year Book estimate of the extent of territory under prohibition on January 1st, 1909.

	Territory. Square miles.	Population.
Under Federal Prohibition	445,000 ...	4,000,000
Under State-wide Prohibition ...	456,372 ...	9,213,316
Under Prohibition by Local Option	1,221,748 ...	24,750,000
Total	2,123,120 ...	37,963,316
Under Licence	1,429,626 ...	38,340,071
Excess	693,494	

In Canada.

Very early in the history of this movement it spread to the colonies which subsequently were united in the Dominion of Canada, and the principle of local control of the issue of licences was worked out in different forms in the laws enacted in those colonies for the regulation of the liquor traffic. The Colony of New Brunswick had a law of total prohibition in force for a few months in 1855, but certain political complications resulted in its repeal. Local Option became a popular and general method of imposing restraint upon the liquor traffic.

Sometimes this right of the people was exercised by the method of permitting a majority of the electors to prevent, by petition to the licensing authorities, the granting of a licence to some particular applicant or to all applicants in general. Sometimes it was exercised by requiring the applicant for a licence to secure the consent in writing of a majority of the electors in his municipality, or polling subdivision, or other specified neighbourhood. Early in the history of Nova Scotia a law was passed requiring every applicant for a licence to secure the consent, by their signatures, of two-thirds of the electors in his polling district. This consent had to be renewed whenever the applicant made his yearly application for the renewal of his licence. This is the law in Nova Scotia still, except in the City of Halifax, where a licence or renewal requires the annual consent of only three-fifths, instead of two-thirds, of the electors in a polling district.

In the old colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, municipal councils were given authority to pass by-laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor. These by-laws might be passed subject to a ratifying vote of the electors, or without such vote, and electors were given the right by a certain petition to require either the direct enactment or the enactment with a ratifying vote of such a prohibitory by-law.

Nearly all of these early forms of local prohibition applied merely to the retail sale of liquor—that is, the sale of less than certain specified quantities. At first it was customary to require the taking out of a licence only for such retail selling, the selling in large quantities being permitted by wholesalers without licence.

After the different colonies of British North America became Provinces of the federated Dominion of Canada, in the year 1867, there was some doubt as to the extent to which jurisdiction over the liquor traffic was vested in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures respectively. The latest decisions affirm the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament to prohibit or control the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, such transactions being supposed to come under the definition of "matters relating to trade and commerce," which are assigned to the national authorities. The Dominion Parliament also naturally, under the same authority, deals with any interprovincial trafficking in intoxicating liquor. Provinces are understood to have complete control, in the exercise of their police powers, over local liquor-selling—that is, over liquor-selling transactions that are completed within the boundaries of a province.

In the year 1878, before the Courts had made definite the fore-

going distinctions of authority, under strong public pressure for the enactment of a law of total prohibition for the whole Dominion, the Dominion Parliament enacted a measure providing for Local Option by counties and cities available in every part of the country. This measure, entitled the Canada Temperance Act, popularly known as the Scott Law, because it was introduced into Parliament by Hon. R. W. Scott, is still the law, and a good many counties and some cities in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are under prohibition through its operation. If 25 per cent. of the electors in a city or county petition the Dominion Government for a vote, that voting takes place under the direction of officers appointed by the Dominion Government; and if a majority of the votes polled are favourable to the prohibition provided for in the law, the Governor-General in Council issues a proclamation bringing the county or city in question under the prohibition enactments contained in the statute. A similar process is necessary to bring about a repeal of the prohibition thus secured, and there must elapse a period of three years between any two votings upon the question.

Because of this legislation, which was upheld by the Courts, it was generally assumed that the right of local legislatures to authorise and enforce Local Option voting in municipalities was superseded, but the enactments providing for such local prohibition still remained on the provincial statute books, and in due course the validity of local prohibition secured through them was upheld by the Courts. Most of the provinces have enacted statutes empowering municipalities to pass prohibitory by-laws.

The Dominion of Canada has thus two kinds of Local Option: one applicable to counties and cities, under an act of the Dominion Parliament, and one applicable to primary municipal bodies, including, of course, cities, under statutes passed by provincial legislatures.

In all the Canadian provinces, and in many States, there are rigid restrictions placed upon the liquor traffic. No strong drink may be sold to Indians or to persons under a specified age, generally twenty-one, nor on Sundays, nor on election days, nor to interdicted persons. Some of the provinces will not allow any licences to be granted authorising the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises unless the licence holder is a *bonâ fide* keeper.

Forty years ago there was active agitation for a law of national prohibition. This agitation culminated in a plebiscite, which resulted in a majority for prohibition throughout the Dominion, but that majority was entirely obtained outside the province of Quebec, which province voted against prohibition by a large majority.

Under these conditions Parliament refused to pass a general

prohibitory law, and since that time the attention of Temperance workers has been mainly directed towards agitation for provincial prohibition, and work to secure the adoption of Local Option prohibition in different localities.

There are nine provinces in Canada. The Legislature of one of these—namely, Prince Edward Island—has enacted a statute prohibiting any sale of liquor in the province. Nova Scotia secures local prohibition under provincial law through the petitioning method already mentioned. New Brunswick permits the enactment of local prohibition by a majority vote of the electors. Quebec permits local prohibition by an ordinance of a municipal council, with or without a submission of the question to the electors, but if the question is so submitted, a majority of the electors decides it. In Ontario up to the year 1906 Local Option prohibition might be secured by a municipal by-law, ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon, but in that year the law was changed so as to require a ratification of three-fifths of the votes cast. On the other hand, Local Option municipal by-laws in Manitoba formerly required ratification by a three-fifths vote, but may now be ratified by a simple majority.

There is a three-fifths provision in the Local Option statutes of the newly organised provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The province of British Columbia has no law giving the electors power to prohibit liquor selling in a locality.

In the practical operation of these various laws the Canadian people at present prefer the Local Option secured under provincial statutes, to that available under Dominion legislation, partly because that legislation is better adapted to the special requirements of the different provinces, partly because the Local Option provisions are embodied in licence laws, and the improving provisions for licence law enforcement are available for enforcing Local Option, and partly because law enforcement is done by provincial authorities, and this makes it somewhat easier to secure thorough enforcement of provincial legislation.

Under the operation of these various legislative methods a good deal of local prohibition has been brought into force in different parts of Canada. As already stated, the whole province of Prince Edward Island is under prohibition. Partly through the Canada Temperance Act, which is in force in a number of counties, and partly through provincial Local Option, Nova Scotia has outlawed the liquor traffic in sixteen out of a total of nineteen counties. In New Brunswick there is prohibition, through the Canada Temperance Act, in nine out of fourteen counties, and in two out of three cities,

while the third city has three wards under prohibition through provincial Local Option. In the Province of Quebec, where the parish is generally the municipal unit, there are 664 parishes out of a total of 1,008 under prohibition. In the Province of Ontario 198 towns, villages, and townships have prohibitory by-laws, and there are 136 others in which there are no licences, thus making 334 out of 807 municipalities in which prohibition prevails. In this province the total number of licences issued in the year 1875 was 6,185, and there has been a steady reduction, until the number this year is only about 2,000. In Manitoba, 37 municipalities have Local Option by-laws. There has not been much done in this way yet in the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The colony of Newfoundland, although a part of British North America, is not included in the Dominion of Canada. It has a Local Option law of its own, under which all the colony, with the exception of two or three urban centres, is free from licensed liquor selling.

Results of No-Licence.

Fundamentally, the Local Option principle is the same as the State-wide or provincial prohibition principle, the difference being mainly in the area to which the principle is applied. It will be readily understood that the larger the area, the more effective will be the law. Therefore, in both the United States and Canada, the advocates of legal suppression of the liquor traffic look for a general development from Local Option to State and Provincial Prohibition, and then on to the National Prohibition of manufacture, importation, and sale. This is the history and explanation of most of the recent movements to secure State and Provincial Prohibition. Sometimes these movements succeed; sometimes they are temporarily thwarted, and the Temperance workers fall back upon the Local Option plan.

Differences of conditions and methods make the effectiveness of Local Option a varying quantity. As a rule it is fair to say that local prohibition is more uniformly enforced in Canada than in the United States. One reason of this is the difference between the political systems of the two countries. In the United States, not merely the members of legislative bodies, but frequently the judiciary, and executive officials, are elected by popular vote. The legislative body acts for a whole State. Executive and judicial officers generally act in their own constituencies. Hence the State law will represent the collective sentiment of the whole community, while its administration may represent only the sentiment of a

particular locality. A State may pass a law prohibiting the liquor traffic, and a city may elect a judge, a sheriff, a chief of police, and a prosecuting attorney, nominally for the enforcement of all law, but actually with the understanding that these officers will disregard the prohibitory law.

On the other hand Canadians, following more closely the English system of an independent judiciary and a responsible executive, look upon law-enforcing and law-interpreting officers as representatives, not of a local electorate, but of the whole community, acting under the direction of a responsible government, controlled by a legislature representing the country at large. The Canadian system may not be technically so democratic in its details, but it is ultimately more successful in every part of the country. It is easy to see how, under such circumstances, the enforcement of law in Canada will be more uniform, more independent, and more efficient than in those parts of the United States in which magistrates and executive officers are chosen by popular vote.

These conditions affect the enforcement of all liquor laws, and of many other laws. Local public opinion always has some effect upon administrative action. The elective method sometimes secures very thorough enforcement, and always a desire on the part of officials to meet the views of the majority, and so it is not so ineffective in the carrying out of Local Option legislation as it sometimes is in the carrying out of general State law, under which the working out sometimes may be weakest where the necessity for it is strongest. In both Canada and the United States may be found not only citizens who resist or evade law, but officials who are incompetent or worse. These difficulties are not peculiar to the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

Sometimes there is disappointment over the results of the no-licence method, because too much has been expected from that method. It is rarely that the no-licence law eliminates drunkenness. The drink appetite will impel confirmed inebriates to almost any subterfuge or method to obtain liquor. The profits of illegal liquor selling tempt avaricious men to run the risk of the penalties imposed for law violation. Drinking men who can obtain liquor in a licence district a few miles away will go there to indulge. When a vote to repeal a no-licence law is possible within a short time after the change from licence, there is a special danger of repeal, because strong interests seek to turn public opinion against the existing law.

Nevertheless, under the no-licence method, the difficulty of securing drink materially diminishes drunkenness. It is not going too far to say that, on the whole, the results of the no-licence

method have fully equalled the expectations of its reasonable advocates. It removes the public temptation, breaks up the treating system, and prevents the formation of drinking habits. It is a decided advantage to the weak-willed inebriate who desires to abstain from strong drink, and to the careless citizen who will drink when drinking is respectable and convenient, but who will not do so at the cost of personal inconvenience, public odium, or risk of being exposed as an abettor of law violation.

It would be easy to produce much testimony from experienced observers, and extensive statistics from criminal records, to prove that the no-licence method lessens drunkenness and drinking, and promotes thrift and prosperity, just as it would be easy to show from similar statistics and by similar evidence that drunkenness will continue where prohibition prevails. In fact the controversy that generally goes on in contests over the question of the adoption of Local Option by-laws takes the form of statistical statements to show that drunkenness continues under no-licence, and that drunkenness is lessened under no-licence. Both statements are correct. The facts hereinafter presented are merely specimens of much available evidence.

Comparisons of conditions in licence and no-licence neighbourhoods may be misleading. Statistics concerning police records of drunkenness in different cities are notoriously so. The character of the population, the methods of police authorities, the mode of keeping records, and other such varying factors, may make a contrast of figures valueless. A comparison between specified units of urban and rural population is also unfair. Even the direct testimony of careful witnesses may be coloured by predilections. The comparisons most likely to be instructive are such as are made between the conditions in the same locality under licence and under no-licence, for a reasonable period of time in each case, and the most informing testimony is that of competent observers who have had experience in studying and criticising social movements and conditions. From the great mass of evidence available concerning the United States, the following facts are selected relating to widely separated localities in which conditions are very diverse. Some of this information is taken from the Anti-Saloon League's Year Book, published at the League's headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. This annual is a mine of useful information.

Georgia is a typical Southern State on the Atlantic sea-board. Prohibition came into force in it on January 1st, 1908, replacing no-licence in many districts and taking effect in a number of cities in which no-licence could not have been carried. Police-court records

of this State make the following showing for the first nine months under prohibition, and the corresponding ten months of the preceding year under licence.

	1907	1908
Cases of Drunkenness	4,352	1,598
Total cases tried...	15,086	8,990

Referring to the experience of parts of this State in which no-licence had been operative for some time, General Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia, said recently: "Over one hundred counties in the State have had prohibition for years. They have out-grown counties similarly situated, which have permitted the sale. There is no doubt that prohibition is wise from an economic standpoint. The overwhelming sentiment of the white people of Georgia is for prohibition, and the law will be enforced."

The cities of Massachusetts vote on the question of no-licence every year. The licence year expires some time after the vote is taken. Therefore, when a change is made, the new method has not a long time to show its advantage or disadvantage before the next voting takes place, and there is frequent fluctuation of method in some cities. Here is a table showing the convictions for drunkenness in six of these cities for two adjoining years, one year of licence, and one year of no-licence in each case. These six cities are chosen because the population of each of them exceeds 30,000. The black lines are drawn, for illustration, in proportion to the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Brockton	1899, Licence	1,627
	1899, No-Licence	455
Taunton	1900, No-Licence	482
	1901, Licence	1,202
Chelsea	1901, No-Licence	398
	1902, Licence	1,246
Lowell	1902, Licence	4,077
	1903, No-Licence	2,304
Salem	1903, Licence	1,432
	1904, No-Licence	503
Fitchburg	1905, Licence	1,160
	1906, No-Licence	359

With licence the arrests for drunkenness in the *same cities* are from two to nearly five times as great as with no-licence.

One of the Massachusetts cities which voted no-licence at the election held a few months ago was Worcester; it has a population of 130,078. It was under no-licence during the last seven months of 1908, and it had been under licence in 1907. The police record for the seven months of each of these years was as follows:—

	1907	1908
Total arrests	9,875	6,400
Arrests for drunkenness	2,187	842

The following statement is also interesting, although it has to be qualified by the fact already pointed out, that the licence list includes larger cities than are included in the no-licence list. This consideration, however, loses force when we come to deal with cities all of which are fairly large.

The Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts report conditions in the thirty-three cities of that State for the year 1906 as follows :—

For each 1,000 population—

Number of arrests for drunkenness in no-licence cities...	1,447
Number of arrests for drunkenness in licence cities	3,318

In other words, for every 1,000 cases of drunkenness in the no-licence cities there were 233 cases in the licence cities of Massachusetts, the population being considered.

Knoxville (Tenn.) is a city of 36,051 population. It came under the operation of Local Option prohibition in the latter part of 1907, and within a few days after the close of the first year of the new method, the Chief of Police, W. P. Chandler, made the following statement concerning the results :—

> Our city is 100 per cent. better to-day than when saloons were here. It is true we make arrests, and some for drunkenness, but where in the days of saloons we made 150 to 250 a week, we rarely make 50 arrests a week now, including all manner of cases. In the saloon days we would make 10 to 20 arrests each day, and 35 to 50 on Saturdays, nearly all drunks or the result of drunks. Now we have an average of 3 or 4 a day, and rarely go over 10 to 15 on Saturdays.

Clarksville (Tenn.) is not a large city, but it is one that has recently come under prohibition, having completed its first no-licence year on June 30th, 1908. A comparison between its police records for that year and the year ending June 30th, 1907, under licence, is made in the following table :—

	1907	1908	Decrease.
All arrests	953	433	520
For drunkenness... ...	353	119	234

Hon. Governor T. M. Campbell, of Texas, states his observation of the work of no-licence in his State in the following terms :—

> About fifty of the totally dry counties, and many of the precincts in the others, have become so since 1903. The

effect has been to greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicants and the amount of crime.

In Canada, Local Option prohibition is not in operation in any very large cities. The sweep made in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Canada Temperance Act took place nearly thirty years ago. In the greater part of Prince Edward Island that measure was recently repealed, to permit the enactment of a provincial law of total prohibition. The victories of Local Option in Ontario and Quebec have been mainly won in rural municipalities and villages in which the record of crime and drunkenness was always low. The strongest evidence to be found in these two provinces in favour of the no-licence plan is in the fact that in the localities in which no-licence has been tried, persistent efforts to secure a return to licence are almost invariably defeated.

On January 3rd, 1909, voting took place on the question of repealing Local Option in twenty-seven places in which it had been adopted three years before, with the result that the Local Option was sustained, and generally by increased majorities. The aggregate of votes cast in both these votings is shown in the following table :—

	1906	1909	Increase.
Votes for no-licence ...	9,860	11,812	1,952
Votes against „ ...	6,812	6,946	134
Majority	3,048	4,866	1,818

At the request of a Canadian Royal Commission which was investigating the liquor question in the year 1892, the chief officer of the statistical branch of the Dominion Government prepared a report on the working in New Brunswick of the Canada Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act. There are in this province fourteen counties, nine under the Scott Act, and five under licence. The report says :—

> There were 22,841 convictions in the province during ten years. Divided according to Scott Act counties and non-Scott Act counties, there were 8,738 in the nine Scott Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent. in the nine counties, and 61.6 per cent. in the non-Scott Act counties, judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say, that 61 per cent. of the population had 38½ per cent. of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent. of the population had 61½ per cent. of the crimes as indicated by the convictions.

The chief statistician might have followed the comparison

further. Of the 22,841 convictions, 13,598 were for the offence of drunkenness. Of these, 4,986 were in the Scott Act counties, and 8,612 in the counties in which licence was in operation. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population (under Scott Act) had 36½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness, and 39 per cent. of the population (under licence) had 63½ per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness.

The official criminal statistics of Canada for the year ending September 30th, 1907, have recently been published. They are instructive. One table shows the result obtained by taking the total number of convictions for all offences in each province, and dividing it into the number representing the population, so as to show how many inhabitants there are for each conviction. That table is here re-arranged so as to place the provinces in a list according to the extent to which they are under prohibition or no-licence, beginning with Prince Edward Island, which is entirely under prohibition, and going down to British Colombia, which has no Local Option. The two new provinces are grouped with the unorganised territories of which they were recently a part.

Province.	Number of inhabitants to each conviction.
Prince Edward Island	228
Nova Scotia	170
New Brunswick...	139
Quebec	160
Ontario	129
Manitoba	165
Territories	83
British Columbia	61

As already stated, there are 334 no-licence municipalities in the province of Ontario. Personal evidence sufficient to fill many volumes might be compiled concerning the success of prohibition in these places. Only two specimen statements are here submitted.

I. Owen Sound is a thriving lake-port and railway town, with a population of about 12,000. In December, 1907, after nearly two years' trial of Local Option, a large number of leading manufacturers, merchants, and members of the town council, signed the following statement:—

"We, the undersigned business men and citizens of the town of Owen Sound, beg to state that Local Option has decreased drunkenness and the use of intoxicating liquors in the town. The habit of treating is practically abolished. We know that Local Option, as compared with the licence bar, has proved a success,

notwithstanding the persistent antagonism of a number of otherwise influential citizens. We further affirm that we believe business has been better and trade more active than it would have been under the licence system."

II. Midland is a northern town with a large lumber trade, and with a population of 4,000. In 1908, after two years' experience of no-licence, the Mayor of Midland, Mr. E. Letherby, published a letter in which he said:—

"Our largest employers of labour, and proprietors of all our industries, speak of the measure in the highest terms, and would sacrifice considerable, rather than return to licence conditions. I have no knowledge of a single exception, and almost without exception our merchants testify to a substantial increase in business, on a better cash basis, also to the payment of old accounts written off as worthless under the licence system.

"Ladies can now travel our streets without having their ears assailed by foul and profane language, such as only drunken men use.

"Comparatively speaking, there is no liquor sold now as compared with licence days, and I am satisfied that there is no more sold under Local Option than was illegally sold under licence. We have the same number of hotels now as under licence, and the accommodation is very much improved."

The Outlook.

The operation of the no-licence method in both Canada and the United States results in a strengthening of the sentiment in favour of complete suppression of the liquor traffic. State-wide prohibitory laws are now on the statute books of Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Oklahoma.

In all but the first-named three of these States, the larger measure has recently taken the place of Local Option. The Local Option agitation and results created the public opinion which demand the more comprehensive law. Neither the Dominion Alliance in Canada, nor the Anti-Saloon League in the United States, looks upon Local Option as a finality. Both use it as a means of alleviating the evils of intemperance, and as an educative agency, expecting to see it give place to more comprehensive and effective legislation.

SOME MODERN PROBLEMS OF PROHIBITION.

By MATTI HELENIUS-SEPPALA, Dr. Polit., Helsingfors.

I DESIRE to say a few words about the modern problems of State prohibition, but regret that I have only ten minutes in which to deal with a subject on which volumes could be written. As a brief introduction, I must refer to the short but, in some regards, rather interesting story of the prohibitory law of Finland, the first law of the kind in Europe, and the most complete prohibition law adopted by any Parliament in the world. Some people think we have gone too fast in Finland, that the prohibitory law is the result of some revolutionary action. This is quite a mistake. The prohibitory law passed by the Finnish Parliament on October 31st, 1907, was the fruit of about thirty years' Temperance effort in our country. Already at the first National Temperance Convention in Finland in 1883, the resolution was passed: "That the aim of Temperance societies is to move alcoholic drinks to the chemist's shop, which i the right place for them." We proceeded step by step. Beginning from 1885, the prohibition question has been earnestly discussed, in almost every session of our Parliament. By and by, we got Local Option, and for years we have had in the country towns in Finland, practically speaking, full prohibition. In the cities we have Local Option in the hands of Town Councils, in connection with a partial "Gothenburg system." As to public opinion on the subject in Finland, let me submit a few facts. All newspapers of any influence in the Finnish language are refusing to accept advertisements of alcoholic drinks. In the restaurants of our Parliament, of our National Theatre, and of the House of Finnish Students, you cannot get any kind of alcoholic beverages, and you cannot find a single house or club of Finnish working-men where the serving of alcoholic drinks is allowed. The adoption of prohibition by our Parliament two years ago was thus only the evolution of natural progress. The men and women of Finland having got the general political vote in 1906, they elected a Parliament which simply carried out the will of the large majority amongst the Finnish population. But I am sorry to say, the Finnish Senate, the local government of Finland, refused to recommend the prohibitory law to be sanctioned by the Grand Duke of Finland, the Russian Czar. Unfortunately the law included a paragraph stating that the law would come into force on July 1st, 1909. The report of the law

to the Czar being retarded by the Finnish Senate, that date was passed over, and consequently the whole law became void. But we are by no means disheartened, and we intend to make another attempt. As the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee in question, I do not hesitate to say that the Finnish Parliament will pass the prohibitory law again in two or three months, with this difference only, that the new law will be amended a little in form.

Quite a number of problems arise in connection with a modern prohibitory law, which forbids not only the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, as in the Prohibition States in America, but also the importation, even for personal use, of all kinds of intoxicating beverages. It is not possible for me in ten minutes to enter into a discussion of these problems. I can only mention some of them, being for my part fully convinced that the time is coming soon when we shall be compelled to discuss them, and in a very earnest way. Some of these problems are of a national character, some international.

First we were threatened that under prohibition no more bread could be obtained in Finland. You will be astonished at this statement, and we Temperance people in Finland were too! But it was used as a very grave argument against our prohibitory law, not only by the brewers and distillers, but also by our "Prime Minister" (formerly a Professor of Chemistry) in our Parliament. In the manufacture of yeast, which is needed for the baking of bread, we get as a by-product, alcohol. The manufacture of alcohol for industrial, medical, and scientific purposes being allowed only in the factories of the government, it would, under the prohibition, be impossible to have private yeast factories, and it was said, if the State manufactured all the yeast we use in Finland, we should get as a by-product far more alcohol than we could use for industrial and medical purposes; and the yeast question was raising and effervescing so, that all the Temperance legislation was to be drowned in it! But we soon vanquished this difficulty. We showed that by the most modern methods in manufacture of yeast, the production of alcohol could be reduced to the smallest amount, and at the same time the industrial use of alcohol could be greatly increased.

The next obstacle was the serious question of compensation. No non-partisan debater of these problems in Finland would think of granting compensation to the comparatively few private liquor dealers or publicans in our country, and the compensation under the "Gothenburg system"-companies is not spoken of. But the brewers and whisky distillers engaged lawyers, who advocated their right to

claim full compensation if the law should be sanctioned. Members of the Finnish Government very politely asked the brewers and distillers how much compensation they required. However, the advocates of the alcoholic trade were unable to produce any strong argument that there was any legal compulsion to compensate, and the general public could not see that it would be the moral duty of the State to fill yet more the pockets of brewers with the money of the people. Our new law includes a paragraph clearly stating that no compensation shall be paid when the law goes into force.

The Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker stated here yesterday, as Gladstone had already done, that the revenue from the liquor traffic, which would be lost by prohibition, is quite sure to be obtained in other ways from a sober population; but I am sorry to say we have not such wise statesmen in our country. We are, however, willing to give more in direct taxes if required, so as to secure prohibition law. The benefit would be all for the people.

But my time is slipping away, and my English speech is not so fast as my Finnish speech! I shall, therefore, refer only to two international questions.

We were told by some of our lawyers that the signatories to the international treaties of trade would object to the forbidding of importation of alcohol. We communicated with the most eminent experts in Continental Europe for their opinion, and such men as Professor Martens in Russia, Professor Gjelsvik in Norway, the official leader of the trade politics of Austria, Excellency von Roessler, the Vice-Director of the Trade Museum of Austria, Schwarzwald, etc., assured us that Finland had every right to pass the prohibitory law, putting the manufacture, sale, and importation of alcohol in the hands of the Government as a State monopoly.

Lastly, let me consider a most important international problem. We are not here to discuss the politics of different Governments, but, in the name of humanity, I submit this question: "Is it not our duty towards the great Temperance reform to rouse an international opinion against a Government which is supporting the alcohol capitalists to suppress the most elementary liberty of another country—its right to make its own internal laws?" I am sure the French Temperance reformers will admit that it cannot be right that a great country like France, which has suffered so much for liberty, should oppress poor Finland, and the other small northern countries too, when they are trying to throw off their shoulders the yoke of alcoholism. I do not mean that France should not have the right to lend money to any land it likes, and also to refuse to do so. France having refused Finland a loan because of our prohibi-

tory law, we simply turned to England, and the far-sighted Englishman gave the loan to the Finnish Government, not concerning itself about our prohibition, presuming, I think, that a sober nation, as the abstaining private man, is a more reliable debtor than a drinking nation, or a drinking man. I think that we should have the moral right to fight our own hard battle against alcoholism in Finland, without interference and oppressive measures such as the French Government has been imposing in the interest of the French wine-growers.

Only one word more. We must use all just weapons in our fight. Under the most favourable circumstances, it will be years before the new Finnish prohibitory law can become operative. But in every year the Finnish Parliament has to decide the amount of the taxes on whisky and beer manufacture, and there is a strong opinion that the tax for whisky, and also for beer, should be, in the present session of Parliament, raised perhaps manifold. That means that whisky, and especially beer, getting much more expensive, breweries and perhaps some distilleries would have to close, and without any compensation. We must, however, have a strong national movement to support this measure, and the demand for prohibition too, and therefore we have established in Finland a general strike against the use of alcohol, beginning on the same date as our prohibitory law would have gone into force if the will of the Finnish people had been decisive.

THE POLICY OF NO-LICENCE.

By Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, M.P.

THERE is no real and final remedy for the evils of the licensing system except through a policy of No-Licence. That is a doctrine which forces itself with growing conviction throughout the Scandinavian and the English-speaking world.

But the conception of the system of No-Licence grows clearer with the growth of practical experience. Its limits and possibilities are always being misunderstood in countries like England, where Local Option laws have not yet been enacted.

The policy of No-Licence is, in fact, a kind of half-way house between national prohibition and the licensing system with which we are familiar. Where under a Local Option law the plan of No-

Licence has been adopted, it is not tantamount to saying that no drink can be legally consumed in the area. It does not necessarily involve the entire legal elimination of alcoholic liquor from the area. It is not the compulsory establishment of universal total abstinence.

I am not, of course, contemplating mere infractions of the law. It is true that an irreducible minimum of violation and evasion of a No-Licence law must be anticipated. But we do not propose to repeal the Ten Commandments because a certain number of cases of theft and murder occur every year. Under No-Licence, and, indeed, under every system, the liquor traffic is an habitual and a persistent violator of whatever laws exist for its restriction. The alleged laxity of enforcement in parts of the United States, so far as the stories are not mere interested and unscrupulous lying, is not due to any inherent impossibility of administering a No-Licence law. It is much more to be ascribed to a general weakness of law enforcement in many parts of the United States, traceable to the American habit of electing judges and chief constables and officers of police by popular vote for short terms of office.

Most areas which adopt No-Licence do not, or cannot by law, prevent the importation of alcoholic liquor into their midst. The American States that are under a system of State prohibition have at present no constitutional power to prevent liquor from being imported into their territories, if the liquor is duly ordered and bought outside the State boundaries. Hence, though the consumption of liquor inside the No-Licence area is reduced, a legal consumption of liquor continues. It is possibly owing in part to this cause that the plan of No-License is often in practice supported by moderate drinkers for particular areas. They are ready, perhaps, to exclude the liquor trade from a residential district or a working-class suburb, provided that the licensing system is left to operate in the central or business quarters of a town. This partition of territory can, of course, be more readily secured where the No-Licence area is small, covering, perhaps, a parish in rural districts, and in urban areas the ward of a town.

But then our opponents triumphantly ask, What is the good of a No-Licence system if it admittedly does not secure the desired annihilation of alcoholic liquor, or provide a zone inhabited by none but total abstainers? The answer is that, within its limits, definite good results do follow. It does not secure the total suppression of liquor in the area; it does secure the extinction of the bar in the locality where the liquor is sold, and this banishment of the bar-room is found in practice to have certain results.

(1) I claim that the No-Licence and Local Option countries have, in fact, a much lower drink bill than countries under a licensing system. This is due in part to the total clearance of certain areas in those countries from the licensed sale of drink, and in part to the indirect influence of Local Option upon public opinion.

(2) Liquor, as we have seen, is not altogether banished from No-Licence areas. A certain class of inebriates will have drink, if they have to go miles for it. Others succumb to open temptation, but may escape if drink is not eternally thrust on them. In No-Licence areas, however, the drunkenness born of facility of opportunity and the mere casual habit of treating disappears. The experience of No-Licence areas, far remote from each other in Canada, New Zealand, and Massachusetts, justifies the statement that No-Licence reduces public intemperance by 66 per cent.

(3) Thirdly, a marked improvement in material prosperity and social well-being follows from No-Licence. The money diverted from an unproductive and demoralising luxury is spent on productive industry. What is saved from the saloon is spent upon the home. No-Licence communities find, to their surprise, that they benefit by sacrificing the revenue derived from licence duties. It pays the No-Licence City of Cambridge in Massachusetts to drop the £30,000 to £40,000 a year which it might gain from licence duties for the city's revenues, in order to secure the greater financial prosperity that a policy of No-Licence brings.

There are two other indirect effects of value. First, it brings home to the inhabitants of the locality a direct sense of responsibility for the evils of the liquor traffic. They cease to depend helplessly on the decisions of a licensing authority. Public opinion in favour of Temperance is formed, because each elector is brought face to face with the problem, and has to make up his own mind before the polls. Secondly, even where No-License is not carried, the cautionary influence upon the trade is felt. The possibility of a poll is a great guarantee against corruption, and lax management, and abuse.

Within the limits allowed me in this Paper, it is impossible to give the evidence for these conclusions. But I beg to submit that this policy of No-Licence—a mere half-way house as it may seem to the strict and consistent prohibitionist—may be recommended to countries which feel the need for Temperance reform. I admit that No-Licence does not solve the problem for the areas which decline to adopt it. But recent experience, both in Norway and Massachusetts, surely shows that, not only in rural conditions, but in towns and large urban areas, it is possible to win communities

for the No-Licence experiment. The prophets who argue that a Local Option law would never be put into force need not be argued with. But they may be confidently disbelieved. Local Option may prove, as in Georgia or Prince Edward Island, the stepping-stone to a wider prohibition. But it may only succeed in effecting, as in Massachusetts, a partition between the systems of Licence and No-Licence. England and some other countries have by this time felt the necessity for the restriction of the liquor trade. They believe that it is well cautiously to diminish facilities for drinking. For England, at all events, I believe that the partition of territory between licensed areas and areas of No-Licence is the next great step forward in Temperance reform. For we refuse to recognise that the liquor trade is indispensable in all localities, or that there is any need for its omnipresence. Anyone who watches the growing tide of Local Option victories in New Zealand, in Canada, in Scandinavia, and, perhaps above all, in the United States, will recognise that the No-Licence plan is the fighting policy of advanced Temperance reformers all over the world.

DISCUSSION.

M. HENRI HAYEM : Comme je ne suis ni Américain ni Finlandais, mais Français, j'ai le regret de ne pas pouvoir vous parler des lois prohibitives votées dans mon pays, car il n'en existe malheureusement pas encore. Je voudrais me borner, dans les quelques instants qui me sont accordés, à vous soumettre quelques idées sur la justification théorique de toute prohibition. Une telle justification doit être appuyée sur des raisons beaucoup plus solides et plus profondes, lorsqu'on se place en présence d'un pays tel que la France, que lorsqu'on envisage d'autres pays, où règne le système des licences. Quand aucun cabaretier ne peut exercer son commerce sans avoir reçu préalablement l'octroi d'une licence, l'Etat exerce sur la vente des boissons un droit de disposition, un droit de propriété supérieure, et il suffit alors de faire un pas de plus, de pousser le principe jusqu'à ses limites naturelles, et l'on justifie aisément toute prohibition. Mais quand le commerce des boissons est libre, aussi bien que celui des quincailliers, ou des marchands de chocolat, les prohibitionnistes sont obligés, pour justifier leur action, d'avoir recours aux principes fondamentaux qui régissent ce sujet. Ce sont ces principes que je voudrais, en quelques mots, dégager. Pour y parvenir, il suffit de démontrer qu'à aucune époque de l'humanité, en dépit des affirmations théoriques, en dépit même des articles de lois, le droit de propriété n'a été un droit absolu. Toujours, au contraire, il a été soumis à des restrictions, au nom de l'intérêt général. Tout ce que l'on peut dire, c'est que de telles restrictions ont été plus ou moins graves et plus ou moins nombreuses, suivant les époques, suivant les pays, suivant les idées dominantes, suivant les besoins et

les mœurs. Or, en fait, il existe, actuellement, un grand courant universel, qui tend à restreindre le droit de propriété individuelle, chaque fois qu'il porte atteinte à l'intérêt général, ou, pour parler plus exactement, les droits individuels de propriété se trouvent limités par un droit de propriété : celui qui appartient à la communauté, à la société, et qui s'exerce au nom de l'intérêt social. C'est ainsi qu'en tous pays il existe des lois pour réglementer le travail des ouvriers, suivant les principes de l'hygiène et de l'humanité : le droit de propriété des industriels se trouve atteint par ces lois au nom de l'intérêt de la race. C'est ainsi encore que, par une convention internationale, signée récemment à Berne, on a interdit l'emploi du phosphore blanc dans la fabrication des allumettes. C'est ainsi que, dans beaucoup de pays, on a interdit l'emploi du blanc de céruse dans la peinture murale, ou l'on projette de l'interdire. C'est ainsi qu'en tous pays la propriété littéraire n'appartient aux écrivains que pendant un nombre d'années fixé par la loi ; puis leurs œuvres tombent, comme on dit, dans le domaine public, c'est-à-dire que le droit individuel de propriété se trouve évincé par le droit de propriété qui appartient à la société, en tant que société. Je pourrais multiplier les exemples de ce genre et vous montrer que leur nombre va en croissant, et que la société prend, en tous pays, conscience de ses droits et de ses devoirs : elle acquiert ainsi un patrimoine de plus en plus étendu, qu'elle gère dans l'intérêt de tous. Si cela est un fait, nous y trouvons la justification de toute mesure prohibitive. Car le trafic des boissons alcoolisées est tel qu'il porte un dommage constant à la société, et qu'il se dresse, au nom de quelques droits individuels, contre les droits patrimoniaux de la collectivité. Il y a dès lors conflit entre ces droits, et la thèse prohibitionniste consiste simplement à déclarer qu'en un tel conflit la victoire doit appartenir à l'intérêt social, et que les intérêts privés doivent être évincés.

Mr. G. ROWLAND MUNROE : Local Option is a means of securing state and national prohibition. Some of the chief advantages of Local Option, as developed in the United States, are :—1st. It appeals to the people. Put first to them on a direct vote, in their home, the place where they are bringing up their families and paying the direct taxes ; many who patronise the saloon vote for its exclusion. 2nd. It holds the ground gained, proceeding no further or faster than the sentiment in each locality demands. 3rd. The people, educated by the contests and experience in their home places, are prepared to vote later for the county, and then in due time for the State, what they have found good for their village, town, or city. 4th. It gets results where more theoretical and extreme measures get little support. It is the best machinery yet developed to harvest the seed sown through the years of education and agitation. 5th. It will eventually include the nation. It has led to State prohibition in the States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Tennessee in the last two years ; other States are so rapidly following, that beside the prohibition states, eight other States now are 90 per cent. dry, seven others 75 per cent. dry, and still eight others over 50 per cent. dry, making in all 32 States either all or above 50 per cent. dry. Of this gain made, fully three-fourths has come about under Local Option.

The following maps, showing in black, the licence territory and in white the no-licence territory, illustrate the process more clearly than words. The State of New Jersey is one of only four out of 48 States that have no Local Option law. As a result it has practically no dry territory, though the sentiment in the State would promptly sweep out licence from 16 of the 21 counties if it had the

chance. In Ohio under township option, first obtained, out of 1,371 townships, 1,200 were voted dry; next 500 villages and cities out of 700 odd went dry under a municipal option law; then under a "residence district" bill the four leading cities voted dry, where 450,000 people lived; finally a county bill was obtained, and in the last year out of 66 counties voting, 57 went dry, making 62 with seven others dry under previous laws. State prohibition seems certain. In Illinois, the map shows the results, chiefly of one day's vote, when 1,441 townships voted last spring, and 1,201 of them went dry, wiping out 1,500 saloons, and leaving 37 entire counties thus dry. Without Local Option, two years ago this map was about as black as New Jersey. It is the third State in the Union in size, and contains Chicago, the second largest city. The map of Arkansas shows that State in four stages of local option development, and illustrates how foolish is the liquor men's argument about evils resulting from saloon exclusion. The State is on the eve of State-wide prohibition. The map of the whole United States shows the amount and distribution of its no-licence territory. If development continues in the next as in the last 15 years, it will go far to make the American saloon like American slavery, a mere matter of history.

PROFESSOR CHARLES SCANLON, Pittsburgh, U.S.A., said: It is a law of nature that the fruit shall contain the seed or the germ to reproduce itself. The Temperance reform is largely the fruit of the Gospel, but for the most part it has not redounded to the credit of the Church which sowed the seed because she left to other organisations the practical application of her own teachings. The Christian religion is not simply a subjective influence. It teaches that men must do good as well as be good; that it is not only a duty to refrain from doing wrong, but a sin to refrain from doing right. Since the angel with the flaming sword stood at the gates of Eden, history does not record an instance when vice and virtue, truth and falsehood, love and hatred, right and wrong, stood more squarely face to face than when the liquor traffic confronts the Church of God and demands the right to live. If the Church is right, the liquor traffic is wrong. Therefore the Church must not condone, nor excuse, nor evade, nor apologise, nor be silent; she must smite to kill. Christ did not say that He came to regulate the works of the devil, but to destroy them, and it is certainly enough for Christian people that they be as their Lord.

MRS. E. NORINE LAW: Pertaining to the statement that prohibition does not prohibit, will you remember that the charge does not come from the friends, but the enemies of the cause. Liquor dealers and their friends combinedly assert that the reason they are opposed to prohibition is because it does not prohibit; yet they are sending millions of dollars and greater energies to defeat every effort to prevent prohibitive legislation. Upon the industrial phase of the question, do not forget the action of manufacturing firms, railway companies, and many industrial institutions, in having the rule, "We will not keep in our employ men using intoxicating liquors; and any man seen in a saloon, will be sufficient cause for his dismissal." This rule is being rigidly enforced, because when a labouring man uses alcoholics, he decreases in earning power and commercial value. The statement that prohibition interferes with industrial conditions is not true. Kansas city, Kansas, a city of one hundred thousand population, is without open saloon. The liquor dealers sent out a statement, that the city had been thrown into financial bankruptcy because of the abolishment of the open saloon. The business men's associations made an official report,

including statistics of reports, that the statements are false. The people where prohibition obtains are satisfied with the law, and are convinced that prohibition prohibits better than licences, regulations, or suppresses.

MR. JOSEPH MALINS, G.C.T. : I regret the absence of Mr. Spence, of Toronto, who has written so ably on Local Veto legislation in Canada and elsewhere. The Dominion of Canada is under the Canadian Temperance Act of 1878, which gives to every city and county a popular veto, by manhood suffrage, to suppress the common sale of intoxicants by bare majority vote. The Canadian Provinces have for themselves also generally conceded a Local Option to every village and township to prohibit ; but in some parts this requires a three-fifths vote. Generally, every administrative Council can determine if they will have any, many, or no licences. In some cases their determination was to be ratified by popular vote. Such veto applies to "on" and "off" licences, and often to clubs in which intoxicants are obtainable, which, in some provinces, involves the obtaining of a club liquor licence. Under such Local Option enactments immense progress is made, as I have seen by many visits to Canada, which I have crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Newfoundland, which is outside the Dominion Parliament, has long had Local Veto power, and greatly used it. When presiding, many years ago, over our International Lodge in the Nova Scotian Provincial Parliament House, I found that under Local Veto the liquor traffic was suppressed in sixteen out of the eighteen counties ; and it now has but relatively little hold in the remaining counties. Prince Edward Island had Local Veto, and has now adopted State Prohibition throughout the Province. New Brunswick has fourteen counties, and the liquor traffic is suppressed in nine of them. The great Province of Quebec has 1,000 townships, and no drink shops are allowed in 700 of them. Ontario has 800 municipalities, over 300 of which have excluded the traffic. A great part of Manitoba is under Local Veto, and drastic veto legislation has just been enacted by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan ; and British Columbia is on the eve of similar work. Even in the City of Toronto, where Local Veto does not prevail, the municipal power of reduction has wrought marvels. On my first visit there, about thirty years ago, the population was about 60,000, and there were 504 drink-shops. Now the population is 360,000, and they have only 110 drink-shops. And the drink-shops of Toronto have to close from 7 p.m. on Saturdays until Monday morning. Enactments of various provinces exclude all Indians and young people 16 or 18 years of age from drink-shops.

INTERNATIONALE MASSNAHMEN ZUM SCHUTZE DER EINGEBORENEN GEGEN DER ALKOHOL.

Von Herrn J. K. VIETOR, Bremen.

Am 15. Mai ds. Jahres berief der Verein westafrikanischer Kaufleute eine Sitzung nach Hamburg, um den Kamerun-Interessenten Gelegenheit zu geben, mit dem kürzlich zurückgekehrten Gouverneur, Excellenz Seitz, ihre Anschauungen auszutauschen. Der Letztere hielt dort eine bedeutsame Rede, in der er unter anderem etwa Folgendes anführte: "Nach längeren Verhandlungen sind die "Kamerun-Kaufleute an der Küste ganz damit einverstanden, dass "die Regierung die Einfuhr von Spirituosen verbietet, doch hat ein "solches Verbot nur Zweck, wenn es auch die Nachbarkolonien "mitmachen. Das wird wohl einige Schwierigkeiten haben, da "Südnigerien im letzten Jahre rund M. 16,000,000 an Spirituosen-"zöllen vereinnahmt hat. Jedenfalls werden wir mit der Englischen "Regierung in Verbindung treten und wenigstens zunächst eine Er-"höhung des Spirituosenzolles und eine Vergrösserung der Zone "erstreben, in der laut den Brüsseler Beschlüssen mit Schnaps über-"haupt nicht gehandelt werden darf. Wenn ich auch selbst kein "Abstinent bin, so muss ich doch unbedingt für ein Verbot des "Branntweinhandels in unseren Kolonien eintreten, da ich gesehen "habe, wie viel Unglück durch ihn unter den Eingeborenen "angerichtet wird."

Welch ein Unterschied ist das gegen die Stellung unserer Regierung vor noch wenigen Jahren!

Früher war in unbegreiflicher Weise die Deutsche Regierung immer diejenige gewesen, welche die Verderblichkeit des Spirituosenhandels nicht einsehen wollte. In den ersten 7 Jahren unserer Kolonialpolitik war der Verkauf für jede Firma frei, die eine ganz kleine Lizenz bezahlte. Auf das Drängen der Engländer hin hat dann im Jahre 1891 eine Internationale Konferenz in Brüssel stattgefunden, die den Liter Schnaps mit 12 Pf. Zoll belegte. Im Jahre 1899 wurde er auf 56 Pf. erhöht, im Jahre 1906 auf 80 Pf., denn alle 7 Jahre wiederholt sich diese Konferenz. Aber so dankenswert diese Zollerhöhungen auch sind, sie nützen uns nicht viel. Das Trinken hat infolgedessen nicht abgenommen, sondern ist schlimmer und vor allen Dingen allgemeiner geworden. Wenn wir uns dabei beruhigen wollen, dass alle 7 Jahre die Zölle erhöht werden, dann wird ganz Westafrika durch Trunksucht ruiniert werden.

Denselben Eindruck hatte auch Excellenz Dernburg, als er im letzten Jahre, als in Brüssel über die Pulver- und Gewehreinfuhr in Afrika beraten werden sollte, die Frage des Spirituosenzolles wieder anschnitt. Leider ist sein Antrag, den Spirituosenzoll in Westafrika jetzt gemeinsam wieder zu erhöhen, an dem Widerstand einiger anderer Nationen gescheitert.

So liegt die Sache heute, und dadurch ist uns von neuem die Aufgabe gestellt, mit der Aufklärung unserer Völker fortzufahren und eine öffentliche Meinung zu schaffen, die stark genug ist, die Regierung zu zwingen, diesem verderblichen Treiben Einhalt zu tun.

Wie notwendig diese Arbeit gerade heute wieder ist, ersehen Sie am besten aus einer kurzen Schilderung der jetzigen Verhältnisse.

Die Berührung Afrikas mit den Europäern findet zwar schon seit vielen Jahrhunderten statt, war aber nicht von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung. Am Kongo war allerdings ein grosses portugiesisches Reich gegründet. An der ganzen Küste sassen die Sklavenhändler, um das schwarze Elfenbein einzuhandeln und kleine Versuche wurden auch früher schon gemacht, um Gold dort abzubauen. Zum Schutze des Sklavenhandels hatten die Dänen, Engländer, Franzosen und Portugiesen kleine Forts an den Hauptausfuhrplätzen erbaut, begnügten sich aber mit der Besetzung der Städte und waren froh, wenn sie von den Eingeborenen nicht belästigt wurden, wie zum Beispiel die Engländer durch die Ashantis bei Cape Coast.

Soviel Unglück aber auch durch den Sklavenhandel über Afrika gebracht wurde, wirkliche grosse Bedeutung gewannen die europäischen Nationen für diesen Kontinent erst, als im Jahre 1884 die allgemeine Aufteilung dieses Erdteils begann. Deutschland besetzte ganz unerwartet Südwest-Togo, Kamerun und Ostafrika, und dies war das Signal für die übrigen Mächte, sich auch zu sichern, was noch zu haben war. Jeder befürchtete im Hinterland zu kurz zu kommen. Expeditionen wurden von allen Mächten ausgerüstet, die soviele Verträge mit den Eingeborenen abschlossen, wie nur möglich. Es war nichts Ungewöhnliches, dass ein Häuptling in den Grenzgebieten 2 oder gar 3 verschiedene Flaggen besass, sich immer schnell zu vergewissern suchte, welcher Nationalität der ankommende Weisse angehörte, und dann die betreffende Landesflagge zog.

Dann setzte zum erstenmal eine wirkliche Arbeit in Afrika ein. Bis zu jener Zeit hatte man diese Besitzungen arg vernachlässigt. Der einträgliche Sklavenhandel hatte lange aufgehört und die kaufmännische Entwickelung hatte nur einen sehr langsamen Fortgang genommen. Man hatte nicht die Mittel daran gewandt, das Innere zu erforschen, die sich befehdenden

Völkerschaften zu beherrschen, für Ruhe und Sicherheit zu sorgen und das Land zu eröffnen. Als ich im Jahre 1884 zum erstenmal die Goldküste besuchte, die doch so lange schon in englischem Besitz gewesen war, sah man wenig von den Leistungen der Regierung. Nur ein breiter Weg führte ins Innere, etwa 2 Tagereisen weit, von der Küste zu einer Erholungsstation in den Bergen. Dort in Aburi hatte man einen Versuchsgarten angelegt, aber die Arbeit war damals aufgegeben. Verwildert lag der Garten da. Ananas überwucherten die Beete, wo früher Nutzpflanzen gestanden hatten ; das Haus war verlassen. Von Accra, der Hauptstadt, führte allerdings eine Strasse nach dem eine Stunde entfernten Cristiansborg, aber nur weil dort der Sitz des Gouverneurs war, der dort in einem alten holländischen oder dänischen Fort wohnte. Die Stadt selbst sah recht verfallen aus. Die grossen Paläste der Sklavenhalter überliess man, wahrscheinlich weil ihre Unterhaltung zu kostspielig war, ihrem Schicksal. Die Dächer waren geborsten, die Türen und Fenster herausgefallen. Das Ganze machte einen ruinenhaften Eindruck. Von Kwitta, einem anderen Handelsplatz aus konnte man noch nicht 10 Minuten weit auf einer guten Strasse gehen.

Für einen Schwarzen war jede weitere Reise ins Innere mit Lebensgefahr verknüpft. Nur auf ganz bestimmten Wegen konnten auch grössere Karawanen verkehren und die Weissen hatten keine Veranlassung zu reisen, da es dort nichts zu holen gab. Die Eingeborenen lebten in kleinen Dorfgemeinschaften zusammen als Fischer, Ackerbauer und Jäger und produzierten nicht mehr, als sie zu ihrem Lebensbedarf notwendig hatten, da ihnen alle Absatzmöglichkeiten fehlten. Aus diesen Gründen konnte der Handel nicht gedeihen. Das änderte sich aber mit einem Schlage, als im Laufe der 90er Jahre die Regierungen allgemein bis ins Innere hinein eine geordnete Verwaltung einrichteten, für Ruhe und Sicherheit sorgten and später gute Strassen und Bahnen bauten. Der Handel stieg von Jahr zu Jahr, wuchs aber im letzten Jahrzehnt rapide und eröffnet weitere sehr gute Aussichten für die Zukunft.

Man hatte sich nämlich im Charakter des Negers vollständig getäuscht. Man hatte angenommen, weil seine Leistungen vor 30 Jahren noch so minimal waren, dass er faul sei und nicht arbeiten wolle. Es hat sich dies aber inzwischen als ein grosser Irrtum herausgestellt. Wir sehen, dass der Neger nicht nur grosse Lust hat, durch gutbezahlende Arbeit seine Lebensweise zu verbessern, sondern, dass er auch eine ganz besondere Begabung hat auf Versuchsstationen oder sonstwo Gelerntes für sich selbständig zu verwerten. Dafür, wie enorm die Fortschritte in Afrika heute sind, hier nur ein Beispiel : Vor 20 Jahren wurde noch kein Sack Cacao

von Westafrika nach Hamburg gesandt. Im Jahre 1898 waren es von 246,150 Sack bereits 42,669 Sack. Im Jahre 1907 von 554,524 Sack 203,3000 Sack. In wenigen Jahren wird Westafrika mehr Cacao nach Hamburg senden, als die ganze übrige Welt zusammengenommen.

Das sind enorme Erfolge, über die man sich nicht genug freuen kann, denn sie geben uns einen Anhalt, was bei fortgesetzter intensiver und richtiger Arbeit in wenigen weiteren Jahrzehnten aus unseren afrikanischen Kolonien noch gemacht werden kann. Aber wie im Anfang schon gesagt, ist die Freude daran heute keine ungetrübte. Mit der fortlaufenden Vergrösserung des Handels sind die Verkaufspreise in Afrika natürlich viel niedriger geworden und nicht nur diejenigen der nützlichen Waren, der Baumwollzeuge, der Baumaterialien, des Steinzeugs u. s. w., sondern natürlich ebenso die Verkaufspreise der Spirituosen. Dieselben Dampfer und Eisenbahnen, die heute die Erzeugnisse des Gewerbefleisses der Eingeborenen dem Weltmarkt zuführen und uns mit den so notwendigen Rohprodukten für unsere Industrie versorgen, dieselben Dampfer und Bahnen führen auch in jährlich steigendem Masse den unheilvollen Branntwein unseren Eingeborenen zu. Wir alle wissen, wie viel Unglück hier zu Hause schon das übermässige Trinken anrichtet, aber in Afrika ist der Alkohol den Eingeborenen noch viel verderblicher. Mir ist eine zu kurze Zeit gestattet, um Ihnen hier, wie ich früher oft getan habe, die Berichte von Beamten, Missionaren, Forschern und einsichtigen Eingeborenen selbst mitzuteilen, die das Unglück der Trunksucht beklagen. Die finden sich in meinen früheren Arbeiten genug. Der englische Reisende Thompson hat leider nicht Unrecht, wenn er sagt, dass für jeden Schwarzen, welchen wir durch die Mission günstig beeinflussen und heben, sicher 1,000 Schwarze durch den Branntwein in tiefere Erniedrigung heruntergestossen werden. Heute liegt mir ganz besonders daran, festzustellen, dass mit der zunehmenden Entwickelung Afrikas die Schnapseinfuhr eine jährlich immer stärker wachsende Gefahr für unsere Eingeborenen ist. Die bisherigen Zollerhöhungen haben nichts genützt, weil die Neger inzwischen soviel reicher geworden sind, dass sie auch den so verteuerten Branntwein in ebenso grossen Massen kaufen und konsumieren können wie früher. Trotz des so enorm gesteigerten Exporthandels mit Westafrika, der sich von England, Holland und Deutschland allein im Jahre 1905 auf M. 30,324,700 belief, sind immerhin noch M. 3,760,680 Spirituosen gewesen, also über 14%. Wenn der Prozentsatz auch gegen früher zurückgegangen ist, da er in einzelnen Jahren in Togo z. B. 30% betrug, so liegt das nicht

daran, dass wirklich so verhältnismässig viel weniger Schnaps importiert wird, sondern daran, dass die Regierungen heute für Hafen-, Eisenbahn-, Häuserbauten und Neuanlagen jährlich für viele Millionen Material importieren. In Südnigerien stieg trotz der Zollerhöhungen die Branntweineinfuhr von 2,232,152 Gallonen im Jahre 1900 auf 3,996,472 Gallonen im Jahre 1907, also um ca. 60%. In den französischen Kolonien stieg die Einfuhr von 40,000 Hektoliter im Jahre 1899 auf 70,312 im Jahre 1905, also um ca. 55%.

Das sind schreiende Missstände, die wir mit gutem Gewissen nicht laufen lassen können.

Ich bin ein grosser Anhänger der europäischen Kolonialpolitik, wie sie heute von den germanischen Völkern und den Franzosen betrieben wird. Erst durch unsere Arbeit ist es dem Neger beschieden, dass er ein menschenwürdiges Dasein führen kann. Er ist nicht mehr wie früher ausschliesslich der Willkür der Häuptlinge, der Priester oder seiner Feinde preisgegeben. Er braucht nicht mehr beständig in Angst um sein Leben und sein bischen Besitztum zu schweben, Ruhe und Sicherheit ist auch in Afrika eingekehrt. Der Verkehr ist freigegeben, und der Neger kann heute eine lohnende Verwertung seiner Arbeitskraft finden, indem er die Erzeugnisse seines Landes, das er mit Weib und Kind bebaut, überall vorteilhaft abzusetzen vermag. Ein gewaltiger Fortschritt ist heute zu konstatieren. Das Unrecht, das Europa in Afrika durch den Sklavenhandel begangen hat, ist zum Teil gesühnt. Die durch Sklavenraub und Sklavenjagden entstandenen Einöden beginnen sich allmählich langsam dort wieder mit fleissigen Bauern zu bevölkern, wo bis jetzt noch nicht wie an der Küste die Trunksucht die Leute ruiniert hat. Sollen wir jetzt aber ruhig mit ansehen, dass diese erzielten schönen Erfolge leichtsinnig wieder aufs Spiel gesetzt werden? Dass die Arbeit der letzten Jahrzehnte durch die übermässigen Spirituoseneinfuhren wieder wettgemacht und vernichtet werden soll?

Das sei ferne von uns. Ist es nicht eigentlich beschämend für uns, dass die einsichtigen Eingeborenen unter der Leitung unserer Missionare selbst nun mit der Gründung von Temperenzvereinen beginnen müssen, um sich auf solche Weise wenigstens etwas vor den Schädigungen des europäischen Handels zu schützen? Sind die Anfänge auch nur klein und mag die heutige Mitgliederzahl auch 1,000 meines Wissens noch nicht überschreiten, so ist der Anfang doch gemacht, und es ist doch einfach unsere Pflicht, diese Leute in ihrer verdienstlichen Arbeit zu unterstützen.

Durch unsere Arbeit und unsere Agitation sind wir wenigstens soweit gekommen, dass in unseren Völkern das Bewusstsein erwacht ist, dass wir durch die übermässige Branntweineinfuhr unsere

Eingeborenen physisch und moralisch zu Grunde richten. Die Regierungen sind auf die Fragen aufmerksam geworden. Viele Kaufleute erklären sich mit einem Einfuhrverbot einverstanden und die Eingeborenen schliessen sich zusammen, um sich selbst gegen die Schädigungen zu schützen. Auf das Drängen des Komitees für die Verhinderung der Demoralisierung der Eingeborenen durch Schnaps hat die englische Regierung eine Expedition nach Südnigerien gesandt und vielleicht infolgedessen ging die Nachricht durch die Zeitungen, dass die englische Regierung die Absicht habe, wieder eine Internationale Konferenz zu berufen, um Mittel vorzuschlagen, den Schnapshandel in besserer Weise wie bisher zu unterbinden. Es ist höchste Zeit, dass energisch vorgegangen wird, denn jedes Jahr, wo die heutigen Verhältnisse weiterlaufen, vermehrt sich die Schnapseinfuhr in Westafrika und jährlich verfallen neue Mengen der Eingeborenen der Trunksucht, durch die schon so viele Zehn- und Hunderttausende dort körperlich und moralisch verdorben sind.

Diese dankenswerten Bestrebungen der Regierung müssen wir unterstützen und deshalb ist von dem internationalen Kommittee für die Bekämpfung des afrikanischen Branntweinhandels folgende Resolution beschlossen:

I. Der in London tagende internationale Verband zur Bekämpfung des afrikanischen Branntweinhandels lenkt die Aufmerksamkeit der europäischen Kolonialregierungen auf das furchtbare Unglück, welches die übermässige Branntweineinfuhr in Afrika jährlich in steigendem Masse in den westafrikanischen Kolonien anrichtet und fordert ein Verbot derselben durch internationale Abmachung.

II. Sollte das Totalverbot jetzt nicht durchführbar sein, schlägt er die Annahme folgender Massnahmen vor:

a) Die genaue und sofortige Anwendung der Brüsseler Akte in allen damals reservierten Gebieten.

b) Die allmähliche jährliche Ausdehnung der Zonen vom Innern nach der Küste, wo der Branntweinhandel überhaupt verboten ist

c) Das Verbot des Imports, des Vertriebes und des Verkaufs von gewöhnlichen Handelsspirituosen an die Neger und von Absinth.

d) Das Verbot des Imports von allen Spirituosen in Fässern. Die Festsetzung eines Zolls von M. 2.50 bis M. 3. per Liter auf die importierten Flaschen.

e) Das Verbot des Imports von Privatdestillerieanlagen nach Afrika.

f) Das Studium dieser Frage durch jede gesetzgebende und Verwaltungsbehörde.

DISCUSSION.

M. RAOUL GASTAMBIDE expose que la question de l'alcoolisme aux colonies est une question essentiellement internationale, principalement en ce qui concerne l'Afrique. Pour amener un accord des gouvernements intéressés sur un programme commun, les associations de tempérance des pays possédant des colonies ont fondé des *comités coloniaux*, fortement constitués, susceptibles d'agir sur les pouvoirs publics. L'Angleterre possède *The Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee*. A l'imitation de l'Angleterre, et sur l'invitation amicale du Native Races Committee, la France a fondé une organisation semblable. Cette organisation est présidée par un membre de la *Ligue nationale contre l'Alcoolisme*, la principale société de tempérance française. Elle comprend parmi ses membres des représentants de différentes sociétés *économiques*, *philanthropiques* ou *religieuses*, s'intéressant à la lutte de l'alcool aux colonies.

Principales sociétés représentées :

a) Sociétés économiques : Union coloniale française, Comité de Propagande de l'Afrique occidentale, Société de Géographie, Société de Géographie Commerciale ;

b) Sociétés philanthropiques ou de tempérance : Ligue nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, Société antiesclavagiste, Croix Bleue, Croix Blanche ;

c) Sociétés religieuses : Pères du Saint-Esprit, Pères Blancs, Société des Missions évangéliques.

Le Comité colonial français est prêt à s'entendre avec les comités analogues étrangers pour mener à bien la lutte antialcoolique aux colonies.

M. NOUËT : L'honorable orateur que vous venez d'entendre vous a rendu compte de la formation, par la Ligue nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, d'une commission coloniale. A peine formée, cette commission a tenu, le 8 avril dernier, au siège de la Ligue nationale, une séance à laquelle assistaient MM. le docteur Harford et Nott, secrétaire du "Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee," et dans laquelle ont été jetées les bases d'une action internationale. Dans chaque pays, le groupement antialcoolique colonial s'efforcera d'exercer une pression sur le gouvernement, de faire appel à l'opinion publique et de provoquer le concours des associations philanthropiques existantes ou à créer, tant en France qu'à l'étranger. Il a été distribué aux membres du Congrès une petite brochure contenant la traduction en anglais de la circulaire adressée par le baron du Teil, secrétaire de la Commission, aux secrétaires des diverses sociétés françaises et étrangères, ainsi que notre programme de propagande.

J'ai précisément reçu hier une communication du docteur Laveran, directeur de l'Institut Pasteur et membre de l'Académie de Médecine, contenant le procès-verbal de la séance du 21 juillet de la Société de Pathologie exotique dont il est président. Sur le rapport du docteur Kermorgant, inspecteur général du Service de santé aux colonies, les vœux suivants ont été adoptés par ladite société :

1° Que l'importation de l'alcool de traite soit interdite dans nos possessions ;

2° Que tous les spiritueux soient frappés d'un droit très élevé, et que leur titre en alcool soit limité ;

3° Que le nombre des débits de boissons soit réglementé ;

4° Que les salaires des indigènes ne soient jamais réglés, en totalité ou en partie, avec de l'alcool, et que des pénalités sévères soient édictées pour empêcher ce détestable abus ;

5° Il y aurait lieu de créer des monnaies pour rétribuer les services des indigènes, ou de multiplier celles qui existent, de manière à éviter le scandale de l'alcool étalon monétaire ;

6° La vente des boissons alcooliques sera interdite en dehors des débits de boissons autorisés, notamment dans les cantines destinées aux travailleurs indigènes et annexées aux chantiers, exploitations agricoles, magasins, etc.

Je n'insisterai pas sur l'importance de ces vœux qui émanent de personnes prises parmi les sommités médicales de Paris.

Il me reste à faire connaître les mesures antialcooliques qui ont été prises par nos autorités coloniales depuis la Conférence de Bruxelles d'octobre 1906 : M. Gentil, commissaire général du Congo français, a interdit, par arrêté du 31 décembre 1907, et à partir du 1er mai 1908, l'importation des alcools de traite et la vente aux indigènes de tous autres spiritueux dans le moyen Congo, l'Oubanghi et les bassins de l'Ogooué et de la N'gouié au Gabon. Le 13 mars 1908, M. Martineau, commissaire général par intérim, a pris un arrêté soumettant aux droits d'entrée sur les spiritueux, tels qu'ils résultent de la Conférence de Bruxelles, les vins présentant une teneur alcoolique supérieure à 15° centigrades, et en interdisant la vente aux indigènes des mêmes territoires. Enfin ces deux fonctionnaires ont assujetti, par arrêtés du 31 décembre 1907 et du 24 septembre 1908, au paiement, en sus de la patente, de licences spéciales personnelles et annuelles s'élevant, suivant les catégories et les localités, de 50 à 1.000 francs, tous individus ou toutes sociétés qui entretiennent des distilleries, introduisent des spiritueux pour la vente, en tiennent dépôt ou en font commerce en gros. demi-gros et au détail.

Avant de terminer, je tiens à adresser tous nos remerciements à M. L. Nott, secrétaire du "Native Races and Traffic Liquor Committee," pour l'amabilité avec laquelle il a fait traduire en anglais, imprimer et distribuer aux membres du Congrès les documents relatifs à la commission coloniale de la Ligue anti-alcoolique, rendant ainsi ma tâche beaucoup plus facile. Je tiens également à envoyer un salut amical aux Sociétés suivantes : Internationale Vereinigung gegen Mendiss brauch geistiger Getränke, la Ligue patriotique contre l'Alcoolisme de Bruxelles, l'International Temperance Bureau de Lausanne, et la Société antiesclavagiste d'Italie, qui ont bien voulu nous écrire des lettres d'encouragement ou d'adhésion.

Dr. C. F. HARFORD : "The native races are for all practical purposes children, and, so far as we can do it, like children they must be protected. No one who even looks at history, still less at contemporary history, can doubt the extreme character of the evil which this unrestricted traffic causes. It has before this swept whole races away ; it is now producing the greatest havoc in all parts of the world. We are so deeply convinced of that, that any efforts on our part would never be wanting, nor would our attention for a moment relax, for the purpose of inducing that common effort by which alone this traffic can be restrained."

The words which I take as a preface for my remarks are not the words of an over-zealous missionary or of some fanatical philanthropist, but are the sober and well-thought-out words of one of the greatest statesmen Britain has known, the great Marquis of Salisbury, and they are as true to-day as when they were

first uttered, twenty-one years ago, and form the Magna Charta of the liberties of the weaker races of the world. But Lord Salisbury did not stand alone in his estimate of the serious nature of this drink traffic. Joseph Chamberlain, England's greatest Colonial Secretary, said in answer to a deputation of the native races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee, in words which have become classical in the history of our movement:—"I don't think I am a fanatic, and no one has called me a sentimentalist; I am not a teetotaler, and I hope I am not extreme in regard to any subject; but I do hold as a matter of deep conviction, that the liquor traffic, and, above all, the increase of the liquor traffic in West Africa amongst native races, is not only discreditable to the British name, not only derogatory to that true Imperialism—the sentiment which I desire to inculcate in my countrymen—but it is also disastrous to British trade."

Here is another ground for our appeal. Lord Salisbury spoke to those who from the highest point of view recognise the duty to protect the weak from the strong, and to carry out the great principles of national morality. Mr. Chamberlain stood for these principles as strongly as Lord Salisbury, but he was essentially a business man, and he spoke to business men when he said, "It is a bad business. This traffic," he said, "is disastrous to British trade." This statement has been proved up to the hilt. Where the spirit trade flourishes, other trade diminishes, and where the people spend their money in drink there will be little desire or little opportunity of obtaining those things which elevate and benefit the races whom we have pledged ourselves to protect. There is no time to put forward statistics to support this proposition though they are ready to hand; but I contend that these words of Mr. Chamberlain are words of soberness and truth. There are many, however,[8] who maintain that Mr. Chamberlain was mistaken, that after all he was carried away by fanatical enthusiasm. They would say in effect to that great statesman in his retirement at Birmingham: "Mr. Chamberlain, you were grievously mistaken in your estimate of this liquor traffic amongst native races. Far from being discreditable it is one of the bright jewels in the crown of our Christian government, it is the bulwark of our civilisation, the banks of gin cases and towers of rum bottles are a worthy sign of our great civilisation, and of our desire to benefit the peoples of Africa. If you take this away you undermine the very foundations of our great Colonial empire. You call yourself an Imperialist, but you have failed to grasp the first principles of imperial rule, which are rightly based on gin and rum; and again you call yourself a business man, but you do not know what you are talking about. Our trade is in the main based on spirit; it is our chief article of barter. Take this away and we are ruined. Repent, ere it is too late, of the mischievous words which you have uttered." Would anyone send such a message to console the declining years of Mr. Chamberlain? I would rather send the following message:—

> "To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Highbury, Birmingham.
>
> "This meeting of the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, composed of members of diverse nationalities and political opinions, recalls the noble words and earnest efforts which you have put forth to protect the native races of Africa from the liquor traffic, which as you have said is, not only discreditable, but disastrous to British trade. We appeal to you once more to support us in our united endeavour to protect the weak races of the world from this gigantic evil."

But there is another side to this question. Lives and money are being expended by our missionary societies in order to uplift the natives of Africa.

Men like Bishop Tugwell, whose name will always be honoured for his noble advocacy of our cause, are disheartened and crushed by the cruel obstacles which are being placed in their way by men of their own nationality and religion. Shame upon us as a Christian nation that it should be so !

I remember sitting in the great Carnegie Hall in New York and listening to the veteran American minister and orator, Dr. Cuyler. When speaking of the liquor traffic in the Philippines, and the fact that the Stars and Stripes was sheltering the drinking dens of those parts, he exclaimed in substance, amid tumultuous applause, " If old Glory must fly over these drinking dens, let her fly at half mast." Will not every patriot, to whatever nation he belongs, echo this stirring message from across the seas ?

Lord Salisbury said of this question that " the controversy here and the controversy with respect to the native races have nothing in common." This is true. We do not here pay for our goods by passing gin across the counter of our shops as is done in West Africa. Our liquor, bad as it is, is not the highly concentrated, ill-matured, potato, or grain spirit, with which Christian nations trade with West Africa, and which they almost compel the natives to receive. I believe that this traffic is abhorrent to every man and woman here. There is nothing to defend it, except the poor defence that it provides revenue. Can the rich countries of France, Germany, Great Britain not afford to do right ? We will say, I feel sure, that they cannot afford to do wrong. I might have spoken of the serious physical effects which I believe have been brought about by the consumption of alcohol among the native races of West Africa. Most people lay stress upon the existence of drunkenness, and take this as a standard by which to determine the evil wrought by the traffic ; but I believe that quite apart from the cases of drunkenness which do exist, and often in the most degraded form, serious physical harm is being done to the native races in these parts, which is likely to seriously weaken these races, by decrease of population, and undermining the strength which is needed for native labour, by which alone West African Colonies are developed. To meet this great evil united action is needed, and the representatives of the nations chiefly concerned will meet this afternoon to determine upon united action which may seek to eradicate this deplorable trade. But there are great difficulties in the way, and I cannot do better this afternoon than close my remarks by quoting the words of another great statesman, Lord Milner, in dealing with the question of prohibition of the drink traffic to natives in the Transvaal. He said : " There is no doubt that the new Administration has before it a severe struggle with one of the most powerful, as it is one of the most degraded, agencies for making money by the corruption of one's fellow creatures." And, again, after alluding to the great difficulty of making the law effective, he made use of the following striking words : " The whole credit of this administration is at stake in the matter ; and I feel confident that His Majesty's Government will support us in the view that no effort and no expense should be spared in carrying out a policy which, if successful, will mean a momentous triumph for civilisation in this part of the world."

M. le Dr. de VAUCLEROY : Poussé par l'idée généreuse de soustraire les populations indigènes de l'Afrique à l'influence délétère de l'alcool, le Gouvernement Britannique a fait appel, à plusieurs reprises, aux puissances ayant des possessions en Afrique, afin d'amener une entente sur les mesures à prendre en vue de prohiber ou de restreindre le commerce des boissons alcooliques.

C'est avec bonheur que nous rendons ici hommage à l'initiative éclairée de la Grande-Bretagne et aux efforts des vaillantes sociétés créées pour prévenir la démoralisation et la dégénérescence de la race noire, et qui comptent parmi leurs membres les notabilités les plus élevées de l'aristocratie, de la politique, de l'Eglise et de l'industrie.

La Belgique, de son côté, n'est pas restée indifférente au cri d'alarme poussé par ceux qui combattent l'alcoolisme et, à trois reprises différentes, Bruxelles a eu l'honneur d'être le siège des Conférences internationales concernant le régime des spiritueux en Afrique.

A la Conférence antiesclavagiste de Bruxelles, en 1889-1890, le *Comité international de Londres*, présidé par le Duc de Westminster, envoya comme délégué son secrétaire, le Rév. M. Grant Mills, qui fut présenté au Roi Léopold par Lord Vivian, le sympathique ambassadeur d'Angleterre, et qui soumit au Souverain un recueil de documents relatifs aux ravages produits par l'alcoolisme en Afrique.

Au grand meeting de Mansion-House, tenu à Londres à cette époque, auquel assistaient nombre de personnes marquantes, entre autres le Duc de Fife et Lord Granville, ainsi qu'une foule de personnalités politiques, ecclésiastiques et industrielles, le président, le Lord-Maire Sir Henry Isaacs, donna lecture de la lettre suivante, adressée au Secrétaire, M. Fox Bourne, par M. Ed. Van Eetvelde, administrateur général du Département de l'Intérieur de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo :

> "Le Roi me charge d'exprimer sa vive sympathie pour l'objet du meeting qui se tiendra sous la présidence du Lord-Maire. Sa Majesté, consciente des maux qu'entraînent pour les populations natives l'usage des armes à feu et l'abus des boissons spiritueuses, a déjà ordonné, dans les limites aujourd'hui possibles, des mesures pour enrayer ce commerce malfaisant dans les territoires du Congo. Elle sait, toutefois, que de telles mesures, pour être complètement efficaces, doivent être prises de commun accord par toutes les puissances ayant des possessions en Afrique, et elle se plaît à espérer que cet accord si désirable résultera des délibérations de la Conférence pour la répression de la traite, réunie en ce moment à Bruxelles."

Le meeting adopta une résolution présentée par Lord Granville et appuyée par le Duc de Fife, exprimant les remerciements de l'assemblée au Roi Léopold, pour la belle initiative qu'il avait prise en convoquant la Conférence antiesclavagiste de Bruxelles.

A cette première Conférence de Bruxelles, le représentant de la Grande-Bretagne, Lord Vivian, proposa un droit minimum de 200 francs sur tous les spiritueux importés dans la zone africaine.

Cette proposition, qui rencontra une vive opposition de la part de quelques pays, défendant avec énergie les intérêts commerciaux de leurs nationaux, fut rejetée ainsi qu'une seconde proposition d'un minimum de 50 francs, appuyée par le Gouvernement Belge. Finalement, le droit fut fixé à 15 francs par hectolitre d'alcool à 50° centésimaux.

Il est évident qu'une infime taxe de 15 centimes par litre était absolument insuffisante pour diminuer quelque peu la consommation de l'alcool et ne constituait qu'une mesure purement illusoire au point de vue antialcoolique.

Il n'a dépendu ni de l'Angleterre, ni de l'Amérique, ni de la Belgique, qu'un droit plus élevé, rendant presque impossible l'introduction des spiritueux dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, ne fût adopté par la Conférence. Mais tous les efforts

des représentants de ces pays se sont brisés devant la résistance opposée par quelques Etats et, entre autres, par l'un d'eux qui, dans ses colonies, exige un droit d'entrée de 160 francs par hectolitre de genièvre, et qui osa proposer pour l'Afrique un impôt de 7 francs 50 !

Heureusement le droit de 15 francs par hectolitre ne s'appliquait qu'aux régions de la zone africaine où les spiritueux étaient, jusqu'alors, importés librement ou soumis à un droit d'entrée inférieur à 15 francs par hectolitre.

L'article 91, adopté par la Conférence, prohibait l'importation et la fabrication de l'alcool dans les régions de l'Afrique, vierges jusqu'alors de toutes habitudes alcooliques, comprises dans une zone délimitée par le 20° L. nord et par le 22° L. sud et aboutissant, dans la direction occidentale, à l'Océan Atlantique et, dans la direction orientale, à l'Océan Indien et à ses dépendances.

La Conférence préservait ainsi l'Afrique centrale du fléau de l'alcoolisme.

Fidèle observateur des décisions de la Conférence, l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, par décret du 16 juillet 1890, prohiba, d'une manière absolue, l'importation et le débit des boissons alcooliques dans toute la partie de son territoire située au delà de la rivière Inkissi, ainsi que l'établissement de fabriques de boissons distillées ou l'installation d'appareils de distillation pouvant produire de l'alcool. Un coup d'œil sur la carte de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo fait saisir la portée de cette interdiction qui englobait la presque totalité des territoires de l'Etat. Cette zone de prohibition a, depuis encore, été élargie, et cela en vue de protéger contre l'alcoolisme la région traversée par le chemin de fer de Matadi au Pool. En mars 1896, la limite de la zone a été étendue de l'Inkissi à la rivière Kwilu, et, en avril 1898, reportée au delà de la rivière Pozo.

En ce qui concerne les autres régions, le droit d'entrée prescrit par l'Acte de Bruxelles, faisant suite à la première conférence internationale, a été mis en vigueur dans l'Etat du Congo, dès la signature même de l'Acte de Bruxelles, le 9 avril 1892, et il est à peine nécessaire de faire remarquer que ce chiffre de 15 francs par hectolitre à 50° était le maximum que l'Etat pouvait établir en raison de ses obligations internationales.

Suivant décision des puissances signataires (art. 92), le droit d'entrée de 15 francs sur les spiritueux pouvait, après une période de trois ans, être porté à 25 francs pendant les trois années suivantes et devait, à la fin de la sixième année, être soumis à revision, en prenant pour base une étude comparative des résultats produits par ces tarifications, à l'effet d'arrêter alors, si faire se pouvait, une taxe minima dans toute l'étendue de la zone où n'existait pas le régime de la prohibition.

C'est en vertu de cette clause qu'une nouvelle conférence internationale, à laquelle onze puissances s'étaient fait représenter, se réunit à Bruxelles, le 20 avril 1898, sous la présidence du Baron Lambermont, l'éminent et regretté ministre d'Etat qui a joué un rôle si important dans toutes les questions relatives au développement de la civilisation en Afrique.

Les mêmes puissances qui, à la première conférence s'étaient opposées à l'imposition des droits d'entrée sur les alcools en Afrique, combattirent à nouveau la surélévation des droits, proposée par le Gouvernement Britannique, et acceptée par la Russie, la France, la Suède-Norvège et l'Etat du Congo. Enfin, après six semaines de discussion, l'on finit par se mettre d'accord et, le 8 juin 1899, les délégués plénipotentiaires signèrent une convention d'après laquelle le taux du droit d'entrée sur les spiritueux fut porté de 15 à 70 francs par hectolitre d'alcool à 50° centésimaux, pendant une période de six ans.

Toutefois les délégués anglais déclarèrent que le gouvernement qu'ils représentaient " ne reconnaissait nullement que ce taux fût suffisant," et ils ajoutèrent

que s'ils " s'étaient ralliés à ce chiffre, c'était uniquement en vue de ne pas compromettre les travaux de la Conférence."

L'accord réalisé constituait un certain progrès et laissait espérer que cette augmentation de droits, admise comme moyen transactionnel, dans le but de concilier les opinions diverses qui s'étaient produites au cours des délibérations, serait le point de départ de mesures ultérieures plus énergiques et plus efficaces.

En effet, à la 3e Conférence internationale pour la *Revision du régime des spiritueux en Afrique*, tenue en octobre 1906 à Bruxelles, sous la présidence de M. de Favereau, ministre des Affaires étrangères, les vœux formulés par les sociétés antialcooliques d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, de Belgique, de France et de Suisse, sur l'initiative de la Ligue nationale française contre l'alcoolisme, furent exaucés en partie, au grand profit de la civilisation, et le droit de 70 francs par hectolitre, admis par la convention de 1899, fut porté à 100 francs pour une période de dix ans.

A la date du 3 novembre 1907, cette convention fut ratifiée par toutes les puissances contractantes et, quelques jours après, le 20 novembre 1907, un décret du Roi Souverain en déclarait la mise en vigueur dans l'Etat Indépendant du Congo.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Congo ne s'est pas borné à faire appliquer sévèrement les mesures restrictives du trafic des spiritueux édictées par les conventions internationales. Dès son origine, il a pris un ensemble de dispositions très rigoureuses en vue de préserver les indigènes des dangers de l'alcoolisme La presque totalité du territoire a été fermée aux importations d'alcool.

Des mesures répressives contre l'ivresse publique, contre la vente au détail, à bord des navires, des boissons alcooliques, et d'autres dispositions réglementaires, relatives aux débits de boissons, ont été établies et appliquées rigoureusement.

L'interdiction, dans tout le territoire de l'Etat, de l'absinthe, qui fait tant de ravages dans d'autres colonies africaines, a été décrétée le 15 octobre 1898, sept ans avant sa prohibition en Belgique.

L'Etat Indépendant du Congo, on le voit, n'est pas resté indifférent aux appels des amis de la Tempérance. En poursuivant énergiquement la lutte contre l'alcoolisme et en renonçant volontairement aux ressources financières que le commerce de l'alcool fournit à certains pays, il a donné une preuve éclatante du prix qu'il attache au bien-être physique et moral des populations dont les destinées lui ont été confiées.

Herr J. GONSER (Berlin) : Der Kampf gegen die furchtbaren Schädigungen des Alkohols in den Kolonien ist eine der Fragen, die spruchreif sind und zur *Entscheidung drängen*. Darüber sind wir uns klar und einig ! Dies ist auch die Ueberzeugung der Regierungen. Ich bin ermächtigt, auszusprechen, dass der " Deutsche Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke " zur Teilnahme an jedem Vorgehen, das zum Ziel führen kann, bereit ist. Unser Verein hat die Frage schon wiederholt auf Kongressen behandelt, Petitionen bei der Regierung eingereicht, Broschüren über diese Frage veröffentlicht ; er hat neuestens veranlasst, dass diese Frage von der " Internationalen Vereinigung gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke " aufgegriffen wurde und demnächst weiter behandelt werden soll. Möchte es gelingen, zur Lösung dieser Aufgabe alle Kräfte zusammenzufassen ! Es handelt sich um die Kulturaufgabe aller Kolonialvölker und eine religiöse Pflicht der gesamten Christenheit.

THE NORWEGIAN SYSTEM FOR THE CONTROL OR MANAGEMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

By Professor LARS O. JENSEN, Bergen.

WHEN in 1814, Norway became a free country, the old prohibitory laws against distillation of spirits were repealed, and in the supposed interest of agriculture, a law was passed in 1816 granting to every farmer the right to distil spirits or brandy (braendevin) from grain or potatoes raised on his own land. The consequences were startling. The consumption rose from 6.8 litres per head (estimated) in 1812, to 16 litres (estimated) in 1833. During the same period the number of crimes, suicides, and other results of the drink traffic increased as well. At one of the previous Congresses, 16 years ago, I pointed out that the drinking of brandy was so common, that in some parishes even some of the women would no longer go to church on Sunday without having their bottle of wine with them, while it was not unusual to find a great part of the congregation lying dead drunk outside the church walls when the service was over. Brandy was given to babies, while it was considered quite a necessity for nursing mothers. One of our doctors when travelling about the country to study this subject, warned nursing mothers and lying-in women against drinking brandy, but he got the answer that the giving up of brandy was quite out of the question, for if the women were to have no brandy, they would no longer give birth to children and the whole nation would die out. Thus brandy was on the fair way to ruin the Norwegian people.

Some good men saw this, and an agitation began against brandy drinking, which brought the consumption down from 16 litres in 1833, to 10 litres in 1843. It was very lucky for Norway that among these good men there were leading politicians, who understood that if the fight against drink was to achieve permanent results it must be supported by wise legislation. So free distillation was abolished, and by the law of 1845, the bar trade was made subject to local veto, and the traffic was greatly restricted.

Helped by this law the Temperance people continued their efforts, and the consumption went on decreasing till, in the period 1861-65, it had come down to 4.4 litres per head.

But then a small increase began along with a rise in general imports, and as the State withdrew its pecuniary grant to Temperance

work, the old Temperance societies died out, while the new total abstinence society started in 1859 had only spread very little. It was then thought necessary to try a new system, and the so-called Gothenburgh or Company system was introduced by the law of 1871. By this law, power was given to the municipalities to grant all the retail spirit licences to a company, which would bind itself to carry out the trade in the interest of the community (as it was said), in so far as the surplus profit was to be used for charitable objects with a fixed annual dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company. During the first years after the introduction of the Company or samlag system, the increase in the consumption continued, and those who have attacked the samlag system have pointed to this fact to show that the samlags made consumption of spirits increase instead of making it decrease. It must, however, be borne in mind that this increase had already commenced before the samlag system was introduced, and may be ascribed to the causes I have mentioned, viz., a more flourishing trade in general and less Temperance activity.

Then we must remember that it took some time before samlags were started in any great number of Norwegian towns. Only, by 1876 there were 25 samlag towns, among them Bergen, and it is only about that time that we can expect to see the results of the system. And, in fact, the consumption, which had risen to 6.6 litres in 1875-76, now began to decrease, till in 1888 it was 3 litres per head. During this period 26 other towns introduced the system. There was also greater Temperance activity; in 1877 the Good Templar Order had been introduced, a government grant was again (in 1878) given to the Temperance society, and the membership in the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society (our largest organisation) increased more than tenfold.

In 1884, a law had been passed which enabled the municipalities to monopolise for the samlags, the wine and beer trade too, but that law was not made much use of. And even of the trade in spirits the samlags only controlled about 43 per cent. of all the sales, for every shopkeeper had a right to sell brandy in quantities over 40 litres. It was felt that this limit must be raised, and that if possible the samlags should be given a full monopoly of the trade in spirits.

The consumption of spirits had again begun to increase about 1888, and our statesmen generally ascribe this increase to the private sale of brandy still carried on; so a law was passed in 1894, giving to the samlags a monopoly of all the sales of brandy up to quantities of 250 litres, while the greater part of the surplus profit was reserved for the State. The same law also gave to every man

and woman above 26 years of age the right to vote down the samlag in their town, but the number of those voting against the samlag must be more than half the votes on the register. . . I had myself a hand in the making of this law, for I was secretary to the government committee that prepared it. Yet both Mr. Aanestad, the leader of the Temperance party in Norway, who was a member of the committee, and myself thought that perhaps the best plan would be, not to try to have the samlags closed during the first year, but to have the wine and the beer trade monopolised for the samlags, and at last have the traffic wiped out altogether, when public opinion was ripe for it. But the Temperance people were eager to get rid of the part of traffic which they thought they could now get rid of, and all round the country a mighty agitation began against the samlags. A political election never stirred the people of Norway so much as this samlag fight. Mothers who had lost their sons, widows who had lost their husbands through drink, came to vote against this cursed liquor, and thanked God that they were permitted to do something to prevent other women's sons or husbands from being ruined. In some places the people remained standing outside the town hall till late in the night, in rain and storm, until the votes had been counted, and when it was announced that the drink-shops had been voted out, they uncovered their heads, singing the old hymn of Gustavus Adolphus, " God is our strength." Then they went quietly to their homes. The Temperance people succeeded in having the samlags closed in 28—more than half—of all Norwegian towns, and the consumption of spirits decreased from 3 litres in 1893-94, to 2.4 litres in 1897-98.

This was a great triumph for us, as it showed that the people were against the brandy traffic, and wanted to have it cut up by the roots. But on the other hand it would perhaps have been just as wise if we had waited a little before we attacked the samlags. For now, not only the liquor party, but many others had taken fright; they were afraid we were going to close all the drink-shops, and they would no longer listen to our proposals to have the sale of beer and wine brought under the samlag system too. The sales of wine increased very considerably, till this increase was stopped by heavy duties some years later. But a reaction had come; with an increase in general imports, there was a rise in the consumption of alcohol, and our opponents tried to have the law of 1897 repealed. In this they failed, and the new law of May 17th, 1907, extended the monopoly rights of the samlag, while it deprived the town of still more of the profits of the Company. On the other hand, the Temperance people did not succeed in having abolished the private

spirit sub-licences still in existence in Christiania, nor did they succeed in having the beer and wine trade brought under exclusive samlag control.

Since the passing of the law of 1904, the consumption, which had risen to 3.4 litres in 1901-1902, has decreased to 3 litres in 1906-1907, or if we deduct the spirits used for technical purposes, to 2.7 litres of brandy (50 per cent.), 1.35 litres of alcohol per head in the form of spirituous liquors.

It is now the programme of the Temperance party in Norway to have all retail trade in spirits (up to 250 litres) brought under the samlag system, and in many of our towns it is the local programme of the Temperance party to have the wine and beer trade brought under samlag control. One of the greatest hindrances to having the private spirit licences abolished is that we have a sort of privilege, granted many years ago to the owner of the Borregaard property, by which the present proprietors—The Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company—are permitted to conduct an extensive trade in spirits all over Norway. All law experts on the subject seem to agree that the royal concession, when it was granted, was not meant to imply this right, and it has been suggested that when the English shareholders of the company—many of whom are said to be earnest Christians, Methodists—hear this they will waive this very doubtful right, as the profit cannot be of any material importance to the great company, while the traffic which it carries on is the greatest barrier against our work for Temperance and sobriety, and tends to create an ill feeling against English mercantile companies working in Norway.

From this history of Temperance reform in Norway I venture to draw the following lessons concerning the Norwegian or samlag system:—

1. The samlag system was not originally introduced into Norway by total abstainers. As it developed, however, it was found that it might be used in the interest of Temperance reform and even of prohibition. Therefore, the Temperance party has striven to extend the monopoly of the samlag as far as possible, but at the same time to make it easier for the people to have the samlag shops closed if they so prefer. During these later years, it has been the acknowledged policy of the Temperance party that whenever spirituous liquors are permitted to be sold, they should be sold under the samlag system, and where they can be prohibited, this should be done.

2. On the other hand the liquor men, many of whom at first praised the system, now try to prevent its introduction wherever the

choice is between the samlag system and private licences, and only recommend it where the choice is between samlag and prohibition. In 1907, when it was proposed in many towns to introduce the samlags for beer and wine as well as for spirits, the Brewers' Association passed a resolution by which the brewers bound themselves not to sell beer for beer samlags that might be started. In this way they would prevent the starting of new samlags.

3. In most Norwegian towns the spirit trade has first been brought under samlag, and the beer prohibited altogether. In a few towns the same thing has been done with beer and wine. The reason why beer and wine samlags still exist, may in many places be said to be the existence of private wine and beer licences. The inhabitants feel that by abolishing the samlag they would enrich the private dealers. One of the most common arguments brought forth by the liquor party against the establishment of wine and beer samlags is that this method is only a disguised way of trying to have the whole traffic prohibited—is only a step towards prohibition.

4. That part of the liquor traffic which is monopolised for the samlags—the trade in spirits—is generally regarded as less respectable than the trade in wine and beer over which the samlags have little or no control. Many people object to the placing of the wine and beer trade under samlag control because that would seem to imply that the trade was not quite respectable. So the samlag system does not seem to have made drinking more respectable.

5. The surplus profit of the samlag may tempt the inhabitants of the town to keep the drink traffic in spite of all its evils. To meet this we give to the State the greater part of the profits, while we reserve to the inhabitants themselves the right to decide whether there is to be a samlag in the town or not. Experience has told us that under these conditions it is more difficult to get the drink-shops closed, where private individuals are supposed to suffer, than where a comparatively small public revenue is at stake. I used to live in a small town where a vote was to be taken on the samlag question; it was argued that the rates would increase if we voted down the samlag, for at that time no part of the profits went to the State. We then found out for every ratepayer what the increase in his rates on his part would be if the town lost all the profits of the samlag. Of course, it only amounted to a very small sum for each ratepayer, and we asked him if for the sake of that paltry sum, he would take upon himself the responsibility of upholding the traffic. The samlag was voted down with a very great majority (more than 70 per cent. of all the votes on the register).

6. When the profits go to the State or to the town, they will not help to strengthen the liquor party by furnishing it with the necessary capital to defeat all Temperance measures. Therefore it is the wine and beer merchant, and not the spirit dealers, who form the strength of the Temperance party in Norway.

7. All agree that drunkenness has decreased in Norway. As to how far this decrease is due to the samlags, there is a difference of opinion. The greatest decrease took place before the introduction of the samlags, and cannot therefore be due to them. On the other hand, all seem to agree that the samlags have helped to prevent the worst forms of drunkenness, because there is not for the bar-tender the same inducement to push the sales; nothing is sold on credit, it is easier to have the liquor laws enforced and to have the drink-shops closed earlier if public opinion so demand it. Thus by public opinion the Bergen samlag has felt bound to abolish the bar trade out of its own accord. Statistically it is difficult to prove this influence of the samlag. Comparisons between the number of arrests in some samlag towns in Norway, and those of some English and American towns are of very little value, as other conditions may be quite different.

8. The samlag system has been in operation in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Now of all the countries of Europe, it is these that show the greatest decrease in drunkenness; it is Norway and Finland where the rate of consumption is lowest. It may be said that this is so in spite of the samlag system of these three countries; but it is universally believed in Norway that this system has been of some help to us in this respect, and that it may be useful in promoting Temperance reform.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. J. BERGMAN (Stockholm) opposed the Gothenburg and any similar system of dealing with the liquor traffic. Prohibition was the logic of the Gothenburg system. He was opposed equally to the liquor monopolies of Switzerland or Russia, and objected strongly to the proposal to substitute the desire for gain from an individual to a municipality. The tendency of the Gothenburg system was to make prohibition impossible. His own opinion was that the revenue from intoxicants in Scandinavia should not go to the public exchequer, but be spent solely on methods for undoing the evils of the liquor traffic, in which circumstances the Gothenburg or any other system would not be

a substitute for Prohibition, but only a step towards it. The idea of applying the Gothenburg system as it is to other countries he thought to be wrong.

MR. J. M. HOGGE, M.A. (York), the joint author of a pamphlet entitled "Licensing in Scandinavia," advocated the system of disinterested management based upon the samlag or company control system, which is in operation in Norway. He gave his experience of the working of the Norwegian system, and showed that in any comprehensive measure of licensing reform some effective control of that nature was essential in those places where the sale of liquor is continued, and demonstrated that prohibition did not necessarily prohibit in the rural districts of Norway and Sweden.

DR. H. EGGERS (Bremen) began by quoting Shakespeare: "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the sun of—Bergen!" He had, he said, long fought for an improved Gothenburg system. There had always been many Englishmen in favour of disinterested management, and it was curious that they were the members of the English abstinent party who were the best known on the Continent. He would name Rowntree, Sherwell, and Sir T. P. Whittaker—Sir W. Lawson had been in favour of it in his earlier days. But many English abstainers were against disinterested management, and among these, two ideas seemed to exist: (A) that a true abstainer must be against disinterested management, and (B) that all English societies of abstainers were against it also. Both suppositions, however, were incorrect, and he begged his hearers to make inquiry on the point. It certainly might be the case that a majority of English abstainers were against disinterested management. How many abstainers, he asked, had really studied the question and had read the scientific books of Rowntree and Sherwell and others? This was a pity. But he had, he said, a great respect for the energy, fairness, and good sense of the English people; he believed that the opposition of the abstainers was lessening, and that it would not be very long before a greatly increased support would come from them for disinterested management. The speaker did not wish to decry the ability of all opponents: he admired very many of them for their high, personal character. He believed there would always be a number of abstainers, though a minority, against management. This would not do much harm; indeed, he did not wish to have the whole Temperance army in one tube. There were many different ways of reaching the Imperial Institute, and there should be a free field for every serious experiment. And England was, after all, in the speaker's opinion, in a happy condition. The English had a uniting goal toward which the Temperance army might march, namely, the time limit. The time limit is a plan of campaign invented in England. Different countries have different methods of fighting: America's special method is prohibition, Scandinavia's is disinterested management, Germany in the matter of scientific investigation stands in the forefront; it has been reserved for England to clearly point out the value of the time limit. In future years the principle of the time limit would be the paramount question. For this all Temperance societies should work. They ought not to quarrel about the veto, or disinterested management, or anything else, until they had secured a time limit.

MR. FRED. TOPHAM (Newcastle-on-Tyne) repudiated the suggestion that spirits could be easily obtained in the prohibition districts of Norway, and cited cases from his own experience and observation in Norway. One friend of his had offered a guinea for a glass of whisky in Bergen, and could not get it.

(Mr. J. M. HOGGE : But it is not prohibited in Bergen.) Mr. Topham replied : Mr. Hogge should know that the retail sale of spirits is prohibited in Bergen. When Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell published their first volume it fired the enthusiasm of Earl Grey, and he established the Trust system in Northumberland. They had had a very sorry experience during the past eight years, and now regarded the provision of food at their houses as a farce and a fallacy, their present policy being to push liquors of a lower alcohol standard, the same as other brewers are proposing in the south. The Public House Trust Association claim in their memorial to the Government in 1907 that they have had the opportunity of testing the principle of disinterested management in practice, and the fact that the Northumberland Trust, with others, still carries on its operations with small dividends, and sometimes no financial gain, proves the proposition.

THE REV. M. BRUCE MEIKLEHAM said : A drink-shop for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors is an evil institution in any community. It has ever an impoverishing and demoralising influence. It is no business for a philanthropist. We are met at the outset with a great moral question : Is the public-house for the real benefit of the community ? If not, then it is not a proper business to engage in. Good men cannot engage in a bad traffic that they may make it less bad. To sell whisky in the name of Temperance and philanthropy is to present the devil as an angel of light. To open a public-house for the sale of intoxicating drink and assure us that the proprietors are religious and philanthropic men, whose great desire is to make it an everlasting social institute, is to confuse moral issues in a way that is not good. To deplore the consumption of strong drink, and then to give men and boys, in addition to the already too numerous excuses for drinking, the new excuse that the place they go to is one of the reformed and elevating public-houses would be ludicrous if the effect were not tragic. The effect of the adoption of public management would be demoralising both to the men who would manage the traffic and to the public who would directly or indirectly profit by it. The purchase of the drink for the public-houses would of itself introduce an element of bribery and corruption that no public body would be entirely proof against. And the distribution of the profits, however administered, would blunt the moral sense of the community to the evils of the traffic. The adoption of public management would be a greater blow to the Temperance movement that any that has been struck in our time. The liquor traffic would have a new cloak of respectability thrown around it. And we should find when too late that the element of private gain had after all no such deadly paralysing effect as the millstone of public cupidity.

DR. C. F. HARFORD considered the public-house as it is at present to be the great curse of our nation, and the system under which it is chiefly carried on the worst under which the sale of drink could be permitted. He referred to the tied-house system, with the enormous power of brewery companies and shareholders, and with the managers of the houses pledged to sell as much as possible. As a determined enemy of alcohol, and as one who endeavoured to study the conditions of the people of Great Britain, he believed that, with every desire to see prohibition, this would be impossible unless some other system could be devised to take the place of the public-house system. The greatest problem of all to be solved was the financial one, and the most serious difficulty in connection with every system, and not least that of proposals for disinterested management. He suggested that if it should be decided to try any system of disinterested

management that the profits should be devoted to the erection of Temperance refreshment rooms, which should be under the same management as the houses in which the sale of alcohol would be permitted, so that in the end the Temperance houses might compete with those where alcohol is sold, and eventually replace them.

MR. R. B. BATTY (Manchester) said that he would have liked five hours, and not merely five minutes, in which to detail his objections to the schemes denoted by the phrase, "Disinterested Management." Mr. Hogge had in his speech unwittingly done the orthodox Temperance forces in Britain great injustice, because they were all in favour of making the sale of liquor as disinterested as possible. "Disinterested Management" did not give either a disinterested investor or a disinterested vendor. The illustrations of the workings of these schemes afforded in the British Isles, as detailed in his own pamphlet, in that of Mr. Topham, and in the records of the police courts, proved that the theories of their promoters went sadly astray when put into practice. The Trust public-houses had been generally amongst the worst managed. These schemes only divided the Temperance ranks. They were not consistent with the principles held by most Temperance reformers. The force of the example which ought to be set by reformers was emasculated, and what should be the greatest object of all, namely, the making of total abstainers, was injured and not promoted.

MISS AGNES SLACK (Ripley): Dr. Jensen advocated the profits of the liquor traffic should not be in the hands of private people. I urge it is better for the money so gained to be in the hands of the brewers or shareholders who have deliberately associated themselves with the trade rather than the people at large should become implicated. When many of the brewers turned their businesses into Limited Companies a much larger number of people became interested in the traffic. I believe all the National Temperance societies of England are opposed to the Gothenburg system and to disinterested management. The British Women's Temperance Association, with which I am closely associated, with a membership of 127,000, is strongly opposed to these schemes. Previous speakers have advocated Temperance-restaurants, parks, and places of amusement being established from the profits of the traffic. We do not wish to do evil that good may come. We do not wish to erect beautiful Temperance-restaurants from a traffic which is so associated with the degradation of the people: it would be a bad marriage. Let Temperance people continue to induce people not to buy the drink. When I was in India a complaint was made to me by the Indians of the menace of drink. I replied, "Do not use the drink; Great Britain will then cease to send it." I have several times visited Norway and Sweden; I have there found our White Ribbon Society opposed to the Gothenburg system. In Gothenburg I spent an evening visiting the public-houses with Consul Duff (the British Consul); I saw much drinking and many drunken people, working men freely drinking spirits, so I maintain the system is not a solution of the vast problem.

DR. HELENIUS-SEPPÄLÄ (Helsingfors): I do not know any Gothenburg System Company in Finland, which would do something to *really* promote the Temperance reform, and I do not know any person in my country interested in a company system who would help us in our prohibition campaign. Having had this experience from the past years in Finland, I want to ask a question of the advocates of the most ideal company system. They are speaking of breaking

down the power of alcohol capital by introduction of the new company system. But how do you explain that at least in Finland the distillers and brewers usually have nothing to say against the Gothenburg system, but very much against the prohibition, and also against the local veto by general vote. I would explain that so that the alcohol capitalists are not afraid of the Gothenburg system, knowing that the companies are selling the distillers' whisky and filling their pockets. The alcohol capital of distilleries and breweries is thus not very much injured by this system. The distillers and brewers are the most influential opponents of Temperance reform, and by selling their products in your company saloons you are supporting them and increasing the enormous power they already have in the society. And, lastly, I want to ask another question, and a very earnest one: Can a compromising with evil ever be morally right?

Mr. E. TENNYSON SMITH (Birmingham) said he thought the issue for professedly Christian people was a very simple one. He based their agitation upon the Word of God, which meant building upon the rock, while to do otherwise was to build upon the sand. In the First Epistle of John, the third chapter and the eighth verse, we read, "The Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil," and as Temperance reformers they were out to destroy and not to regulate the devil's work, the liquor traffic. The suggestion of the advocates of so-called "Disinterested Management," that the Temperance party should consent to manage the traffic in order to secure the profits for the purpose of destroying appeared to him to be ridiculous. We might as well ask the Anti-Gambling League to run the gambling dens and use the profit to destroy the vice of gambling, and other societies of a kindred nature to fight the evil by similar means. He thought if the advocates of "Disinterested Management" had lived in the days of Moses, they would, when they saw the golden calf set up, have decided that as they could not suppress idolatry, they would start an idol manufactory and use the profits for the purpose of educating the people to abandon the use of idols. The Temperance party in this country would never consent to any scheme of management of this evil thing.

Mr. C. SMITH (Sheffield) was not opposed to the samlag system from any of the "heroic" reasons given by some of the previous speakers. He asked himself, Would that system be better than the present of magisterial control in promoting sobriety? He had also endeavoured to get first-hand information on the point from Norway. In that country, under the best conditions of management, the convictions for drunkenness in samlag towns varies from 26 to 40 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. In England and Wales the proportion was about 6 per 1,000. But, in reply to this, it was said that more might be easily arrested here. He (Mr. Smith) submitted that making the English figures worse would not make the Norwegian better. Those friends were concerned with the wrong picture Their business, if we were to be converted, was not to paint English experience blacker, but Norwegian whiter. If the Norwegian towns were as black as these figures represented, then we should gain nothing by adopting that method here.

Mr. JOSEPH MALINS, G.C.T.: I have, during the past quarter of a century, visited Scandinavia many times and investigated the liquor monopoly system there, and was called to give evidence before our Royal Commission thereon. The greatest reforms in Scandinavia have been effected, not by the Gothenburg system, but by the Local Veto power given to all rural districts in Sweden, and which they generally used to crush the liquor traffic. This veto

was withheld from the boroughs, which, however, had the option of municipal management and adopted the Gothenburg system. This steeped the municipalities in corruption, as disclosed by their own Deputies in Parliament, which had to enact strong restraints upon them. The assumed improvement in Gothenburg was mainly due to the fact that at the time the system was inaugurated the Swedish Parliament abolished the law giving the police two-thirds of the fines for drunkenness, whereupon the police slackened their efforts and arrests were temporarily greatly reduced. Even now, without police rewards, the drunkenness of Gothenburg and Stockholm is, roughly, five times as great as corresponding English ports, and a vast share of this drunkenness is admittedly due to the twenty or so fully licensed houses under the Gothenburg system, though still more is now due to the hundreds of municipally authorised beerhouses. The Gothenburg system improved on the preceding auction system, but it leaves the boroughs more drunken than ours, and shields the liquor traffic under the mantle of Municipal Finance. The proposal here—to municipalise, or to create a semi-private liquor monopoly system under so-called "disinterested" management of the traffic under philanthropic shareholders—is delusive and impossible. Such shareholders, with a fixed 4 or 5 per cent. interest, may be as deeply interested as ordinary shareholders of any other business, and public-house managers with fixed salaries will fight like other publicans against the people exercising any veto over their licences. In this connection it is an abuse of language to call any such system "disinterested." Such a pretension is an imposture. The brewers and distillers will still be as interested and will still so advertise their liquors as to tempt multitudes to resort to the retail houses, where moderate men, drunkards, and dipsomaniacs (not drunken at the moment) will be as indiscriminately served as now. It is a mockery to attempt to cloak the liquor curse with philanthropy, or to drape the liquor bar with an altar cloth. The traffic thus masked would be only the more difficult to assail. We can better fight the worldly and sordid interests of the present liquor dealers than we could attack the traffic when masked by the elements of religion and philanthropy in this connection.

Sir THOMAS WHITTAKER, M.P., on taking the chair after the departure of Professor Wavrinsky, who had to leave early, although a strong advocate of the veto, argued in favour of the adoption of management in place of the present system of licensing administration in those places where the sale of liquor was desired by the community, and strongly criticised the violent and unreasoned attacks made upon the Norwegian system by a section of the audience. He was requested to withdraw his criticisms, but declined to do so, and declared the meeting closed.

ALCOHOLISM IN THE LIGHT OF THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY BY THE STATE.

ON Saturday morning, July 24th, under the presidency of Lord Weardale, the subject of Inebriety was considered, chiefly from the point of view of legislative measures appropriate for dealing with inebriates. A paper on "Alcoholism and Crime," by Lt.-Col. McHardy, C.B., emphasised the great importance of further legislation in this direction, whilst Professor Aschaffenburg, of Cologne, made a number of important suggestions as to the best legal measures for dealing with inebriety, and his proposals are worthy of the most careful consideration.

Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, His Majesty's Inspector under the Inebriates Acts, who was representing the Home Office, delivered a most important paper, showing the serious injury to the public which resulted from failure to deal with inebriety, and suggesting, on his part, a series of enactments which might enable inebriates to be dealt with compulsorily in a way which cannot be secured under the present law.

This, which was the concluding session of the Congress, proved of special interest to the official members representing the different foreign Governments, and it is believed that much good may follow from a careful study of the papers contributed to this meeting, and the discussion which took place upon these papers.

CHARLES F. HARFORD, M.D.,
Convener.

ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME.

By Lt.-Col. A. B. McHARDY, C.B., Edinburgh, Chairman Prison Commission for Scotland.

In speaking on the subject of the relation between alcoholism and crime, it is not my intention to go into medical matters and refer to the changes, both physical and mental, which are brought about by the excessive use of alcohol. These facts have been known to scientists for a long time, and to-day are fairly well understood by the better classes of society; but by those whom they most immediately concern they are still unknown or are disregarded. The physiological and psychological view of the detrimental effects of alcoholism have been very fully dealt with by many writers, including Lombroso and other distinguished authorities, and it is quite unnecessary for me to detain you with a repetition of what has been already so well explained.

I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to my own experience, extending over many years, as a Prison Commissioner in Scotland. My observation of the causes which have led prisoners within the action of the criminal law has satisfied me that inebriety is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, supports on which criminality has to rely. It must be understood that my remarks refer to Scotland, though I am aware that, to some extent at least, they apply to other countries in which the general conditions are different.

It is necessary at the outset, in order to account for the large figures which I may have to quote, to state that the popular beverage in Scotland is whisky—a powerful intoxicant which, as sold, must contain at least 37½ per cent. of pure alcohol. The action of such a strong stimulant is very rapid; and, further, whisky, as a rule, produces an irritated temper which often leads to controversy and induces disorder.

But, to proceed, the population of Scotland in 1907 was estimated at 4,776,000, including all classes and ages. During that year 58,000 cases of simple drunkenness were reported to the police and dealt with summarily by the local courts. These cases were not connected with what is popularly known as crime, and may be taken rather as offences against public order. It should be noted that the number given is the number of offences, and not the number of different offenders, as one offender may have several charges for drunkenness recorded against him in one year, and, to arrive at the

probable number of different persons charged, a deduction must be made. Judging by experience, I would suggest that the 58,000 reports were probably produced by 39,000 different individuals.

But there are more minor offences against public order produced by alcohol than those simple cases of drunkenness. A very large number of men and women are charged every year for "breaches of the peace," disorders accompanied by quarrelling and fighting. Of these the majority are brought about by the undue use of stimulants, possibly to the extent of 32,000, so that in Scotland we have about 90,000 cases of public disorder due directly to the influence of drink. These cases cause much trouble, and occupy a great deal of the time of the police and the inferior courts. As might naturally be expected, these cases of disorder are very much more frequent in the large cities with crowded populations than they are in the open country.

When we leave these simple offences and come to consider the classes of crimes against property, we can still discover the effects of alcohol. A great many thefts of the less serious character are committed when the person, with no great stability of character at best, is under the influence of drink. The article stolen is generally of the very smallest value, sometimes worthless. From what we have learnt of these petty thefts, I think it may be safely assumed that from 50 to 60 per cent. of them have been committed when the thief had been drinking, and was probably well known as a drunkard.

Passing now to serious crime against property, various enquiries have been made from time to time to discover how far they were induced by the fact that the criminal was at the time more or less under the influence of alcohol. For this purpose personal investigations were made in the cases of about fifty long-sentenced prisoners at one time. These investigations were made by experienced officers, and they had necessarily to rely largely on the information supplied by the prisoners themselves, but care was taken to eliminate error so far as it was possible. The first results were as follows:—

(*a*) That 34 per cent. of the men were sober at the time the crime was committed;

(*b*) That 34 per cent. of them had before the crime been engaged in a drinking bout; and

(*c*) That 32 per cent. were to some extent under the influence of drink just consumed.

It is not suggested that a man in a state of actual incapacity from drink could carry out a burglary, but rather that these house-

breakers were stimulated by alcohol, or had their sense of right and wrong and of responsibility weakened and impaired.

It came out in this enquiry, as it did in others, that a good many housebreakings were undertaken to obtain the means for continuing a debauch, and also that some men have such a strong craving for drink that no ordinary barrier will check them from trying to obtain it.

In a similar enquiry made a few years later the results were that 60 per cent. of long-sentenced criminals had been drinking before the crime, and were to some extent affected by it at the time of the crime.

In a third enquiry restricted to the same class of criminal, it was ascertained that drink was a factor in the crime in 50 per cent. of the cases. The fourth investigation resulted in showing 24 per cent. sober at the time of the crime, and 76 per cent. more or less under the influence of alcohol.

During these examinations it emerged that there were among these men a small fraction of them who were teetotallers. The number of the total abstainers varied from only 6 to 14 per cent., so that it may be presumed that if total abstinence had been followed by each man referred to in these enquiries, many of the crimes would never have taken place.

The foregoing investigations were made among prisoners who were confined in a local prison, and were under sentences of about one year or eighteen months, and I thought it desirable to continue them among convicts—a somewhat more determined class. The results were very similar to those we had already reached among less confirmed criminals. The proportion of those reported as having been sober at the time of the crime to those who were not perfectly sober was as 30 to 70, these being all cases of crimes against property, with violence.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I may remark that inebriety affects the numbers of crimes against property in another way, where it induces crime by the inebriety and helplessness of the victim. Many robberies from the person occur from the fact that the man robbed was drunk, although the robber may have been sober, and other forms of crime are facilitated by the same conditions.

The last class of crimes to which I have to refer are those of the most serious kind, committed against the person. It is not necessary to speak about the numerous assaults by men highly excited with drink. These are well known by everybody. But it may be desirable to show how assaults in their worst form, ending

in sentences for murder, culpable homicide, etc., are very largely brought about by inebriety. The records of 153 such cases have been carefully examined, and in no less than 129, or 84 per cent. of them, was drinking associated with the crime, generally directly and immediately.

Lastly, the Chief Constable of a large city recently, at my request, kept an account of the persons apprehended for serious crime in the city for one month. From the notes taken during that period by the officials who knew the criminals personally, we learn that 70 per cent. of them were persons of drinking habits who owed their downfall to drink.

In this paper I have not followed theory but simply stated facts, and explained the manner in which they have been ascertained. They confirm the impression at which I have myself arrived, in speaking with many thousands of prisoners, of the close relation between crime and alcohol.

I shall conclude with a remark made to me by a very competent authority. He said: "I do not know of anything which could be put in the place of strong drink which would approach it as a crime producer."

DIE BEHANDLUNG DER VERBRECHERISCHEN GEWOHNHEITSTRINKER.

Von Prof. G. ASCHAFFENBURG, Köln.

1. Wer regelmässig in erheblichem Masse Alkohol zu sich nimmt, ist als *Gewohnheitstrinker* zu bezeichnen.

2. Als erheblich muss jede Menge Alkohol betrachtet werden, die eine, wenn auch nur vorübergehende, Störung der körperlichen oder geistigen Leistungsfähigkeit hervorruft.

3. Jeder Trinker ist in Gefahr, ein Gewohnheitstrinker, jeder Gewohnheitstrinker in Gefahr, ein *verbrecherischer Gewohnheitstrinker* zu werden.

4. Je stärker die angeborene oder erworbene Minderwertigkeit, umso grösser die Gefährdung der Oeffentlichkeit.

5. Gegen den verbrecherischen Gewohnheitstrinker sind die strafrechtlichen Massregeln nicht ausreichend. Sie müssen ergänzt

und ersetzt werden durch ein System, das sich gegen das Grundleiden, die *Trunksucht*, richtet.

6. Als gesetzliche Massregeln empfehlen sich die folgenden:

a) Wenn ein Trinker eine strafbare Handlung begangen hat, und wenn durch ärztliches Gutachten festgestellt ist, dass der Angeschuldigte ein Gewohnheitstrinker ist, so muss das Gericht anordnen, dass er in eine Trinkerheilstätte eingewiesen wird.

b) Dieser Einweisung in eine Trinkerheilstätte kann eine Freiheitsstrafe vorangehen, falls eine solche nach Lage der Dinge notwendig erscheint.

c) Die Dauer des Aufenthaltes in der Trinkerheilstätte ist nicht von der Straftat, sondern von der Wirksamkeit der Behandlung abhängig.

d) Mit der Einweisung in eine Trinkerheilstätte tritt *ex officio* eine Vormundschaft ein.

e) Die Entlassung wird stets zuerst versuchsweise gestattet. Während der Dauer der versuchsweisen Entlassung bleibt die Vormundschaft bestehen.

f) Wird der Gewohnheitstrinker rückfällig, so wird er von neuem in die Trinkerheilstätte eingewiesen.

g) Der Versuch der Entlassung darf dann erst nach einem Zeitraume von wenigstens zwei Jahren gemacht werden.

h) Zeigt sich der Trinker als unheilbar, so ist eine dauernde Verwahrung in einer Pflegeanstalt anzuordnen.

LEGISLATION FOR INEBRIATES.

By R. W. BRANTHWAITE, M.D., D.P.H.

OWING to the prevalence of drunkenness, especially in those countries where the stronger alcoholic beverages are in common use, laws for preventing or regulating the sale of liquor have proved necessary. The first impression derived from a study of any collection of such laws is one of chaotic variety in detail.

If, however, we classify them according to their purpose, all known measures can be grouped into four divisions:—

(1) Laws (in a few countries) providing for total prohibition of sale.

(2) Laws (in the majority of countries) defining the conditions and restrictions under which sale may be allowed.

(3) Laws to secure orderly sale, prevent public drunkenness, and punish occasional drunkenness in persons usually sober; and

(4) Laws to provide for the reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards, or for the control of such persons for the good of the community.

Three of these classes may reasonably be defined as preventive, and designed to render unnecessary the existence of the fourth. Classes (1) to (3) have already been discussed, more or less, at various sectional meetings of this Congress, and I am now requested to direct your attention to the fourth, so that our deliberations may include all phases of this wide and important subject.

If, in the near future, any reasonable probability of the abolition of alcohol from national diet could be anticipated, or if restrictions could be placed upon its use sufficiently stringent to render habitual drunkenness impossible, I should be prepared to agree that legislation to deal specially with inebriates is unnecessary. Unfortunately, the prospect of either of these contingencies is still remote, and therefore it seems necessary that all persons who take an interest in questions of national sobriety should pay some attention to the needs of the inebriate, in addition to any other means they may employ in the interests of Temperance.

The advocacy of total abstinence, and the strenuous efforts which have been made in recent years to bring before the public mind the advantages of strict Temperance, have undoubtedly produced a beneficial effect upon the drinking habits of this country, and probably also upon that of others. If it were quite clear that the subjects of inebriety are capable of being restrained from drunkenness by precept or example, such general improvement might, in course of time, be expected to cause a diminution in the supply of fresh inebriates, and so attain the desired end.

Many of us, however, are convinced that the majority of inebriates have arrived at their state in spite of the persistent exercise of these influences, and that to become an habitual drunkard some pre-existing constitutional peculiarity, weakness, or defect is almost essential; a factor which renders it improbable (so long as alcohol is obtainable) that habitual drunkenness will be materially diminished by the same means that have resulted in making moderate drinkers more moderate, and in reducing excessive drinking in persons who can remain sober if they will. Temperance teaching has made the "capable thinking man" more sober; but it

is extremely doubtful whether the same influence, unsupported by other measures, will similarly affect an appreciable number of those " thoughtless incapables " who become inebriates.

Ordinary Temperance teaching rarely reaches the inebriate, because, even in the early stage of habit formation, he avoids every chance of encountering it. If it does reach him, he either admits the desirability, and at the same time the impossibility, of his becoming sober; or he denies the accusation of intemperance, and the necessity for amendment. Therefore, something more than ordinary Temperance teaching is necessary to enable us to deal effectually with this class—something more directly applicable to them, and, as a general rule, something which definitely restricts their liberty of action. If the inebriate is incapable of appreciating the necessity for amendment, or, realising that necessity, is unable to fight against his overmastering desires, common humanity demands that such assistance as is likely to be of value to him shall be rendered by those who are able to help. If unsupported moral and Temperance teaching proves insufficient, and more definite procedure is found to be necessary, then it certainly behoves us to adopt any course likely to provide the best possible chances of recovery. We are doing but little in this direction at present. Inebriates are only receiving attention in a haphazard half-hearted way. In the early stages of their habits we preach at them and do little else; in their later stages we send them backwards and forwards to prison with monotonous regularity, too often producing further moral degradation and mental degeneracy. Whether they were originally sinners or diseased persons seems to affect the question but little; as inebriates they have become weak-kneed, helpless beings, whose cry for help should appeal to the strong. This we may call the humanitarian view of the subject, our highest reason for requesting legal power to deal rationally with the inebriate.

Now let us take the economic aspect into brief consideration. Every inebriate is either a potential criminal, a burden upon public funds, a danger to himself or others, or a cause of distress, terror, scandal, or nuisance, to his family and to those with whom he associates. No justification is needed for connecting habitual drunkenness with crime, so long as our Law Court records, and the statements of judges without number, are available in support of such contention. The evidence of persons who administer our asylums, and distribute poor relief, is definite enough to satisfy those who are sceptical as to the connection between inebriety, mental disorder, and poverty, and the number of inebriates who

become burdens upon the community in consequence thereof. The accusation "dangerous to himself and others" is sufficiently justified by the number of cases of suicide, accident, and violence, directly attributable to inebriate habits. Finally, as regards family distress, probably all of us have known instances of ruin, disgrace, and misery, resulting from the inebriate habits of a member of some household. If we have no such personal knowledge it is only necessary to refer to the number of separation orders granted each year on account of habitual drunkenness, the pitiable stories told in police courts, those told by missionary workers, and those recorded in the books of such associations as our National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Moreover, there is still another aspect of the question, which appeals strongly to those amongst us who are working towards the suppression of habitual drunkenness by direct attention to the drunkard. Every inebriate, by precept, example, neglect of children, and possibly by direct pro creation of his species, is contributing towards the maintenance of the supply; reproducing his like to the detriment of national welfare in years to come. It is only possible for persons in constant touch with the class, to realise how many members of it are made such by inherited peculiarity, or by dangerous association with others of their kind; and how essential it is that every effort should be made to cripple the continued manufacture of drunkards by drunkards. If we want to reduce drunkenness we must not only endeavour to prevent sober persons from becoming drunkards; but also treat every existing drunkard as an infected person, whose condition demands the application of measures similar to those applied to cases of recognised infectious disease—treatment with a view to cure, prevention of injury to others, and (if necessary to ensure the latter) something approaching continuous isolation.

All or any of these reasons, humanitarian, economic, preventive or protective, justify interference with the liberty of an inebriate, so that the persons and liberty of others may be safeguarded. To carry out these principles, we need legislation, amply protected against misapplication, and so regulated that interference with liberty shall be the minimum necessary to obtain the desired result.

The inebriate state when fully established, is characterised by an excessive susceptibility to the attraction of intoxicants, which is not compensated by a sufficient increase in self-control to enable the victim to maintain an effective resistance to desire. Some inebriates only suffer from a slight increase of the common capacity for deriving pleasure from the use of alcohol, and are gifted with nearly sufficient compensating control to enable them to keep

from excess. On the other hand many are complete slaves to their desires, devoid of any vestige of self-control, and often deficient in general intelligence. Between these extremes are many grades.

A few of the milder cases exhibit more power of control than they appear to possess, or believe that they have. Such cases require little more than encouragement to stimulate resistance to desire, and to strengthen by exercise the faculty of self-control. Others of a more advanced type, may be benefited by encouragement, supplemented by the temporary administration of various drugs, especially when they can be made to believe that such drugs will do them permanent good. Others, again, may obtain similar advantage from hypnotic suggestion, Christian science, faith-healing, or even from any judiciously applied humbug; so long as belief in efficacy is strong enough to stimulate the exercise of self-control. But by far the greater number of all grades require some form of restriction to liberty sufficient to ensure abstinence during the application of useful influences; sufficient to favour the formation of new habits, and permit improvement in physical health. The very worst inebriates of all, those who are mentally defective, or impervious to the influence of reformative measures, require continuous care and restraint in the interests of the community, especially when drunken habits lead to repeated crime or public disgrace.

No legislation for inebriates can be considered to meet the needs of the case, even approximately, if it omits to provide facilities for dealing with each grade of the condition. In fact, any law for inebriates must be elastic enough to permit the application of the mildest possible measures likely to be useful in the treatment of the mildest cases, and at the same time permit the application of stronger powers when milder ones have proved ineffectual. Our existing Inebriates Acts have proved wanting in these attributes, the need for their amendment has been accepted, and, as a result, there is reason to hope that some extensive changes in the law may be made in the near future.

Early last year a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to enquire into the law relating to inebriates as now in force in England; and a few months afterwards a second committee was appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to study the question in its relation to the northern section of the kingdom. The fact that both these Committees have reported, during the current year, on all matters relating to defects in existing Acts, the difficulties met with in their administration, and the indications for their amendment, renders it

unnecessary for me to do more than deal lightly with matters of detail now. In fact it would be impossible to do justice to the subject in the time allotted to me, besides being needless waste of time in view of the fact that the reports in question are obtainable by all.

It seems sufficient to say that the requirements for useful legislation which I have to-day indicated to you, were in the minds of the members of both Committees, and that both Reports suggest measures calculated to remedy existing difficulties, and usefully extend our powers for dealing with inebriates. For the benefit of drunkards who have not become criminal, the English Committee suggested, as a preliminary measure, an officially witnessed pledge to abstain from alcoholic liquor; a pledge which carries with it, as deterrent to breach, the possibility of subsequent action. In the event of this preliminary effort proving useless (which is probable, except in the mildest cases), power was suggested to enable an inebriate to place himself voluntarily under the control of a guardian, or voluntarily request admission to a licensed retreat. Should any or all of these measures prove futile, it was further recommended that power should exist to enable certain friends of an inebriate to apply for a compulsory order of guardianship, or for compulsory committal to a retreat. These recommendations, if adopted, would ensure a trial of mild measures, and render possible the use of stronger means should milder ones fail; they would also extend the application of the Inebriates Acts to persons who cannot be dealt with under the existing law.

So far as criminal inebriates are concerned, many recommendations advocating the simplification of present procedure, and the earlier application of treatment, were put forward by both Committees. Up to the present, owing to many difficulties which now exist, a considerable majority of cases sent to Inebriate Reformatories have proved too confirmed in habits, too morally degraded, or too mentally defective, for any real hope of permanent benefit to be entertained.

But, as already indicated, time will not permit of entry into detail. My purpose in appearing before you to-day is an extremely simple one; capable of being explained in a few words. I wish to bring to your notice the necessity for greater attention to inebriates, and for a greater exhibition of interest in their condition by temperance workers. I claim the necessity for such interest on the ground of humanity, the saving of life and the reduction of misery; I also claim it in the interests of the community, as a means of reducing drunkenness, poverty, lunacy, and crime. We have done

much already in the direction of national sobriety; but there is still more to be done. Much of what remains will, I believe, be most rapidly effected by a closer study of the drunkard, and the measures necessary to cure him when he can be cured; or prevent him from exercising a contaminating influence over others, when he himself is incurable. We cannot all undertake the care of inebriates, nor is it desirable we should; but we can all interest ourselves in legislation relating to them in the several countries to which we belong, and agitate for laws which will enable those of us who are engaged in practical work to prosecute our endeavours with a minimum of difficulty and a maximum of success.

It is a curious fact that, although Temperance Congresses, and Temperance Societies are established with the avowed object of reducing drunkenness, very few of them (at any rate until lately) have paid any attention to the drunkard, to the amelioration of his condition, or the crippling of his influence for evil. The Church of England Temperance Society, with its four Retreats for inebriates is a glorious exception; Duxhurst, Fallowfield, and Albion House are others; but I can number the temperance societies engaged in such work on the fingers of one hand. During my 25 years' work, I have received less aid from total abstainers than from any other class; all the best and most useful help I have obtained has come from the strictly moderate drinker. The cry of the total abstainer is "universal abstinence," and nothing short of that will please him. Years will elapse before universal abstinence becomes a fact, if ever it does; and in the meantime we have the continuous manufacture of drunkards by drunkards; thousands sinking each year into hopeless misery. No cry is raised by total abstainers, who are now a power in the land against our present unsatisfactory legislation for drunkards; indeed I doubt whether a dozen people in this room could stand a five minutes' examination on the powers we possess, let alone suggest the direction for amendment. Go on with preventive measures by all means; but let us take some interest also in the curative and protective side of the question. It will not only pay to do it, but it is necessary from all standpoints, Christian, humanitarian, and economic.

It seems to me that every Temperance society, or branch of such society, should possess its Inebriates Committee specially appointed to study the law, facilitate its administration, suggest amendments, and generally work for progress in this phase of Temperance work. An organisation of this nature, provided wherever Temperance societies exist, would ensure the application of much thought, lead to an increased interest in the work, and utilise much influence now

neglected. If such organisations only passed resolutions, and forwarded them to the proper quarters, some good would result. But a much wider sphere of usefulness is possible for such a committee. It should become a centre from which reliable information could be obtained for the benefit of the friends of inebriate persons, or for the use of inebriates who are desirous of attempting to reform themselves. And, most useful function of all, it should be able, and ready, to render practical aid to persons discharged from inebriate institutions, exercise supervision when needed, and give willing and tactful encouragement to patients during the first few months of their return to the temptations of ordinary life. My most earnest wish is that some such scheme as this should be given fair trial.

DISCUSSION.

DR. IMRE DÓCZI (Budapest): Es ist bekannt, dass der Alkoholismus eine Hauptursache für die Entstehung der Verbrechen abgibt. Wir wissen es sehr gut, dass unter dem Einfluss des Alkohols die Urteilsfähigkeit, die Willenskraft abgeschwächt wird, die Triebe treten heftiger hervor, es verschwinden die moralischen Hemmungsgefühle, und in solchem Zustande wird der Mensch leicht zu aggressiven, impulsiven Handlungen, d. h. zum Verbrechen geführt. Der enge Zusammenhang zwischen Alkoholismus und Verbrechen ist von mehreren erklärt worden, und hierfür stehen auch mehrere statistische Datensammlungen zur Verfügung. In Ungarn haben wir diesbezüglich bisher noch keine Daten gehabt, nun aber bin ich in der Lage, die Ergebnisse einer sehr eingehenden amtlichen Untersuchung mitzuteilen. Auf Anregung des Ministers des Innern Grafen Julius von Andrásy wurden in den sämtlichen ungarischen Gefängnissen im Jahre 1908 folgende Daten von Amtswegen gesammelt: 1) die Zahl der Gefangenen. 2) ob der Verhaftete entschieden ein Trunkenbold ist. (Diese Frage musste der Gefängnisarzt beantworten.) 3) ob der Verbrecher beim Begehen des Verbrechens betrunken war. (Auf diese Frage musste die Antwort aus den Akten, nämlich aus dem Urteile entnommen werden.) 4) ob der Verbrecher Gewohnheits- oder 5) nur Gelegenheitstrinker ist. Die im Ministerium des Innern eingelangten Daten, die ich bearbeitet habe, beziehen sich auf 354 Gefängnisanstalten. Die Untersuchung erstreckt sich auf 73,707 Gefangene, darunter 59,648 (80.92%) Männer und 14,059 (19.08%) Frauen. Unter diesen 73,707 Gefangenen waren entschieden Trunkenbolde 8,320 (11.3%), Gewohnheitstrinker 42,107 (58.5%) und Gelegenheitstrinker 19,921 (27%). In Bezug auf 3,359 Gefangenen konnte man die Daten nicht genau feststellen. Bei den 59,648 männlichen Gefangenen war die Zahl der notorischen Trunkenbolde 6,635 (11.1%), der Gewohnheitstrinker 14,364 (24%); bei den 14,059 weiblichen Gefangenen waren Alkoholisten 1,685 (11.9%), Gewohnheitstrinker 6,817 (48%) und 5,557 (40.1%) Gelegenheitstrinker. Beim Begehen des Verbrechens waren 16,649 (27.9%) der Männer und 2,779

(19.77%) der Frauen berauscht. Wir sehen aus den Daten, dass erstens der Alkohol bei den weiblichen Verurteilten fast dieselbe Rolle spielt, wie bei den männlichen, zweitens, dass mindestens 70% der Verbrechen in Ungarn auf das Konto des Alkoholismus geschrieben werden müssen.

PROFESSOR DR. SZALKAY (Budapest) : Vortrag : "*Gründung von alkoholfreien Kolonien durch den Staat.*" In Anbetracht der stetig im Wachsen befindlichen enorm vielen Alkoholkranken des Volkes, in Anbetracht, dass in den bestehenden Alkoholrettungshäusern nur zahlende Insassen aufgenommen werden, fordere ich für diese einst braven und tüchtigen Arbeiter, die durch die Schuld der Gesellschaft und des Staates in einen solchen Zustand geraten sind, Schutz und Hülfe durch den Staat. Durch Ihr mächtiges Wort, durch das Wort des Kongresses möchte ich anklopfen an den Pforten des Staates und ihm zurufen : Du Staat mit Deinem Alkoholmonopol, mit Deinem Fettieren der Alkoholproduzenten, mit Deinem Fördern der Trinksitten, mit Deinem Dulden des Trinkzwanges, hast Dein eigenes Volk, Deine eigenen Söhne dem Alkoholsiechtum preisgegeben ; es ist Deine heilige Pflicht, dieselben zu retten. Ich beantrage daher : Der Kongress möge aussprechen : *Jeder Staat möge es als seine Pflicht betrachten, alkoholfreie Kolonien für das darbende Volk der Arbeiter, für die in Not und Verzweiflung geratenen Künstler, Schriftsteller, Lehrer* (von der Volksschule bis zur Universität), *Beamten* (des Staates und der Munizipien) *zu errichten.* Diese alkoholfreien Kolonien möge jeder Staat für 1,000 weibliche und männliche Insassen errichten, damit dieselben durch Abstinenz und Arbeit dem Leben zugeführt werden können. Wir brauchen dann weniger Irren-, Kranken-, Zucht-, Armenhäuser. Durch die Zwangsarbeit erhält sich jeder selbst und kostet nur wenig dem Staate.

MR. C. HECHT (London) directed attention to the value of dietetic treatment in administration, a subject generally ignored by temperance reformers. He advocated the exclusion of such stimulants as meat, fish, poultry, tea, coffee and tobacco, and the substitution of a dietary of grains, fruits, nuts, cheese and milk, pointing out that alcoholism was rare, if not unknown, among abstainers from flesh foods and other stimulants. He referred to the remarkable success of the experiment conducted on these lines by the Salvation Army since 1902, fully described in a memorandum entitled, " The New Cure for Inebriety," published by the National Food Reform Association, and cited, in support of his contention, the opinions of the Dean of Durham (who declared that the document was one of the most convincing he had ever read, and seemed to go to the root of the great evil), Rev. Dr. Paton, Dr. Kellogg, a North-country working-man, and the *Temperance Chronicle* of June 18th last.. While, however, much might be achieved by these curative methods, the evil must be attacked at its roots. The master-key, he suggested, would be found, in Great Britain, at least, in the kitchen.

MR. F. G. MACKERETH (London) considered that all statistics relating to the extent of drunkenness were more or less unreliable. The title " drunkard " was most misleading. The tubercular patient was not called a " spitter," and " He spits " was not used as a term of reproach ; yet both spitting and drinking were symptoms rather than causes. Further, the word " Drinker " does not include the taking of drugs in the form of tabloids, etc. The " amateur " vicious drinker was comparatively easily dealt with ; the " professional " inebriate presented a far more complex problem. The Majority of the Royal Commis-

sioners on the Poor Laws (England) say, page 221, "A great weight of evidence indicates drink as a most potent and universal factor in bringing about pauperism." They also say, page 289, that "we estimate that at least one-half of the total cost of pauperism is swallowed up in direct dealing with sickness." The inebriate was an ultra-sensitive, stricken animal, who sought a hiding-place from his fellows, with an ever-lessening share of human attributes. Men and women were equally salvable. The English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent a photograph of her children, every six months, to the mother in an inebriate reformatory. They also kept in touch with her husband, and, shortly before her release, suggested to him that he should move to a fresh environment. He appealed to the members of the Congress to apply the spirit of "Gemüthlichkeit" to the work of inebriate reform.

Judge W. J, POLLARD (St. Louis): I believe a judge of a Court should exhaust every means to reform a victim of drink before he sends him to gaol. Sending him to gaol as a rule aids in his destruction, and frequently destroys the family circle and entails suffering upon the helpless and unoffending, whose cause I advocate. In the police court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, United States, several years ago I began the plan of releasing those convicted on charges of drunkenness and petty offences growing out of drunkenness upon their signing a total abstinence honour pledge in open court, and requiring them to keep it or suffer the penalty. This plan gave the offender an opportunity to work out his own salvation and to reform himself, and gave the State a sober and better citizen, and protected an innocent family. I required the defendant to report to me at my residence after working hours, and so acted as my own probation officer. I was enabled by this plan to save 95 per cent. of those put on pledge parole; if any of this 95 per cent. returned to drink they did it so adroitly and moderately as not again to disturb the public peace or that of their family, and in this respect I won a victory. Signing a pledge by a defendant is visible evidence of his promise to be a sober and better citizen, and acts as a moral stimulant and a legal restraint because of the punishment that will follow if the pledge is broken. Police courts have, as a rule, jurisdiction over cases of drunkenness and petty offences. Therefore we should begin at the beginning. The effort to reform the first offender should commence before he becomes an habitual drunkard or hardened criminal; for this reason I advocate salaried probation officers for all police courts. As a judge I want to know more about the defendant than the mere charge on the docket, and to discover the moving cause of his arrest, and remove it if possible. I beg you to advocate on your return home that the less demoralised and soddened slaves of alcoholic excess should not be imprisoned, but released on their signing a pledge not to drink, and be put on probation for a stated period.

Dr. WILBUR F. CRAFTS: What impresses an American more unfavourably than almost anything else in this wonderful London, the world's greatest capital, is the presence of women on both sides of the drinking bars. I saw more women drinking at public bars in one hour last Sunday night on my way to church than I have seen in such places in the United States in fifty years. If a woman is seen in an American saloon she is liable to arrest, and the liquor dealer to forfeiture of licence. Judge Pollard has spoken of prevention applied by a judge through pledge and probation after the first arrest for drunkenness. Better still to apply prevention before the first arrest by "the arrest of thought," showing that even the most moderate drinking reduces industrial efficiency, in

quantity and quality, and so chances of employment, as well as athletic successes and life insurance dividends.

Le Dr RUYSCH fait remarquer qu'avant tout l'alcoolique est un malade qui doit être guéri. Il s'oppose à ce qu'il soit nommé un criminel. C'est vrai que parmi les criminels il y a beaucoup d'alcooliques, mais chaque alcoolique n'est pas un criminel ni "cause of distress, terror, scandal or nuisance," comme le dit M. Branthwaite. Dr Ruysch croit que quand on regardera l'alcoolique comme un malade, et quand on voudra installer des Sanatoria excellents et ouverts, comme pour la tuberculose, par exemple, les alcooliques entreront dans les Sanatoria beaucoup plus, et leurs familles les y placeront avec beaucoup plus de sympathie que quand il s'agit de les placer dans des asiles fermés. Le Dr Ruysch compte dans son Sanatorium ouvert (Sanatorium Hooghullen), dans les Pays-Bas, plus de 60 pour cent de guérisons. L' "open door system" est préférable si possible. Cependant, pour certains sujets récidivistes, nous aurons besoin d'asiles fermés et de la loi ; mais ces cas doivent être des exceptions et non la règle. Mais surtout il nous faut des bureaux de consultations dans les grandes villes, comme pour la tuberculose, pour les cas nouveaux. Ces bureaux, aussi bien que les sanatoria et les asiles, doivent être payés en partie par la caisse publique qui profite tant des impôts sur l'alcool. Donc, en premier lieu (première station) les *Bureaux de consultations*, en second lieu les *Sanatoria*, en troisième lieu—pour les récidivistes et les alcooliques dangereux—les asiles fermés ; toutes ces installations devraient recevoir des subsides de la caisse publique.

Dr ROUX : On s'occupe presque exclusivement dans les Congrès des effets es plus violents de l'alcoolisme, au point de vue moral comme au point de vue physique, et l'on n'y parle guère que des crimes ou délits jugés par les tribunaux. Pourtant, malgré leur fréquence, ces manifestations extrêmes du fléau sont les moins nombreuses. L'alcool, qui attaque les facultés intellectuelles et morales, même aux plus petites doses, cause une quantité bien plus considérable de fautes ne troublant pas d'une manière assez grave l'ordre public pour nécessiter l'intervention de la police et de la justice, mais qui violent la loi morale et dégradent l'âme ou font obstacle à son perfectionnement. C'est là un mal spirituel ; et trop souvent il fera souffrir l'entourage de l'alcoolique par la dilapidation des ressources de la famille ou des relations pénibles avec un caractère brutal ou impatient. Enfin que de nobles sentiments, que de belles pensées, de grandes initiatives seront étouffées dans un cerveau par les fumées de l'alcool ! — L'orateur voudrait que l'on étudiât davantage ses effets insidieux ; il ne doute pas qu'en les mettant en lumière on n'intéresse à notre cause beaucoup de personnes qui se flattent d'échapper toujours aux infractions pénales ou qui les considèrent comme des exceptions inévitables ne pouvant les inquiéter.

Missionar OSTERMEYER: Die Anträge des Herrn Dr. Aschaffenburg betreffs der Trinkerheilstätten sind entschieden zu befürworten. Leider entstehen bei Benutzung dieser Heilstätten Schwierigkeiten dadurch, dass die Kommunen zu spät Mittel zu solch einer Kur bewilligen, und dass von Seiten der Angehörigen die Mittel fehlen, sowohl die Kosten der Kur zu bezahlen, als auch während der Kur die Familie zu unterhalten. Die von Bodelschwingschen Anstalten bei Bielefeld haben acht Häuser zur Aufnahme von Trinkern, in denen ein Pflegegeld von von 3 Mark abwärts bis zu völligem Erlass genommen wird. Schwierigkeiten entstehen auch dadurch, dass die Alkoholkranken nach wohl

bestandener Kur wieder in ihre alten Verhältnisse zurückkehren und dadurch sehr oft rückfällig werden. Wir haben in den Bielefelder Anstalten sowohl Guttemplerlogen als auch Blaukreuz-Vereine, in welche die Trinker noch während ihres Aufenthaltes nach ihrer eigenen Wahl eintreten können, um nach ihrer Rückkehr in die Heimat sich dort einem solchen Verein gleich anschliessen zu können. Ausserdem legen wir grossen Wert auf die religiöse Beeinflussung während ihres Aufenthaltes, damit sie zu Hause in Verbindung mit ihrer Kirche und ihrem Seelsorger treten und auch dadurch einen Halt bekommen. Ich bitte, sorgen Sie dafür, dass den aus den Heilstätten Zurückgekehrten sofort der nötige Halt geboten wird.

MISS AGNES SLACK : We are grateful to Dr. Braithwaite for his valuable statement with regard to the treatment of the drunkard. While the drink bill is decreasing in England drunkenness amongst women is increasing, and, as we regard the home as the centre of national life, we must recognise the vast problem we are facing. We have been working in England largely with tied hands. A very large number of those admitted to Inebriate Homes are not sent there until they are past reform. Our Inebriate Act needs amending at present. Unless the drunkard has been legally committed to an Inebriate Home, he or she cannot be placed under such restraint unless with voluntary consent. So I was particularly glad when Dr. Braithwaite told us this morning the Government Department Committee in their report recommend that the friends of an inebriate should have power, under wise restrictions, to have the drunkard detained in an Inebriate Home. I have had many letters from the friends of drunkards in every part of this country asking how their unfortunate friend can be placed away from temptation. I have replied, " Can you secure *her consent* to detention in an Inebriate Home ? " In almost every case I have received a reply saying the woman would *not consent*. I believe the first work of the temperance reformer is to *prevent* drunkenness and drinking ; but we certainly should do all we can to bring about better conditions for the drunkard and agitate for more practical legislation. At the Duxhurst Inebriate Homes it has been found interesting outdoor occupation—growing flowers and vegetables, and rearing poultry for the markets—is an important part of the cure.

MR. WALTER EAST : As one who has made a study of police court cases of drunkenness, I venture to suggest that we are not using the best methods of reforming drunkards. For centuries we have been trying to reform drunkards by fine and imprisonment, but that method has signally failed. The drunken offender, more than any other, needs sympathetic help on his first appearance in a police court, and that is the crucial moment to attempt his reform. This can be best accomplished by sparing him the conviction for his offence—especially now that a conviction is a bar to the enjoyment of an old age pension until the lapse of ten years after its being recorded—on the condition that he signs *in court* a total abstinence pledge for one year, as provided by Clause *b*, Section 2, of the Probation Act, 1908. Once a man has brought himself within the law by his drunkenness, this is probably the only method which is likely to save him from ultimately drifting into the ranks of the criminal or lunatic inebriate, at which stage he is too far gone for the pledge to be of any value. The reform must be attempted and pledge enforced at the first fall if it is to be really effective, and the maximum punishment for the original offence should be inflicted in all cases of failure to keep the terms of probation.

THE CONCLUDING SESSION.

THE business of the final sitting of the Congress on Saturday, July 24th, immediately following the Sixth General Meeting, was to receive invitations for the next Congress, to be held in 1911.

The Right Hon. Baron Weardale, P.C., presided, and feelingly referred to the absence of the Very Rev. the Hon. Dean of Hereford, who had been called away by the sudden death of his aged sister, Lady Saye and Sele.

The Right Rev. K. H. Gez. von Schéele, D.D., LL.D., Phil. Doc., Lord Bishop of Wisby, Chairman of the Permanent Committee, on behalf of the foreign visitors, presented thanks to the British Committee, and expressed the sense of "home" which they had experienced "since you have made the Congress into a meeting of brethren and sisters from all parts of the civilised world."

The Bishop's speech having been endorsed by acclamation, Lord Weardale responded and called for the report of the Permanent Committee upon the invitations for 1911. Mr. J. T. Rae stated that having heard Professor Crothers on behalf of the United States; Chevalier Dalhoff, for the Danish Government; Dr. Schiari, on behalf of the Municipality of Milan; and Baron Ruys de Beerenbronck, LL.D., on behalf of the Queen of the Netherlands, the Committee recommended the acceptance of Her Majesty's gracious invitation to the Hague.

Opportunity was afforded to the representatives of the inviting countries to place before the meeting inducements for the acceptance of their invitations, and Dr. Crothers mentioned that the formal letter from the United States was signed by Members of Congress and leaders in education and science, and was endorsed by the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and other Narcotics, representing seven hundred medical men from all parts of America.

The Rev. N. C. Dalhoff, Chevalier of the Dannebrog, speaking for the Danish Government, reminded the Congress that twice before had an invitation been given to meet in Copenhagen. Denmark could show a system of cure of inebriates in voluntary asylums supported by a popular collection in the whole land; the Government protected the native races in their colony of Greenland from the dangers of alcohol, and there was a province where prohibition had been in force for three centuries.

The invitation from Italy was spoken to by Pastor Giovanni Rochât, who in both English and French made an earnest appeal in the interests of his country, for the acceptance of the invitation from the Mayor of Milan, and endorsed by the Italian Anti-Alcohol League. Professor Hercod conveyed a message from Professor Forel urging the claims of Italy, where the movement was in its infancy and needed a new impulse, a plea supported also by Professor Hartmann.

Baron de Beerenbronck was supported in presenting the invitation from H.M. the Queen of Holland by Doctor Ruysch, Pastor V. Broux, Herr Gonser, Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine, MM. J. van Rees and P. Vandermeulen, and others.

The recommendation of the Permanent Committee having been carried by acclamation, the Congress of 1911 will accordingly take place at the Hague, where arrangements are already in progress for a successful series of meetings.

THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL ON MIND AND BODY.

Special Scientific Sessions.

THEODORE NEILD, M.A.,
Convener.

Science Section.

In Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.

FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, July 21st; 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

President: Dr. C. Strecker (Berlin).

British Associate President: Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

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"A Contribution to the Study of the Influence of Alcohol on the Degeneration of Human Offspring"; Prof. Taav. Laitinen, M.D., Helsingfors 263

"On Alcoholism and Tuberculosis"; Prof. S. E. Henschen, Stockholm 270

"Der Alkohol- und Milchverbrauch in den Kranken- und Irrenhäusern des Deutschen Sprachgebietes"; Dr. Holitscher, Pirkenhammer bei Karlsbad 285

"De l'Influence de l'Alcoolisme chronique sur le Testicule humain"; Dr. E. Bertholet, Lausanne 294

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, July 21st: 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

President: Dr. R. Vogt (Christiania).

British Associate President: Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., M.D., K.C.V.O.

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"The Action of Alcohol on Muscular and Mental Efficiency"; Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.S., and Mr. H. N. Webber, Cambridge 298

"Alcoolisme et Folie"; Dr. Legrain, Paris 309

THIRD SESSION.

Friday, July 23rd: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

President: Dr. T. D. Crothers (Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.).

British Associate President: Mr. A. Pearce Gould, F.R.C.S.

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"The Resistive Power of the Human Brain against Alcohol, and its Limitations"; Prof. T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D., Edinburgh ... 314

"The Effects of Alcohol upon the Nervous System as exhibited in Hospital and Asylum Practice"; Dr. F. W. Mott, F.R.S., London 325

SESSION I.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DEGENERATION OF HUMAN OFFSPRING.

By Professor TAAV. LAITINEN, M.D., Helsingfors.

In my Lecture delivered at the last Anti-alcohol Congress in Stockholm, 1907, I said that alcohol, although given in small quantities, caused a remarkable degeneration in the offspring of the animals upon which I had experimented, and added that I had begun to make corresponding observations regarding human beings. I am now in a position to lay the results of these studies before the present Twelfth International Anti-alcohol Congress.

The materials for these studies I began to collect six years ago. As a physician having an extensive practice, I have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conditions of a great number of families, both alcohol-drinking and non-drinking. It was here that I made notes first regarding the age of the parents and the number and weight, so far as possible, of both living and dead children, as well as of miscarriages and of deformed children. I shall not enter into the last-named here.

I have studied in a similar manner not less than 5,845 families, with 20,008 children, if I include the 2,125 families that have given careful answers to the circulars below named and also 109 families with 789 children closely observed by reliable persons in a little country town.

In the second place, in order to further ascertain whether the weight of the children of the alcohol-drinking or of the non-drinking parents is greater and the earlier development quicker, I have sent out, to be distributed by most reliable persons, 15,000 circulars of the following contents :—

Honourable Fellow-countrymen !

You will do a great service to science if you will conscientiously fill in this circular respecting your new-born child during the first eight months of its life, and return the circular in the enclosed envelope to Prof. Taav. Laitinen.

Calling, age (father's, mother's, or of both) ; residence (town, township, parish, village) of the parents.

Are the parents healthy, or suffering from any disease ?

How many rooms in your dwelling ?

When was the child born (year, month, day) ?

Was the child healthy or unhealthy (deformed) at birth ?

Male or female ?

First child ? If not, how many have preceded it ?

Weight at birth ?

Weight of naked child (to be noted on the reverse of this paper every seventh day from birth during the first eight months) ?

When did the child cut its first teeth ?

How many teeth has the child at the age of eight months ?

How long did the mother suckle the child ?

Are the parents alcohol drinkers or abstainers ? Both ?

To what extent do they consume (State if daily ; also if beer, corn-brandy, wine, brandy, or any other form of alcohol, or all of these) ?

Say if the maternal grandfather drank alcohol.

Did the child suffer from any disease during the first eight months ? Was it subject to cramp ?

Of these 15,000 circulars I have, I am happy to say, received back, up to the present, 2,125 carefully filled in : 1,285 from the more or less drinking and 840 from non-drinking persons.

Upon the basis of this information I have been enabled to study the question more closely.

I will here remark that when I use the term "abstainer," I mean a person who has either never taken alcohol, or at least not since his marriage. By the term "moderate," a person who takes no more alcohol than corresponds to one glass of beer a day; and by the term "drinker," a person who drinks daily more than the equivalent of one glass Finnish beer (about 4 per cent. alcohol).

To get yet a third proof, I have thoroughly studied in a little country town, where the daily habits of the inhabitants are well

known by everybody, 59 drinking and 50 non-drinking families living in similar circumstances.

I. The results of the 109 families above-named.—To be as brief as possible, I shall begin with the details respecting these relatively few families. The dwellings of the 50 "abstainer" families contained on an average 2·83 rooms, and the average age of the mothers was 39·52 years and of the fathers 47·16. The number of children in these 50 families was 211, giving 4·28 per family; of these 211 children (39) 18·48 per cent. died up to the present and (172) 81·52 per cent. were still living. Further 0·94 per cent. of all births were miscarriages, and 1·3 per cent. of the living children were weakly. On the other hand, the dwellings of the 59 alcohol-drinking families contained on an average 2·31 rooms, and the average age of the mothers was 39 and that of the fathers was 40·27 years. These families had 278 children, giving 4·72 per family. Of these 278 children (69) 24·82 per cent. died up to the present and (209) 75·18 per cent. are still living; 6·21 per cent. of all births were miscarriages; 8·27 per cent. of the living children are weakly, and 3·23 per cent. of them suffered in infancy from cramp.

Thus we see that the offspring of alcohol-drinking parents are weaker or more degenerate than the offspring of non-alcohol-drinking parents.

II. If we now proceed to examine the information obtained by means of the circulars before-mentioned, given in Table I., we see the same fact, that alcohol appears to exercise a degenerative influence upon the offspring of human beings.

Table I. (Weight in Grammes.)

	Weight at Birth.	Weight at 1 Month.	Weight at 2 Months.	Weight at 3 Months.	Weight at 4 Months.	Weight at 5 Months.	Weight at 6 Months.	Weight at 7 Months.	Weight at 8 Months.
Children of—			A.—GIRLS.						
Abstainers ...	3,600	4,290	5,180	5,970	6,710	7,370	8,050	8,430	9,090
Moderates ...	3,570	4,140	5,100	5,810	6,620	7,310	7,860	8,290	8,910
Drinkers ...	3,470	4,120	4,930	5,560	6,440	7,140	7,800	8,250	8,880
Children of—			B.—BOYS						
Abstainers ...	3,870	4,750	5,930	6,690	7,360	8,070	8,740	9,250	9,880
Moderates ...	3,780	4,650	5,710	6,600	7,370	7,930	8,490	9,170	9,810
Drinkers ...	3,700	4,410	5,360	6,240	6,860	7,570	8,120	8,600	9,150

TABLE I

A_GIRLS

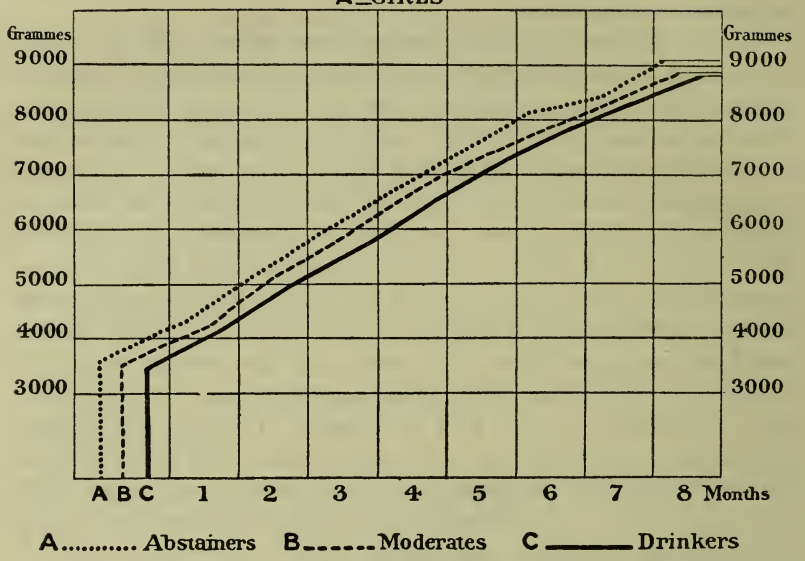
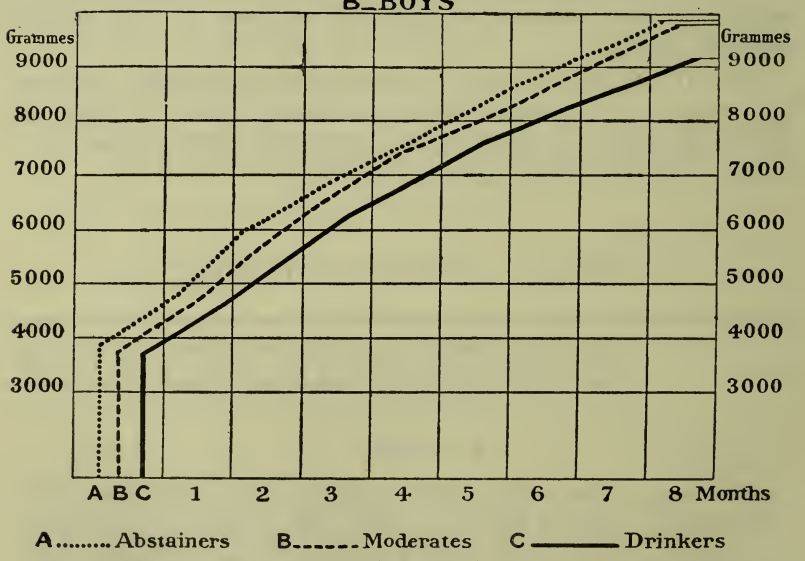


TABLE I.

B_BOYS



Looking at the first table (Table I.), we see that the average weight of 840 children (whether boys or girls) of abstainers was heavier, and that these children developed more rapidly during the first eight months than the children of the moderates (average weight of 623 children), and than those of the drinkers (average weight of 662 children); and that the children of the last-named

were smallest at birth and developed most slowly. In my opinion a heavier and more rapidly developing child would have a better chance in life than a lighter and more slowly developing child.

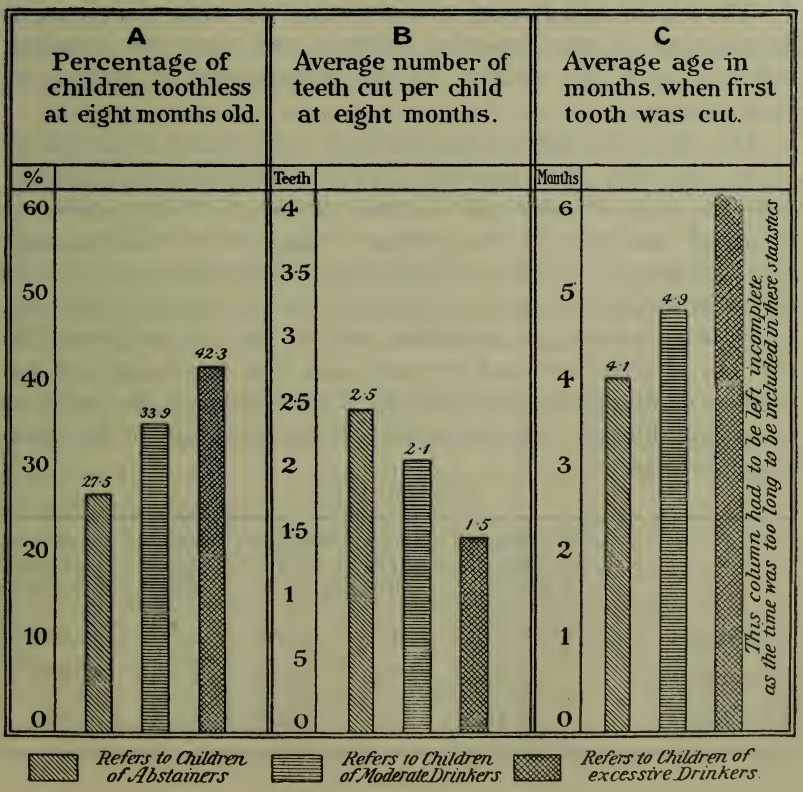
We therefore see here also the same fact which I have previously shown by animal experiments, the results of which I laid before the last Anti-alcohol Congress in Stockholm, 1907.

I must add here that the respective classes of families (abstainers, moderates and drinkers) were living as nearly as possible in the the same circumstances, as may be seen from Table II.

TABLE II.

	Number of Rooms in Dwelling.	Average Age of Mother.	Average Age of Father.	Number of Families.
Abstainers	3·73	30·98	35·57	840
Moderates	3·95	30·48	37·10	623
Drinkers	3·70	29·73	34·09	662

TABLE II *(Continued)*



The children in question were, on an average, the third in the case of the abstainers and of the drinking parents, and the fourth in the case of the moderate.

The children referred to in Table I. showed other signs of more or less rapid development, besides increase in weight, during the first eight months.

The children of abstainers, for instance, cut the first tooth at an average age of 4·1 months, the children of the moderates at an average of 4·9 months, and those of drinkers on an average much later still, too late indeed for this calculation. At the end of the eighth month of the children of

Abstainers	...	27·5 per cent. were toothless.
Moderates	...	33·9 ,, ,, ,,
Drinkers	...	42·3 ,, ,, ,,

The average number of teeth at the end of the eighth month was about as follows :—

Per child of Abstainers ...	...	2·5 per cent.
,, Moderates ...	...	2·1 ,,
,, Drinkers ...	...	1·5 ,,

These last-named facts tend to verify the more or less rapid development of the respective children, and show the retarding influence upon the children of the consumption of alcohol by their parents.

III. We come lastly to the results of my personal observations.

If we take the families (2,234) before-named, together with the 3,611 families with a great number of children observed by myself, and calculate the average weight of the children in the three categories—abstainers, moderates and drinkers—we find, as shown in Table III., that the weights of the children (both girls and boys) of abstainers are somewhat greater than the weights of the children of moderates and drinkers, and that the weights of the children of drinkers are least of all. I must add that the people in the three different categories were living relatively in the same circumstances.

TABLE III.

	Average Age of Mother.	Average Age of Father.	Weight of Girl at Birth.	Weight of Boy at Birth.	Number of Families Examined.
Abstainers	34·56	39·02	3,670	3,970	1,551
Moderates	33·40	39·75	3,590	3,780	1,833
Drinkers	34·56	38·36	3,460	3,700	2,461

We may further see from Table IV. that the children of abstainers were not only heaviest, but also most vigorous, for up to the present only 13·45 per cent. of them died, and 86·55 per cent. are still living; whilst during the same time 23·17 per cent. of the children of moderates died, and 76·83 per cent. are still living, and 32·02 per cent. of the children of drinkers died, and 67·98 per cent. are still living.

TABLE IV.

	Average Age of Mother.	Average Age of Father.	Number of Families.	Number of Children.	How many Children still Living	How many Children Died.	Percentage of Miscarriages.
					%	%	%
Abstainers ...	34·56	39·02	1,551*	3,695	86·55	13·45	1·07
Moderates ...	33·40	39·75	1,833*	6,673	76·83	23·17	5·26
Drinkers ...	34·56	38·36	2,461*	9,640	67·98	32·02	7·11

* These figures only relate to the whole number of the respective families, but not in relation to the number of children in the following column, as quoted in the text.

The number of cases of miscarriages was also least in the case of abstainers, 1·07 per cent. of all births; greater in the case of moderates, 5·26 per cent. of all births; and greatest in the case of drinkers, 7·11 per cent. of all births.

The figures in the third column of Table IV. are misleading, not having the real value here, because in Table I. corresponding families have been added to the respective numbers in that column as *families with one child, and the number of these abstainer families was much larger (870) than that of the moderate (623) or of the drinker (652) families;* but if we subtract the numbers of families and children from the corresponding figures in the third column, Table IV., we find that the number of the children in the respective families is nearly the same.

[I will only add, in passing, that in my experimental studies the number of young of those animals that received alcohol was somewhat larger, but much weaker, than in the case of the young of animals not treated with alcohol.]

If we reflect upon the facts above mentioned, we find that all observations, whether made on a small or on a large scale, point in the same direction, namely, that the alcohol drinking of parents, even in small quantities (about one glass of beer a day), has exercised a degenerative influence upon their offspring.

I may further add that the weighing of the children has not perhaps been scientifically accurate in some instances, but as this has

been the case in all the different categories, it cannot appreciably affect the results.

I am still continuing these studies, and will report the results hereafter.

DR. STRECKER, having thanked Professor Laitinen for laying before the Congress his most laborious and instructive research, asked if the Section would like to hear Professor Henschen's paper before any discussion took place. There were some affirmative replies, whereupon the President called upon Professor HENSCHEN (Stockholm), who proceeded to read his paper.

ON ALCOHOLISM AND TUBERCULOSIS.

By Professor S. E. HENSCHEN, of Stockholm.

LONG before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, medical men were occupied with the question of the relationship between alcohol and tuberculosis, but very different opinions were pronounced. Some supposed alcohol to favour the formation of connective tissue in the tubercle, thus promoting its healing. So thought our eminent compatriot, Magnus Huss, one of those who began the campaign against alcoholism in Sweden, and the French doctors Rabuteau and Leudet. Todd introduced alcohol as a remedy. Nevertheless, even in the eighteenth and the beginning of the last century a contrary opinion was expressed by the French doctor Lieutaud and the English doctor Buchan and others, who considered alcohol to cause an increase in tuberculous diseases. Later this view was supported by many eminent authorities of our day. The study of the tubercle bacillus after its discovery by Koch, 1882, both in the laboratory and hospital, revealed its true nature, gave us a correct idea of its biological qualities, and proved tuberculosis to be an infectious disease. The laboratory experiments proved the bacillus to be very tenacious and long-lived, especially in dark and humid places, but to be destroyed by sunlight or even daylight. The sanitary influence of clean, sunny, well-ventilated dwellings and of open-air treatment was recognised henceforth as one of the chief conditions of health; while it became clear that small, dusty, dirty dwellings favoured the spreading of the fatal disease. A systematic study of the social factors which favour or hinder the progress of the disease showed that the frequency and increase of tuberculosis depend upon the people's habits and mode of life, and are thus intimately connected with their degree of culture and moral standpoint. Of all factors

which go to promote the spread of the bacillus, that of overcrowded dwellings seems of special importance.

In 1903 I began a systematic investigation of the mortality from tuberculosis in Stockholm in its relation to overcrowding. By comparing the density of the population and number of rooms in the different parishes on the one hand, and the mortality on the other, it was soon clear that the mortality from tuberculosis on the whole corresponded with the crowding of the inhabitants. Like investigations were made separately for each quinquennium from 1870 to 1900, the result proving infallibly that the mortality was proportionate to the numeral indicating the number of inhabitants in the rooms.

We find the same law for the other quinquenniums. The difference in the tuberculosis mortality in different blocks is in reality a great one. In the flats where the rich live, the mortality is only 5·6 per 10,000, while among the poor it is 47, or nearly nine times as high. This holds good not only for Stockholm, but probably for the whole of Europe and other parts of the world. If we compare London and Paris we find a mortality of 17 in the former, and 43 in the latter. The average of inhabitants in London houses is 8; but in Paris, where the houses are very high and the sun is hindered from entering freely, it is 35. It is clear that in crowded quarters every one receives much less air and daylight. Thus the factor determining the mortality from tuberculosis is the amount of air and sun; this factor is proved to determine the mortality from tuberculosis in London, Berlin, Barcelona, and even in tropical towns, e.g., Bahia. In Paris, M. Juillerat has proved the same. In the better-to-do blocks on the Champs-Elysées the mortality is 11/000 (= 11 per 10,000), increasing to 125/000 in the more crowded blocks, and even to 426/000 in the very worst districts. The results of Mr. Sternberg's investigations in Vienna on mortality from tuberculosis prove the same. These facts are of fundamental importance in combating the tuberculosis peril throughout the world.

But it would be to regard this matter in too narrow a sense only to take into consideration the condition of the dwellings. In reality, the quality of dwellings is only an expression of a people's social position and especially of its economical conditions. In wretched hovels the exposure to tuberculosis infection is very great, almost inevitable, even if only one of the inhabitants is infected. Thus tuberculosis is the disease of the poor *par préférence*. Sternberg and others have also proved that the mortality from tuberculosis in Vienna is directly proportioned to the poverty.

In Hamburg the mortality is in inverse proportion to people's

income, and analogous statements lie before us from Frankfurt-am-M. and Berlin. It may therefore be considered a well established fact that the mortality from tuberculosis is an expression of the social and economical position of a family. We have here the kernel of the tuberculosis question and the fundamental point for struggling against the disease. And this issue indicates also the near connection between alcohol and tuberculosis. *Tuberculosis is the disease of poverty, but alcohol is the mightiest factor in producing poverty*, especially in greater towns.

The latest investigations concerning the conditions of life of tuberculous people in Sweden made by the National Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis gave the following results:—

	Prosperous.	Well-to-do.	Poor.
A. Country	765 (9·6%)	3,461 (43·6%)	3,718 (46·8%)
B. Towns of less than 30,000...	251 (11·0%)	844 (36·9%)	1,194 (52·1%)
C. ,, more ,, ...	195 (4·6%)	1,066 (24·9%)	3,017 (70·5%)
D. The whole kingdom ...	1,211 (8·3%)	5,371 (37·0%)	7,929 (54·7%)

The cases of tuberculosis collected by *me* consist of the following groups:—

Prosperous.	Well-to-do.	Poor.
72 (5·6%)	425 (34·1%)	752 (60·2%)

Not without good reason has Romme summed up the causes of tuberculosis in the words *misère, souffrance, ignorance.*

Thus one of the most important points concerning alcohol and tuberculosis is that the *alcoholic is more exposed to tuberculosis than other people*, and through his uncleanliness and his carelessness about his sputum, the alcoholic exposes those around him, especially his children, to infection.

I do not enter here into a larger discussion upon the old theme that alcohol promotes poverty and is its most important cause.

In Stockholm, 90 per cent. of the poverty is caused by the consumption of alcohol among those who live in the workhouses and more than 50 per cent. among those who receive out-door relief.

I now proceed to the question of whether or not the *disposition* to tuberculosis can be increased by alcohol, and whether it be possible to prove more directly that alcohol causes an increased mortality. This problem is a very complicated one and difficult to solve satisfactorily from an exact scientific point of view. Alcohol favours diseases in many respects, it impairs the digestion, causes catarrh of the stomach and lungs, and weakness, and the alcoholic exposes himself to the cold and consequently contracts diseases of the lungs.

To solve the problem of the relation between alcohol and

tuberculosis, we must turn to statistical statements. But all statistics about alcoholism are very uncertain, as the term alcoholic is both elastic and subjective, and the statistics on tuberculosis are likewise not exact. As both alcoholism and tuberculosis are very common diseases, they may occur *simultaneously* in many people, making it often very difficult to prove which is cause or which effect, or if both have a common cause.

In considering the question whether alcohol increases the predisposition or not, we must first direct our attention to—

1. The experiments on animals;
2. Clinical and pathological experience;
3. The statistics of morbidity and mortality from alcohol and tuberculosis.

Through experiments on alcoholised animals Professor Laitinen arrived at the conclusion that alcohol causes a manifest and usually considerable increase in the susceptibility to artificial infection. Professors Woodhead and Achard arrived at the same result.

If we now turn to *clinical* experience, we meet with the opinions of many eminent clinical men and numerous figures from different hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoriums. These figures, however, have only a relative value, since the primary data are not quite reliable in consequence of the above-mentioned reasons. It would take too long to quote all the statements made by medical men on this question. Different authorities have arrived at very different conclusions. They can be divided into three groups, viz.:—

1. Those who consider alcohol as antagonistic to tuberculosis;
2. Those who declare that alcohol has no relationship to tuberculosis;
3. Those who are convinced that alcohol predisposes to tuberculosis.

In all groups are renowned names.

The great bulk of doctors at the present time have taken up a decided opinion against alcohol, especially the French hygienists, *e.g.*, the renowed pathologist Lancereaux, who out of 2,192 cases of tuberculosis, found alcohol and tuberculosis together in 1,229, and out of 1,984 alcoholic persons 853 were infected by tuberculosis. Consequently of 2·33 alcoholics 1 has tuberculosis. (Lancereaux, Congrès de Tuberc., Paris, 1905, T. II., p. 788.)

Dr. Brouardel, the eminent hygienist, stated emphatically his opinion at the Tuberculosis Congress in London, 1902: *L'alcoolisme est le plus puissant facteur de la propagation de la tuberculose. L'homme le plus vigoureux devenu alcoolique est sans résistance devant elle*; Lavarenne, Letulle and many other

French doctors agree with him. In Germany, Liebe and Hoppe have pointed out the danger of alcohol as predisposing to tuberculosis.

In England, many doctors, *e.g.*, Mackenzie, Oliver, Rolleston, Benjamin Richardson, etc., have pronounced the same opinion; in Italy, Ruata.

All these seem to agree with Osler's words at the last Congress on Tuberculosis in London (1902, Vol. III., p. 339): "It was formerly thought that alcohol was in some way antagonistic to tuberculous disease, but the observations of late years indicate clearly that the reverse is the case, and that drinkers are much more liable to both acute and pulmonary tuberculosis."

However, Dr. Bowditch, of Massachusetts, inquired of 210 doctors their opinion as to whether or not tuberculous infection is favoured by the influence of alcohol; 109=51 per cent. answered decidedly "Yes," 47 "No," and 13 were undecided. Thus the minority was a considerable one.

Other investigators starting from pathological facts have arrived at much the same conclusion, *e.g.*, Dr. Kelynack of London, Poore, and Allchin, and Bang of Copenhagen. There lie before us also special statements from different countries in which alcohol makes great ravages, *e.g.*, Normandy and Australia. Baudron and Brouardel have drawn up statistics on the consumption of alcohol in different departments of France, and found a parallelism between that and the mortality from tuberculosis. A number of figures concerning the mortality from alcohol and tuberculosis, also emanates from our hospitals, but such statistics have little value in determining the connection between alcohol and tuberculosis. It would be of the greatest importance were this Congress to charge an international commission with the task of preparing suggestions for an alcoholic statistic, especially on the morbidity and mortality of alcoholics.

Liebe has given the following statistics from a sanatorium:—

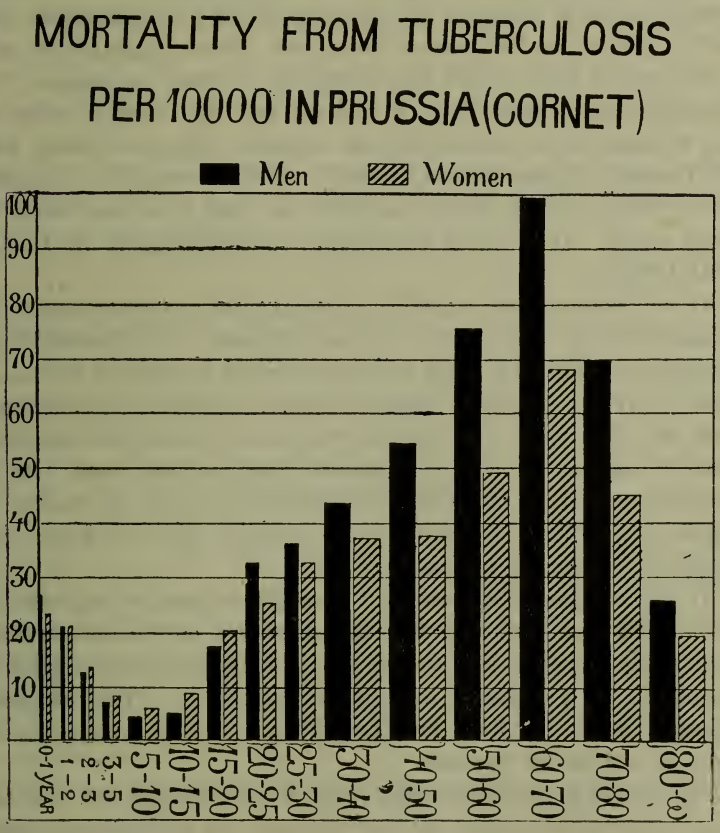
40%	of	the	patients were alcoholic.
27%	,,	,,	used alcohol daily.
27%	,,	,,	used very little alcohol.
6%	,,	,,	were abstainers.

Others have found very different percentages, probably in consequence of a different principle in drawing up the statistics.

Many of the above statements being based more on subjective than objective grounds, it will be necessary to make use of figures of more objective value. In Sweden we have at our disposal valuable statistical material as early as from the 17th century.

This will show the fluctuations of this disease in different years. We see a decrease of the disease from 1751 up to 1780; from this year tuberculosis increased in a remarkable degree until 1830. It is not possible to discover any other cause for this change than an abuse of alcohol, which as we know began in 1780 (Dr. Sundbärg). This Swedish statistic may be a proof of a connection between alcohol and tuberculosis.

However, the result arrived at by the Henry Phipps Institute must not be forgotten. After an analysis of 3,733 cases of tuberculosis, the Institute comes to the following conclusions: "At the



present day alcohol is regarded as a predisposing cause of the disease and an impediment to recovery. Apparently neither of these views gets much support from the statistics here given."

The death certificates are not reliable regarding the relationship of alcohol to tuberculosis, since a certificate of death from tuberculosis does not as a rule, indicate whether the patient has abused alcohol or not. These certificates, therefore, are useless as a

basis of scientific research in the above respect. But if they are only employed with regard to tuberculosis, they are probably uniform enough, on the whole, for scientific investigation. Starting then from these certificates, we will proceed to investigate the possibility of drawing conclusions from them as to the influence of alcohol on tuberculosis.

We must first turn to the *tables of mortality* from tuberculosis at different ages. From these tables you see the mortality of men and women at different ages. We see that in childhood and up to 20 years, the mortality is greater among women than men, which seems to point to women's greater disposition to tuberculosis than men's. With the 20th year a remarkable change appears; as early as the period from 20-25 the mortality of men is already considerably greater than that of women, and this relation does not alter throughout the whole life; the greatest difference being from 40-70 years. Cornet's table shows the average mortality in Prussia for 16 years. This higher mortality of men is a rule over the whole world. It is so in Stockholm, in Copenhagen, in London (1881-1890).

If we examine the mortality in Stockholm in former times—for instance, during 1821-1830—we find the same. It is probable that this higher mortality of men in tuberculosis is a result of the use of alcohol. Its use generally begins between the years 16-20, increases from the 20th year, and clinical experience shows that the grave effects of alcohol are more pronounced after the 40th year. In the following period 40-60, also the mortality of men in relation to women, is double. The statistics on mortality give us some other figures of importance for our purpose.

If we compare the mortality from tuberculosis of *married* and *un-married* men, we find that the mortality of the un-married is much greater than that of the married. Here we cannot regard the occupation as a cause of the greater mortality. The important difference lies in the fact that the un-married man abuses alcohol much more than the married.

We arrive at much the same result by comparing the mortality from tuberculosis among *un-married men* and *un-married women*. In Stockholm, the mortality is much greater among men. In view of all these facts concerning mortality, there seems to be no doubt that alcohol is the cause of the greater mortality in tuberculosis among men in comparison with women. But statistical figures show another way of solving our problem, viz., the statistics as to the mortality in different trades and professions, collected by John Tatham.

Tatham has shown, that the mortality from tuberculosis of innkeepers and waiters is 259 and 476, while the average for all professions is only 185, and for the whole population in this disease only 192. Thus we are justified in concluding that tuberculosis has a certain connection with alcohol, since it is so common among all those employed in alcohol trades.

The reliability of Tatham's statistics is also shown by the Prussian statistics (after Guttstadt). In these the mortality from tuberculosis per 1,000 is given as—

For all professions	...	...	...	average	160
Clergymen	...	...	...	...	„ 76
Publicans	...	...	...	...	„ 236
Brewers	...	...	...	...	„ 344
Waiters	...	...	...	...	„ 556

And von Firck's (Prussian statistical bureau) statements for 1897, comprising 28,995 men of whom 7,973 died of tuberculosis during the period 1884-1893, are also confirmatory.

In all these figures we find one of the most important proofs that alcohol plays a rôle in provoking tuberculosis. But the figures do not answer the question *how* alcohol provokes tuberculosis.

I now proceed to my own investigations made with the intention of solving the question whether alcohol provokes an increased disposition to tuberculosis or not, and of trying to explain the aforementioned, and (as it seems) well-established, fact, that there is a greater mortality from tuberculosis among alcoholics. It is clear that if alcohol pre-disposes to tuberculosis, it must be a common cause of tuberculosis (that is alcohol must play a predominant rôle in provoking it), and consequently in the cases of tuberculosis there must be a high percentage of alcoholism among all classes. I have collected from different classes 1,249 cases of tuberculosis from our general hospitals, from special hospitals for consumptives, as also from our state and private sanatoria for better classes, and from our workhouses.

I have divided the cases, according to the consumption of alcohol into four classes:—

1. Abstainers;
2. Very moderates, those who take a glass of beer or wine occasionally;
3. Those whose use alcohol daily, without being drunkards in the usual sense;
4. Drunkards, *potatores*, who have abused alcohol in a high degree, and are ruined in health and *morale*.

These latter form the greatest part of the population in our workhouses and their hospitals. Out of the 1,249 cases, there are 649 men and 600 women.

ALCOHOLISM AND TUBERCULOSIS IN SWEDEN, JUNE, 1909.

		Summary.	Abstainers.	Very Moderates.	Summary. Abstainers & Very Moderates.	Drinkers.	Drunkards.	Summary. Drinkers & Drunkards.
			%	%	%	%	%	%
Sanatorium	Men ...	240	70 (29·1)	142 (60·0)	212 (89·1)	22 (9·1)	6 (2·5)	28 (11·7)
	Women...	249	72 (28·9)	174 (69·9)	246 (98·8)	3 (1·2)	— —	3 (1·2)
	Summary	489	142 (29·0)	316 (64·6)	458 (93·6)	25 (5·1)	6 (1·2)	31 (6·3)
Hospitals	Men ...	252	83 (32·9)	116 (46·0)	199 (78·9)	41 (16·3)	12 (4·8)	53 (21·0)
	Women...	280	139 (49·6)	139 (49·6)	278 (99·2)	2 (0·7)	— —	2 (0·7)
	Summary	532	222 (41·7)	255 (49·9)	477 (89·7)	43 (8·1)	12 (2·3)	55 (10·3)
Workhouses	Men ...	157	8 (5·1)	47 (29·3)	55 (35·3)	56 (35·7)	46 (29·3)	102 (65·0)
	Women...	71	40 (56·3)	23 (32·4)	63 (88·7)	4 (5·6)	4 (5·6)	8 (11·2)
Total, 1,249	Summary	228	48 (21·0)	70 (30·7)	118 (51·8)	60 (26·3)	50 (21·9)	110 (48·2)

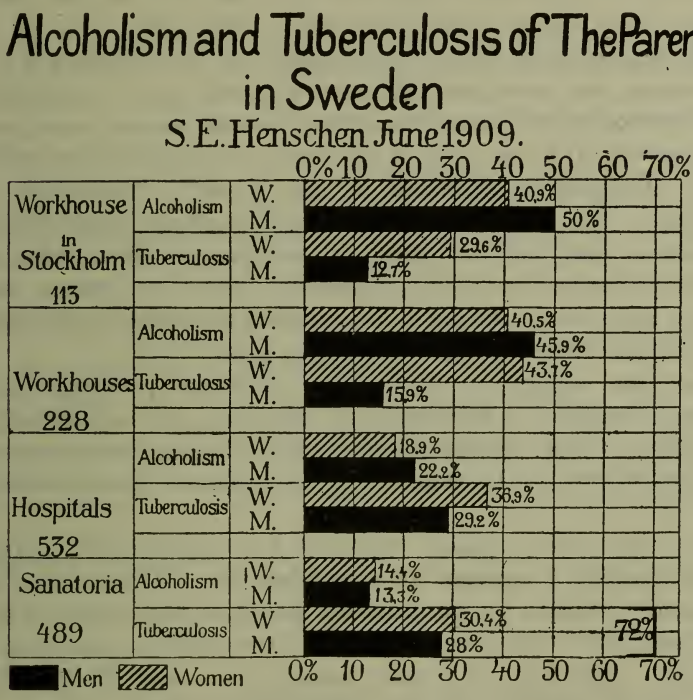
You see from this chart that of all the 1,249 cases of tuberculosis, 1,053, or 84·3%, are practically abstainers, for in the sixth column abstainers and very moderates are taken together. In the eighth column are all those who use alcohol in any form, often or daily, some in a small, others in a high degree, and the real drunkard. All those form only 15·7 per cent. of all tuberculous cases. These figures show that in Sweden alcohol plays only a little rôle in provoking or promoting tuberculosis, the real drunkards being only 68 in all, or 54 per cent.

From this chart you see also that out of all cases from our sanatoriums and hospitals, viz., 1,021 persons, 935, or 91·6 per cent., are abstainers or very moderates, and only 18, or 1·8 per cent., real drunkards. You cannot conclude from these figures that alcohol plays in Sweden any rôle in provoking tuberculosis.

A different relation is found among the poor in the workhouses; here you see few abstainers or "very moderates"; the male

abstainers being mostly children. Here you have a percentage of 65 of men who are "drinkers" and drunkards. From these figures one would be inclined to conclude that alcohol plays a rôle in provoking tuberculosis. But this conclusion is not reliable, since most of the inmates of our workhouses are, or have been drunkards. Thus if you take patients in any disease from such a workhouse the percentage of drunkards will be great.

How, then is it possible, that the mortality from tuberculosis among alcoholics is so great—a fact already proved—if alcohol does not predispose to tuberculosis? When does the tuberculous patient acquire the disease? From this column we see first that



tuberculosis is very common among the parents. Inquiries made among men and women at the sanatoria proved that 28 per cent. of the former and 30·4 per cent. of the latter had tuberculous parents. Similar inquiries in the hospitals proved 29·2 and 36·9, but women from the workhouses state a percentage of 43.7 per cent. of tuberculosis in their homes. The more alcohol is abused in the home, the more infected is it by tuberculosis. Male drunkards state that the proportion of tuberculosis is a small one, chiefly because they are apathetic and forgetful of what their homes were like; many of

them too, have either never had one, or were driven from it at an early age.

These figures about the home only indicate the frequency of tuberculosis among the *parents*, but tuberculosis in the home is in reality much more extensive. Some of our sanatorium doctors have made researches respecting this matter. The tuberculosis of the parents of the patients in the sanatoriums plus that of children and those of the family living with them is present in the homes, according to Dr. Waller, in 72 per cent. of those cared for in the sanatoria. Thus the opportunity for infection in the home is very great, and authorities I think, agree in supposing that in most cases tuberculosis is acquired in childhood. Our figures show that tuberculosis is more common in alcoholic homes. See chart.

Our figures show further that among the better classes in the sanatoriums, the use of alcohol in their homes was not common, more common in the homes from which hospital patients come, and very common, 40·50 per cent., in the homes which supply the workhouses. Tuberculosis increases in the homes in proportion to alcoholism. Now if alcohol does not provoke greater disposition to tuberculosis, may not the cause of increase of tuberculosis in alcoholic homes be due to the fact that such homes are poorer, and the often large family obliged to live crowded into small dirty rooms, where the opportunity for infection is very great?

Thus my opinion is: that alcohol produces poverty, overcrowding, increased opportunity for infection, and consequently, tuberculosis. Thus alcohol promotes tuberculosis indirectly, not as most authorities think, by increased predisposition of the alcoholised body.

We turn to the increased mortality from tuberculosis among alcoholics, which I consider an established fact. How is it to be explained? Perhaps by an increased growth of the bacillus in the alcoholised body. It is not easy either to confirm or deny such a possibility. But there is a very simple explanation of the fact. Many die of alcohol and its consequences *alone*; others of tuberculosis alone—infection or intoxication. It is clear that if two toxic agents influence simultaneously, the effect will be greater than from one alone. Many colleagues have told me their impression is that if tuberculosis occurs in an alcoholic, the progress of the disease is a rapid one. Everything that enfeebles the body promotes the grave progress of tuberculosis.

Hence the rapid decline of the patient is the effect of two diseases, alcoholism and tuberculosis.

The above explanation of, as I think, well confirmed facts, is a

simple one. Alcohol causes poverty, crowding, increased opportunity for infection and consequently tuberculosis, which makes rapid progress in an alcoholised body, and causes an increased mortality among men over 20 years of age, and especially among unmarried men, who have no home of their own, but live in lodgings and often are more crowded than married men; and also in the alcohol trades, where the life in dirty infected buildings exposes the employés to infection to an unusual degree.

The practical result of my investigation is this: we must combat alcoholism as a potent cause of *misère* and *souffrance* which are the deeper social causes of tuberculosis; to the poor we must give large, clean and healthy dwellings of their own.

Dr. T. N. KELYNACK said: "Alcoholism and tuberculosis, as Professor Henschen says, are commonly associated, and in many cases are closely related ætiologically. Alcoholism induces non-hygienic habits of life, produces domestic neglect, leads to poverty and its manifold consequences, all of which produce and propagate tuberculosis.

But of recent years evidence has accumulated to show that alcoholism definitely predisposes the tissues to tuberculous infection.* Prof. Henschen's communication cannot be considered to have shaken this opinion. His statistics, collected from different sources, deal with apparently quite different forms of the disease, give no definite information regarding the amount of alcohol taken, and lack all antecedent and after history.

Prof. Henschen's views are certainly not shared by those of his colleagues who are best able to form a reliable opinion on this matter.†

My friend, Dr. Buhre, the Secretary of the Swedish National Anti-Tuberculosis Association, shows that in regard to the frequency of consumption in different trades, "remarkable is also the difference between *waiters* and *waitresses* (men 17·11, women 4·78), which no doubt may be explained by the abuse of alcohol by the former." The "Advice to Lung Patients Waiting for Admission to a Sanatorium," issued by the Swedish National Anti-Tuberculosis Association, is as follows:—"*Avoid every indulgence in alcohol, beer and tobacco*" [italics are used to emphasise this advice]. Dr. John Tillman, Medical Superintendent of the Oesteräsen Sanatorium, writes:—"*Beer and wine must only be taken on a doctor's order*, and all other strong drinks must be entirely abstained from."

In this country, and indeed in almost all lands, tuberculous alcoholics are recognised and dealt with as subjects peculiarly resistant to treatment. Many sanatoria rigidly exclude alcoholics. In practically all sanatoria in this country patients are during their treatment abstainers from alcohol. The financial returns of our public sanatoria show that the expenditure on alcohol is extremely small.

The investigations of Professor Laitinen and others, working in accordance with the strict rules of scientific experiment, go to show that in the alcoholic subject there is diminution in the resistance to tuberculous and other forms of

* Kelynack, T. N.: "The Relation of Alcoholism to Tuberculosis." Transactions of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, 1901.

† See "The Struggle against Tuberculosis in Sweden," edited by Sture Carlsson, M.D.

infection. No casually conducted clinical observations must be allowed to disturb the conclusion of scientifically directed investigations.

According to Dr. Knopf, the relationship of alcoholism and tuberculosis is far-reaching :—" It is not only well known that alcoholism predisposes to tuberculosis, but it has also been statistically demonstrated that the children of alcoholic parents contract tuberculosis more readily than children of temperate parents." *

Later evidence, especially from French investigators, tends to support the strongly-expressed opinion of Brouardel in 1901, quoted by the Professor, that " alcoholism is, in fact, the most powerful factor in the propagation of tuberculosis. The most vigorous man who becomes alcoholic is without resistance before it."

I am convinced, from an extensive experience among the tuberculous poor, both in sanatorium, hospital and out-patient practice, that a crusade against alcoholism must be the policy which should be adopted in this and other lands.

Alcohol is so essentially a fertiliser of the human soil for the upspringing of the death-dealing tuberculosis seed, that we must concur in the words of Landouzy that " *L'alcool fait le lit de la tuberculose.*"

Dr. HOLITSCHER (Pirkenhammer bei Karlsbad) bemerkt, dass die Untersuchungsergebnisse Professor Henschens mit den Erfahrungen im Widerspruche stehen, die in anderen Ländern, so besonders in Deutschland, gemacht worden sind. Das wichtigste Bedenken gegen diese Untersuchungen ist das, dass die Angaben der Anstaltspfleglinge über ihren Alkoholgenuss vor der Aufnahme in der Regel sehr unzuverlässig sind; es ist z. B. vorgekommen, dass Leute erklärten, sie seien abstinent oder sehr mässig, bei denen nach 2—3 Tagen delirium tremens zum Ausbruche kam. Es ist auch auffällig, das Alkoholismus der Eltern um so vieles häufiger festgestellt wurde als der der Pfleglinge, denn das würde voraussetzen, dass die Kinder unmässiger Eltern abstinent oder sehr mässig sind, was bekanntlich sehr selten vorkommt. Endlich aber ist eine prozentuale Berechnung der Zahl von Alkoholikern unter irgend einer Gruppe von Menschen nur dann von Wert, wenn man gleichzeitig den Prozentsatz der Alkoholiker unter der Bevölkerung kennt, der jene Gruppe entnommen ist; denn nur dann lässt sich feststellen, ob er kleiner oder grösser ist, ob also der Alkohol überhaupt und ob er eine günstige oder ungünstige Wirkung entfaltet hat.

Dr. KENNETH GOADBY pointed out that his own researches had shown that alcohol appeared to predispose animals to plumbism, as the result of impaired vitality, and he queried whether this lowered vitality was not equally likely to predispose to tuberculosis.

Dr. BASIL PRICE said that, in addition to the criticisms already passed, others might readily be brought forward. For instance, no mention had been made as to the progress of the cases after treatment. It was laid down by Profs. Koch and Brouardel, and accepted by the International Congress on Tuberculosis of 1901 in London, that alcoholism not only predisposed an individual, but accelerated the tuberculous changes and rate of disease, thus lessening the chances of cure. No mention was made by Prof. Henschen of this phase of the subject. All researches of late years, especially those of Prof. Laitinen, and also clinical evidence, pointed to the truth of these conclusions.

* Knopf, S. A.: " Tuberculosis, a Preventible and Curable Disease." N. Y., 1909.

Again—and this the speaker felt was a very important criticism—many of the figures quoted by Prof. Henschen were *extremely* small, i.e., 8, 4, 2, 3, as regards drunkards. Was it safe to draw conclusions from such small totals? Where larger totals were dealt with, as far as the speaker could judge from the charts shown, the abstainers had advantage, and in some cases considerable advantage, over the moderate drinkers as regards the incidence of tuberculosis.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY, while appreciating the industry of Prof. Henschen, regretted that the method of investigating by social statistics such subjects as diminished resistance to bacterial poisons, and consequent predisposition, was not reliable.

He thought Dr. Holitscher's criticism was very just, and also that much greater numbers were required, as well as a very minute inquiry into the condition of the patient before his admission into an institution.

The only method which afforded an accurate estimate of such a delicate pathological point was the scientific one of first making an elaborate series of researches on animals under circumstances which we can completely control, and into which no errors of social conditions arise. This has been done on such a scale by Prof. Laitinen that the question may be regarded as settled, and his work is confirmed by the universally admitted fact of the higher death-rate and more rapid illness of the tubercular person who takes alcohol.

MR. THEODORE NEILD asked whether there were not other great factors which vitiated the statistics given in the paper. There was, on the one hand, the factor that abstainers in general were more keenly alive to any departure from perfect health, and also had larger savings. They would, therefore, be more likely to enter some institution as soon as ever tubercular disease was suspected, and also to remain there as long as any trace of the disease lasted. And, on the other hand, there was the factor that some institutions exclude known drinkers, and also the vastly more important factor that the man addicted to drink, as far as he could, excluded himself. Just in proportion as a man's taste for alcohol was strong would be the strength of his objection to enter any institution which cut off his alcohol (as these institutions in Sweden appeared to do), or which even greatly limited it. The above facts, it seemed to the speaker, furnished two great sources of error. The first, that whilst we might expect to find a large proportion of the total number of tuberculous abstainers in these institutions, we could not expect to find in them more than a small proportion of the total number of tuberculous persons who had any fondness for drink. The second source of error was: that an abstainer who had a slight attack of tuberculosis, and who wholly recovered after (say) six months spent in some institution, would figure in the statistics of this research not only as large as, but even much larger than, would a tuberculous drunkard, who could not be induced to enter any institution until he was so far gone that he might die in (say) a month after admission. Consequently the speaker ventured to think that statistics from institutions which forbade, or which even greatly restricted, the use of alcohol could not safely be accepted for the purposes of this particular research.

PROF. HENSCHEN, in replying, said he had expected solid opposition to views not in accord with those of the majority at that Congress. In answer to Dr. Kelynack's criticism that the speaker's statistics had been "collected from different sources, based on the observations of varying investigators," he urged that his methods were those commonly accepted as reliable. He had sent out

forms for his Swedish colleagues to fill in, thus avoiding the subjective views which might affect the statistics of a single person. Why did Dr. Kelynack accept Professor Laitinen's research on Degeneracy while rejecting the speaker's, when both researches employed the same methods? He assured Dr. Kelynack that he was wrong in thinking that the speaker had been dealing with "quite different forms of the disease," as all the cases were pulmonary with the exception of a few children. But had he taken every form he would have been perfectly justified. It was true he had not given the antecedent and after history of the cases. Was this possible? But the facts were known by his colleagues. To Dr. Kelynack's claim that the speaker's views were not shared by his Swedish colleagues, he replied that he had communicated with several prominent ones and that all agreed with him. The common regulation of hospitals that no alcohol must be given without the doctor's leave proved nothing scientifically. The Professor would like to see the valuable statistics, and quoted Prof. Cornet as saying that only a few incomplete figures exist. He hoped that the Congress would initiate research upon the issue in question in other countries. Turning to Dr. Holitscher's remarks that the speaker's results did not agree with those obtained in Germany, he again quoted Cornet as saying that no such results existed, nor could he see how they were obtainable in a country where every man drank beer, and where consequently all tuberculous persons were alcohol-takers also. He claimed that the Henry Phipps Institute, however, in comparatively-sober North America had given results similar to his own. If the statements of patients were usually untrustworthy, that was fatal to all statistics. Dr. Holitscher was surprised that patients much more frequently confessed that their parents were drinkers than that they themselves were. This the Professor attributed to the improvement which had come over the last generation. Dr. Holitscher had claimed that the comparative number of alcohol-users throughout the land ought to be taken into account, but this could seldom be ascertained anywhere. Dr. Price, continued the speaker, had pointed out that no mention had been made of the fact that the chance of recovery in alcoholic patients was smaller than in others, but this the paper had repeatedly done. Dr. Price's criticism that some of the figures were valueless because so small was answered by the argument that the small number of drunkards found among the 1,249 tuberculous persons obviously showed that alcohol did not play any rôle in Sweden in provoking tuberculosis. Prof. Henschen said that Sir Victor Horsley required a very minute inquiry into the condition of the patient before his admission into an institution. Did Sir Victor think that the Swedish doctors had failed in their duty to give reliable facts? The speaker claimed that the histories of patients in the Swedish institutions were the best in the world. Sir Victor disapproved of social statistics in such a research, and would consider conclusions from experiments on animals more trustworthy. That was not the speaker's view. We had, he said, on the other hand, experiments on man on a large scale. The beer-drinking Germans did not seem predisposed to tuberculosis, but, according to statements made, the abstinent Moslems had a great percentage. Many other conditions of life, of course, beside alcoholism may affect this percentage. Mr. Neild had mentioned other factors which he considered might vitiate the speaker's figures. These factors, however, were excluded by his method of investigation. He had three classes of patients—sanatoria, general hospital, and workhouse patients. From some of our sanatoria drunkards are excluded, but not from others, nor from the hospitals and workhouses. His statistics from the hospitals, however, gave much the same results as those from sanatoria. In the workhouses the majority of the men are drunkards; consequently the percentage

of drunkards among the tuberculous is high. Most tuberculous women in the workhouses are abstainers. He claimed that his conclusions, based on statistics drawn from all classes of the population, were reliable.

MR. NEILD explained that it was outside the scope of the Congress to undertake the research suggested by Prof. Henschen, but that Dr. Holitscher might perhaps be able to induce the International Union of Abstaining Doctors to conduct such an inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT then called upon Dr. HOLITSCHER (Pirkenhammer bei Karlsbad), who promised, as Secretary of the above Union, to carry through a research as to the Causal Relationship between Alcohol and Tuberculosis for the next Congress, and invoked the aid of doctors in every country. He then read his paper.

DER ALKOHOL- UND MILCHVERBRAUCH IN DEN KRANKEN- UND IRRENHÄUSERN DES DEUTSCHEN SPRACHGEBIETES.

Von Dr. HOLITSCHER, Pirkenhammer bei Karlsbad.

DURCH das überaus liebenswürdige Entgegenkommen des wissenschaftlichen Kongresskomitees ist es mir ermöglicht worden, an dieser bevorzugten Stelle einen kurzen Bericht über die Ergebnisse einer Sammel-Statistik zu erstatten, die ich in der jüngsten Zeit ausgearbeitet habe. Ich spreche dem Komitee meinen wärmsten Dank dafür aus. Ausführlichere Mitteilungen über die Durchführung und Resultate der Untersuchung an anderer Stelle behalte ich mir vor.

Angeregt wurde ich zu meinen Nachforschungen durch die Mitteilungen über die Abnahme des Alkohol- und die Zunahme des Milchverbrauches in einigen Londoner Kranken- und Irrenhäusern, die ich in dem ausgezeichneten Buche von Sir Victor Horsley und Dr. Mary Sturge " Alcohol and the Human Body " fand. Es wird dort gezeigt, das der Alkoholverbrauch in den 7 grössten Londoner Krankenhäusern seit 40 Jahren sich um beinahe zwei Drittel vermindert, der Milchverbrauch sich in demselben Verhältnisse vermehrt hat.

Um sicherzustellen, wie es damit in unseren deutschen Anstalten bestellt sei, richtete ich im Namen und Auftrage des Vereins abstinenter Aerzte eine Umfrage an die Leitungen von 1,000 Kranken- und Irrenhäusern, in denen um Ausfüllung der anhängenden Fragebogen gebeten wurde. Die Fragen bezogen sich auf den Verbrauch an Wein, Bier und Spirituosen (nach Menge und Geldwert) in den

Jahren 1895, 1905, 1906 und 1907, auf die Zahl der Betten, der Kranken und der Verpflegstage, auf den Verbauch von Milch und alkoholfreien Getränken (Selter- und Mineralwässern, Limonaden u.s.w., endlich darauf, ob das Personal geistige Getränke von der Anstalt erhalte oder nicht. Weiter als bis zum Jahre 1895 zurückzugehen, erschien mir nicht zweckmässig, weil vorauszusehen war, dass eine grosse Zahl von Anstalten entweder erst im Laufe der letzten Jahrzehnte errichtet worden ist oder doch nicht über die notwendigen Belege aus früherer Zeit verfügen werde. Auch war es mir hauptsächlich darum zu tun festzustellen, welchen Einfluss die erst seit Beginn des Jahrhunderts in Deutschland erwachte Antialkoholbewegung auf den Alkoholverbrauch der Anstalten gehabt hat.

Es sind im ganzen 225 Antworten eingelaufen, von denen 37 entweder ablehnend lauteten oder wegen Unvollständigkeit oder Mangelhaftigkeit der Beantwortung ausgeschieden werden mussten. Von den übrigbleibenden bezogen sich 83 auf Krankenhäuser, 73 auf Irrenanstalten, 8 auf Gebär- und Findelanstalten, 4 auf Genesungsheime, 15 auf Lungenheilstätten. Allein auch von diesen konnte ein Teil nicht zum Vergleiche zwischen 1895 und der Gegenwart benützt werden, weil die betreffenden Anstalten erst später eröffnet worden waren oder aus verschiedenen Gründen die Daten aus früheren Jahren nicht mehr zur Verfügung standen. Besonders gilt dies von den Lungenheilstätten, die fast alle erst später errichtet wurden. So blieben als vollständig verwendbar zurück: 51 Kranken-, 52 Irren-, 3 Gebär- und Hebammenlehranstalten, endlich 2 Lungenheilstätten.

Prüfen wir zunächst die Auslagen der Anstalten für geistige Getränke. Sie betrugen im Deutschen Reiche in den Krankenhäusern 1895 2.88 M. für jeden Kranken, 1907 1.84 M., die Abnahme ist also gleich 36.1%. Im Gegensatze dazu stieg die Ausgabe für Milch von 2.09 M. auf den Kopf 1895 auf 4.62 M. 1907, nahm also um 121% zu. Während 1895 die Auslagen für geistige Getränke noch um 187,173 M. grösser waren als die für Milch, kostete umgekehrt 1907 die Milch um 409,189 M. mehr als die geistigen Getränke; trotzdem die Zahl der jährlich verpflegten Kranken in den in Frage kommenden Krankenhäusern um 79.6% gestiegen war, wurden doch für geistige Getränke anstatt 315,954 M. nur 272,535 M. ausgegeben, es wurden also 43,419 M. dabei erspart.

Für Selterwasser und ähnliche Getränke betrug der Aufwand 1895 18 Pf., 1907 27 Pf., war also um 50% gewachsen.

Etwas anders liegen die Verhältnisse in Oesterreich, wo die Ausgaben für Alkoholika zwar bedeutend niedriger sind als in

Deutschland, sich aber dafür in den untersuchten 12 Jahren auch nur wenig vermindert haben. Man gab dort 1895 1.30 Kr. auf den Kopf aus, 1907 1.24 Kr., die Abnahme beträgt also nur 4.6%. Auf Milch wurde 1895 ungefähr dasselbe verwendet wie im Deutschen Reiche, nämlich 2.29 Kr., die Steigerung ist aber keine so rasche, 1907 finden wir 3.49 Kr., d.i. um 52.4% mehr. 1905 verursachte die Milch eine um 8,543 Kr., 1907 eine um 28,525 Kr. grössere Auslage als die geistigen Getränke.

Verhältnismässig gross sind die Aufwendungen für geistige Getränke in den Krankenhäusern der Schweiz, wenn es gestattet ist, aus den verhältnismässig wenigen Beantwortungen, die von dort einliefen, einen Schluss auf die Gesamtheit zu ziehen. Man brauchte dort im Jahr 1895 8.19 Fr. auf den Kopf und auch 1907, nachdem die Abnahme schon 49.2% betrug, immer noch 4.15 Fr., also bedeutend mehr als in Deutschland und Oesterreich. Allerdings wird dort auch für Milch viel mehr aufgewendet, es kamen auf den Kopf 7.3 Fr. im Jahre 1895, 1907 aber sogar 13.7 Fr., was einer Steigerung von 87.8% entspricht. Bei einem Mehrbelage von 4.9% wurden 1907 in den Schweizer Krankenhäusern 18,543 Fr. an den geistigen Getränken erspart und während die Milch 1895 um 4,532 Fr. weniger kostete als Alkohol, verursachte sie umgekehrt 1907 eine um 48,568 Fr. grössere Auslage.

Für alkoholfreie Getränke wurden in Oesterreich 18, bezw. 27 Heller auf den Kranken ausgegeben, also 1907 um 50% mehr ; in der Schweiz betrugen die entsprechenden Ziffern 6 Cent. und 1.96 Fr., die Steigerung betrug also das 32fache.

Es ist gewiss nicht ohne Interesse zu untersuchen, welchen Anteil die verschiedenen geistigen Getränke an dem Gesamtverbrauche der Spitäler haben, und wie sich die Abnahme bei solcher Trennung gestaltet. Von der Voraussetzung ausgehend, dass diesbezüglich zwischen Nord- und Süddeutschland Unterschiede bestehen dürften, habe ich gesonderte Berechnungen angestellt ; doch waren die Differenzen nicht gross. Es erhielt der Kranke durchschnittlich in Norddeutschland 1.08 *l.* Wein, 8.99 *l.* Bier und 0.057 *l.* Spirituosen im Jahre 1895, dagegen 0.47 *l.* Wein, 6.48 *l.* Bier und 0.034 *l.* Spirituosen 1907, d. i. eine Abnahme von 56.5%, bezw. 6.48% und 40.4%. Milch bekam jeder Kranke 1895 26.7 *l.*, 1907 32.5 *l.*, also um 21.7% mehr. Ziemlich ähnlich liegen die Verhältnisse in Süddeutschland, nur wird dort von Kognak und Rum etc. weniger Gebrauch gemacht ; auf den Kopf entfällt nicht einmal ein Drittel von dem Verbrauche in Norddeutschland.

In Oesterreich ist der Verbrauch von Wein ein grösserer, er betrug 1907 noch 1.29 *l.*, auch hat er nur um 9.8% abgenommen ;

hingegen wird dort weniger Bier gereicht. Der Milchkonsum ist erfreulich gewachsen, von 13.2 *l.* auf 25.7 *l.*, also um 94.7%.

Durch sehr hohen Weinverbrauch zeichnete sich die Schweiz aus. Er betrug 1895 18.32 *l.* auf den Kranken und trotz einer Abnahme um beinahe die Hälfte, nämlich um 48.5% erreichte er 1907 immer noch 9.45 *l.* Bier gibt es ja allerdings dort der Landessitte entsprechend nur wenig, 1.27 *l.*, bezw. 0.62 *l.*, also eine Abnahme von 51.2%. Sehr reichlich wird von der Milch Gebrauch gemacht; jeder Kranke erhielt 1907 73.2 *l.*, die Steigerung betrug 54.5%.

Die Steigerung des Selterwasser- und Limonadenverbrauchs war nach Flaschen gerechnet überall eine sehr bedeutende, im ganzen betrug sie 369.8%, d. h. sie hat sich beinahe verfünffacht. Bei der Berechnung der Kosten kommt diese Steigerung deshalb nicht ganz zum Ausdrucke, weil viele grössere Krankenhäuser bei grösserem Verbrauche zu eigener Erzeugung übergegangen sind, wodurch der Preis wesentlich vermindert worden ist.

Das Warte- und Dienstpersonal bekommt heute noch in den meisten Krankenhäusern Bier oder Wein. Immerhin haben 6 Anstalten die Frage mit "nein" beantwortet, einige andere geben an, dass nach Wahl anstatt des Getränkes der entsprechende Geldbetrag ausgezahlt werde oder dass es freistehe, anstatt Bier oder Wein Milch, Limonade oder Kaffee zu verlangen. Einige haben hervorgehoben, dass auch die Aerzte Wein oder Bier oder beides unentgeltlich geliefert bekommen.

Die Unterschiede zwischen den einzelnen Anstalten sind sehr gross. In Deutschland hält den Rekord ein süddeutsches Krankenhaus, in dem jeder Kranke durchschnittlich 9.03 *l.* Wein und 4.4 *l.* Bier bekommt, auf jeden Verpflegstag entfallen 0.277 *l.* Wein und 0.13 *l.* Bier; das war 1907; dort ist man also noch ein wenig hinter der Zeit zurückgeblieben. In einem anderen kleinen Krankenhause wird jeder Kranke mit durchschnittlich 0.75 *l.* Bier täglich gestärkt. Ziemlich viel Bier wird auch im nördlichsten und östlichen Deutschland verbraucht, doch hat man es dort grösstenteils mit dem sehr schwachen, nur ungefähr 1% Alkohol enthaltenden Braunbier zu tun.

Das Ergebnis der Umfrage in den Irrenanstalten entspricht im ganzen ziemlich genau dem der Krankenhäuser, nur ist die Abnahme des Alkoholverbrauches eine weit grössere. Auf die Einzelheiten einzugehen verbietet mir die kurze mir zur Verfügung stehende Zeit. Es sei nur bemerkt, dass in Deutschland die Verminderung 65.7%, in Oesterreich 29.6%, in der Schweiz 64.5% beträgt, dass trotz einem Mehrbelage von 79.6% in Deutschland von 40 Anstalten nicht

weniger als 139,681 M. jährlich erspart worden sind. Wenn die Verhältnisse in Oesterreich anscheinend weniger günstig liegen, so gibt die Untersuchung insoferne kein richtiges Bild der tatsächlichen Verhältnisse, als eine Reihe gänzlich oder beinahe alkoholfreier Anstalten erst im letzten Jahrzehnt eröffnet wurden und daher nicht in die Berechnung einbezogen werden konnten.

Nicht unerwähnt soll bleiben, dass ich eine süddeutsche Irrenanstalt aus der Berechnung weggelassen habe und zwar deshalb, weil ihre Einbeziehung den Durchschnitt allzu ungünstig beeinflusst hätte. Trotzdem sie nur etwa 10% des Gesamtbelages verpflegt, war ihr Weinverbrauch 1895 grösser, 1907 beinahe so gross als der aller anderen 9 süddeutschen Anstalten. Auf einen Kranken kam dort 1895 die horrende Menge von 89 *l.*, aber auch 1907 noch 25 *l.* Wein, während der Durchschnitt sonst 9.14 *l.*, bezw. 2.58 *l.* beträgt.

Zur vollständigen Abstinenz ist von allen befragten Anstalten nur eine einzige übergegangen, zwei andere waren schon 1895 abstinent und sind es natürlich auch geblieben. Natürlich ist das nur so zu verstehen, dass den Kranken und dem Personale von Seiten der Anstalt kein Alkohol verabreicht wird; es ist nicht damit gesagt, dass Personal und Aerzte auch abstinent sind.

Sehr interessant sind die zahlreichen Bemerkungen, mit denen die leitenden Aerzte die Antworten versahen; leider ist es ganz unmöglich, heute hier darauf einzugehen; es geht fast aus allen hervor, dass das eifrige Bestreben besteht, den Alkoholverbrauch auch weiterhin möglichst herabzudrücken.

Als Gesamtergebnis der Untersuchung kann man eine regelmässig fortschreitende, sehr bedeutende und bewusste Verminderung des Verbrauchs aller geistigen Getränke, besonders des Weins und der Spirituosen in den Kranken- und Irrenhäusern des deutschen Sprachgebietes feststellen, der eine ebenso erfreuliche Steigerung des Konsums an Milch und alkoholfreien Getränken gegenübersteht. Man kann sagen, das der Fortschritt mit Rücksicht auf die Kürze des in Untersuchung gezogenen Zeitraums ein überraschend grosser ist. Wir dürfen daher hoffen, dass sich die Einwirkung auf die allgemeinen Vorurteile über die Heil- und Nährkraft des Alkohols, die ja zum grossen Teil auf der Verordnung durch die Aerzte und in den Krankenhäusern beruhen, bald fühlbar machen wird.

Dr. REID HUNT (Washington) presented the following notes, prepared by Mr. M. I. Wilbert, of the Hygienic Laboratory of Washington :—

It has been frequently asserted that pharmacopœias reflect the practice and, therefore, the degree of progress that has been made in the several branches of the healing art. Accepting this assertion as being axiomatic, a review of the recognition that has been accorded to alcohol and alcohol-containing beverages

in the more widely-known pharmacopœias should be of interest, and may prove of value by suggesting ways and means for improving these several books, and for restricting the use of alcohol and alcohol-containing liquids to desirable or well-established uses.

Probably the oldest of the now used alcohol-containing liquids is wine, the fermented juice of the grape, *Vitis Vinifera*. As a beverage, and to some extent as a medicine, wine has been in use from a very early period, and a study of its history, the uses to which it has been put, and the influence that it has had on the development of the human race, would go far toward elucidating many of the problems that are involved in the present day discussion of the use and abuse of alcohol. More than half a century ago, Jonathan Pereira, one of the pioneers of modern medicine, asserted that: "The uses of wine are threefold—dietetical, medicinal, and pharmaceutical. To persons in health, the *dietetical* employment of wine is either useless or pernicious. As a *medicinal* agent, wine is employed principally as a cordial, stimulant, and tonic, but it is much less frequently and copiously employed than formerly. As a *pharmaceutical* agent, wine is employed for the preparation of the medicated wines. Its efficacy resides essentially in the alcohol which it contains, but as the quantity of alcohol which it contains is variable, and as it is more liable to undergo decomposition than a tincture containing the same proportion of spirit, the medicated wines are objectionable preparations." The several points that are involved in this assertion, made by Pereira more than fifty years ago, are as true to-day as they were then, and are as well worth taking into consideration.

Without further discussing the use of wine as a *dietetical* or as a *medicinal* agent, let us consider the gradual, though admittedly slow, passing of wine as a *pharmaceutical* agent. As a solvent for the active ingredients in vegetable drugs, wine has long been recognised as being inferior to definite, easily-controlled mixtures of alcohol and water, and the "International Conference for the Unification of Pharmacopœial Formulas for Potent Medicaments," the so-called "Brussels Conference," adopted as one of the principles of the final protocol the provision (*a*) of Article 2, that "No potent drug shall be directed to be prepared in the form of a medicinal wine *(Vinum)*." The accompanying Table (I.) shows that, in a general way at least, the revisers of the pharmacopœias that have appeared since the convening of the Brussels Conference have complied with the requirements of this international agreement, and that, with a more widespread appreciation of the desirability of international uniformity, future editions of the several pharmacopœias will, no doubt, eliminate all of the now included formulas for wines of potent medicaments. The table also gives the number of medicinal wines that are included in the several national pharmacopœias, and this suggests a query as to why there should be such a wide divergence in the number of the medicated wines that are official in the several national pharmacopœias. The more evident answer to this query is, of course, the one suggested at the beginning, that is, that pharmacopœias reflect the degree of progress that has been made in the healing art, as evidenced by the practice of medical practitioners. This is also borne out, in a measure, by a study of the pharmacopœias themselves. The Spanish pharmacopœia, for instance, in addition to its fifteen medicinal wines, still contains a formula for "Theriac," and also includes monographs describing such doubtful medicaments as "red coral," "stags' horn," and "snail shells."

The practice of medicine in the Netherlands, although apparently well advanced and progressive, appears to be hampered by established precedents, as is evidenced by the undue number of medicinal wines, and the retention of

"Cormus Cervi," with a number of vegetable drugs of doubtful medicinal value.

The reason for the continuance of such a large number of medicinal wines in the Swiss pharmacopœia is probably to be sought in the national predilection for wine, which would also account for the number of official descriptions for wines that are included in this pharmacopœia.

The British pharmacopœia, on the other hand, contains rather less than the average number of medicinal wines, and a close adherence to the protocol of the Brussels Conference, in the coming revision, will reduce this number materially.

There is no gainsaying the indication that the number of the retained medicinal wines is, in a measure, characteristic of the influence of various agencies on the teachings and practices of medical men.

The Japanese pharmacopœia is the only one of the several national pharmacopœias enumerated here which were not represented at the Brussels Conference, and still it conforms, in many respects, with the international requirements. This compliance is due, no doubt, to the dominating influence of the German element in the practice of medicine in Japan, and the close adherence to the content and the form of the German pharmacopœia.

The lists of official titles for alcohol, distilled liquors, and wines that are included in the several pharmacopœias is also suggestive of the widely varying practices in otherwise closely associated countries.

The same general objections that have been made to the use of wines as solvents also hold good for distilled liquors, such as brandy, rum, and whisky, which have aptly been described as being "alcoholic liquids of variable strength which owe their distinctive flavours to contained impurities." One of the most objectionable features of both wines and liquors, as ordinarily found, is the very widespread practice of adulteration. The nature of this adulteration is well evidenced in the recent investigations on the identity and the composition of distilled liquors, and in some of the more recent reports of the State Boards of Health. The report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts for 1906 asserts that all of the samples of brandy examined were found to be below the U.S.P. standard, being artificially coloured in all cases, and having residues consisting largely of sugar; and in the report of the North Dakota Experiment Station for the same year, E. C. Ladd says that upwards of 95 per cent. of the whiskies sold do not comply with the U.S.P. requirements. The report of the State Board of Health of Indiana asserts that more than 50 per cent. of the wines examined, all obtained from drug stores in that State, never saw a grape, and that many additional samples were wines of very inferior quality.

It will hardly be necessary to dilate further on the general unreliability of wines and distilled liquors as medicinal or pharmaceutical agents. Their variability and their widespread adulteration are features that are not conducive to reliability as medicinal agents or as solvents, and will, no doubt, lead to their final deletion from the official list of standard medicaments.

In conclusion, just a few words regarding the possible advantages and the use of alcohol. A review of the column headed "Titles of Alcohol" suggests the desirability of greater uniformity in the nomenclature as well as in the strength of this article. Being a chemical, it should be considered and used as such, and should be given preference, for pharmaceutical purposes at least, over the natural or artificial mixtures containing it. The restriction of the pharmacopœial use of alcohol to the pure substance would be of advantage in that the identity and purity of this substance is, comparatively, easily controlled; its solvent action, either alone or diluted with water, is not influenced by accom-

TABLE,

Showing the Number of Official Medicinal Wines, and the Wines of Potent Drugs; also the Titles for Alcohol, Distilled Liquors and Wines, included in the several Pharmacopœias.

Pharm.	No. of Wines.	Wines of Potent Drugs.	Titles and Specific Gravities of Alcohol.	Titles of Distilled Liquors.	Titles of Wines.
Ph. Brit. IV.	6	Colch. Corm. Ipecacuanha	A. Absolutum 0·794 S. Rectificatus 0·834	S. V. Gallici (dist.fromwine)	V. Aurantii V. Xericum
Ph. Germ. IV.	7	Colch. Seed Ipecacuanha	A. Absolutus 0·796—0·800 Spiritus 0·830—0·834 S. Dilutus 0·892—0·896	Spiritus e Vino	Vinum(general description)
U.S P. VIII.	8	Coca, Colch. Seed, Ergot, Ipec., Opium	A. Absolutum 0·797 Alcohol 0·816 A. Dilutum 0·936	S. Frumenti S. Vini Gallici	V. Album V. Rubrum
Ph. Hisp. VII.	15	Opium, Coca	A. Anhydrum 0·794 Alcohol—95° 0·8161 ,, 60° ,,	—	Vinum (general description)
Ph. Nederl IV.	11	Colch. Seed, Ipecacuanha	A. Absolutus 0·794—0·799 S. Fortior 0·8159 Spiritus 0·8338 S. Dilutus 0·8897	—	V. Malacense
Ph. Belg. III.	1	—	Spiritus 0·816—0·820	—	Vina (general description)
Ph. Austr. VIII.	6	—	A. Absolutus 0·798—0·800 S. Vini 0·830—0·834 S. Vini Dilutus 0·892—0·896	S. Vini Cognac (obtained from Wine)	Vinum V. Album V. Malag. Aur. V. Rubrum
Ph. Japan III.	8	Colch. Seed, Ipecacuanha, Opium	A. Absolutus 0·786—0·800 Spiritus 0·830—0·834 S. Dilutus 0·892—0·896	—	Vinum (general description)
Ph. Helv. IV.	11	Coca	A. Absolutus 0·796 Spiritus 0·834—0·830 S. Dilutus 0·892—0·895	Spiritus e Saccharo Spiritus e Vino (Cognac)	Vinum V. Album V. Merid. Ast. V.Merid.Dulce V. Rubrum V. Spumans
Ph. Dan. VII.	2	—	A. Absolutus 0·796—0·800 S. Alcoholisatus 0·812—0·816 S. Dilutus 0·890—0·895	—	
Codex 1908	10	Coca, Digitalis	A. Absolutus 0·79433 S. Rectificatissimus 0·81602	—	V. Medicinalia
Ph. Svec. IX.	4	Opium	A. Absolutus 0·7955—0·8005 S. Concentratus 0·831—0·8335 S. Dilutus 0·889—0·891 S. Tenuis 0·934—0·938	—	V. Marsala

panying contaminations ; universal adoption of it as a solvent would make for international uniformity ; and last, but by no means least, it is of itself not inviting as a beverage.

DR. CLAUDE TAYLOR (London) asked if Dr. Holitscher had the figures to show what proportion of the staff in those hospitals where a money equivalent was offered in lieu of alcoholic beverages had accepted that alternative. He referred to the asylums under the control of the London County Council, where the alternative was offered about ten years ago. Immediately 95 per cent. of the staff decided in favour of water and the money equivalent, and even the 5 per cent. remainder became greatly reduced within a few years. He believed it was admitted that the result had been wholly beneficial, not merely on the attendants, but on the patients who were under their care. Dr. Claude Taylor also stated that in several workhouse infirmaries in England, the amount of alcohol administered to the patients is *nil*, because the medical officer in charge has ceased to find any value in alcohol either as a drug or a beverage : his own experience of over ten years strengthened him in that belief. His experience, too, was that the inmates (sick and others) of Institutions admitted that special days (as Christmas day) were spent more happily when the authorities substituted other little luxuries (as fruit, tobacco, etc.) for the pint or two of beer which had been customary on such days.

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN (New York), said that sixty-two professors of medicine in well-known medical colleges of America recently responded to an inquiry as to their teaching in regard to alcoholic liquors in the treatment of diseases. The schools represented were Rush and Northwestern, Chicago ; Harvard and Tufts, Boston ; Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia ; John Hopkins, Baltimore ; Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, of New York States. Thirty-two were opposed to alcohol, or used it very rarely, Twenty-one advised it only under certain conditions ; several specified these conditions to be diabetes mellitus, and the initial chill of some acute infectious diseases. Most consider it as a drug, not as a stimulant. Nearly all said it should not be given to children. An inquiry was also sent to the principal hospitals of the country asking if the use of alcoholic liquors in those institutions had declined in the past decade. Only two out of twenty-three reported no decrease. Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York (the largest hospitals in the United States) reported a *per capita* cost for alcoholic liquors of two cents and a fraction for recent years. Several large hospitals reported practically no alcohol used.

MR. MCADAM ECCLES remarked that he was much interested in Dr. Hunt's remarks with regard to the inclusion of alcoholic preparations and beverages in the National Pharmacopœias of the world. But the speaker noted a touch of regret in Dr. Hunt's words, when he said so many were so included. It seems to the speaker that this was their right place, and he wished all such were put within these bounds and treated as and prescribed in a manner similar to all other drugs in the same category. It was only when it was recognised in hospitals, infirmaries and asylums that alcohol was a drug rather than a food, that alcoholic beverages whether wine, beer, or spirits, would find their rightful places in the pharmacopœia, rather than in the dietary. Dr. Holitscher's statistics would go far to prove that that desirable end was approaching, and they might hope would be nearly reached ere the next International Congress.

Dr. C. J. DOUGLAS (Boston), thought that in the discussion of that subject they should not overlook another form of inebriety that was growing to enormous proportions, and threatening our moral welfare. He referred to morphinism or the opium habit. This was to-day one of the most wide-spread and pernicious of all the enemies that threatened the human race. The International Opium Conference held at Shanghai last February, was officially participated in by the leading nations of the world. Two of their resolutions read as follows :—

"That drastic measures should be taken by all governments to suppress the ominously spreading morphia habit."

"That there should be further scientific joint international investigation of the properties and effects of opium and its derivatives, and also of remedies for the opium habit."

Alcoholism and morphinism were two companions in crime, and should be attacked together.

Mr. T. NEILD said they had upon the table a paper which had only just been offered them by Dr. W. Bertholet of the Pathological Institute of Lausanne, detailing a research carried out by him under Professor Stilling, and entitled *De l'Influence de l'Alcoolisme Chronique sur le Testicule Humaine.* It was evidently an important communication, and moreover it came to them specially recommended by *le doyen du Congrès*, Professor Forel, whose well-known teaching with regard to alcohol and blastophthoria Dr. Bertholet's paper clearly supported. The paper had a direct bearing also upon the splendid paper which had been given them that morning by Professor Laitinen, a paper which called for nothing from that meeting but grateful praise, as well as, perhaps, upon that of Professor Henschen. There would be no opportunity, however, to read Dr. Bertholet's paper, either that morning, or later; he hoped, nevertheless, it might appear in the proceedings of the Congress.

DE L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOLISME CHRONIQUE SUR LE TESTICULE HUMAIN.

(*Communication préliminaire.*)

Par le Docteur Ed. BERTHOLET, Lausanne.

La plupart des auteurs reconnaissent que l'alcoolisme des parents a une grande influence sur la descendance.

Forel, frappé de la fréquence d'enfants tarés dans les familles d'alcooliques, a cherché à expliquer ce fait en supposant que l'alcool avait une action nuisible sur les germes reproducteurs et qu'il en diminuait leur valeur d'une façon ou d'une autre ; c'est ce phénomène qu'il a appelé avec beaucoup de raison : la *blastophthorie.*

Les nombreuses expériences du Prof. Laitinen ont démontré l'exactitude de ces faits au point de vue clinique et expérimental.

M. NICLAUX a déjà prouvé que l'alcool passe rapidement dans le testicule où il peut se porter à un taux égal à celui du sang.

Il était intéressant de rechercher si, au point de vue anatomo-pathologique, on ne pouvait pas découvrir des lésions du testicule sous l'influence de l'alcoolisme chronique. Les cellules reproductrices ayant une texture très complexe et délicate, il est bien naturel qu'un agent aussi toxique que l'alcool influe sur leur structure et en produise la *blastophthorie.*

Depuis bientôt une année nous avons entrepris, sous la direction de notre maître, M. le Prof. STILLING,[1] d'examiner tous les testicules que nous avons prélevés durant les autopsies afin de voir si l'on ne pouvait pas y constater des lésions dues à l'alcoolisme.

Nous avons aussi entrepris une série d'expériences sur l'animal, dont nous espérons pouvoir parler plus tard.

Nous avons trouvé très peu de littérature sur le sujet, la question n'ayant pas encore été, à notre connaissance, traitée d'une façon systématique.

SIMMONDS a trouvé l'aspermie dans 60% des cas d'alcoolisme chronique.

ROSCH a trouvé l'atrophie du testicule avec impuissance (?).

LANCERAUX croit que cette atrophie est une dégénérescence parenchymateuse.

Quoique notre matériel ne soit pas encore très considérable, nous avons pensé que nous disposions cependant d'un nombre suffisant de cas pour en tirer des conclusions intéressantes ; comme elles sont la confirmation anatomo-pathologique des observations cliniques et expérimentales du Prof. LAITINEN, nous nous faisons un plaisir d'en donner la primeur au Congrès de Londres, et comme faisant une suite toute naturelle au rapport du Prof. LAITINEN.

Nous avons, jusqu'à présent, pu observer *65* testicules d'hommes de 15 à 89 ans, parmi lesquels nous comptons *37* alcooliques avérés, morts entre 24 et 57 ans, plus 1 cas de 58, 65 et 66 ans. La mortalité la plus forte se trouve entre 30 et 55 ans.

Quoique n'ayant pas trait directement à notre sujet, nous relevons les faits suivants qui sont intéressants au point de vue de l'alcoolisme en général.

Parmi les causes qui ont occasionné la mort chez les alcooliques, nous trouvons 12 fois la *tuberculose* (surtout pulmonaire), 8 cas de *pneumonie* franche, 8 cas de *cirrhose* de Laënnec ; quelques cas d'hémorragie cérébrale et de myocardite.

[1] Nous nous faisons un plaisir de remercier ici notre maître, le Prof. STILLING, pour l'intérêt qu'il a pris à notre travail et pour les conseils dont il nous a toujours aidé.

Quant aux altérations du testicule dans ces cas d'alcoolisme chronique, il s'agit d'une atrophie très caractéristique d'intensité plus ou moins variable.

A part deux cas, où l'examen des coupes ne nous a pas révélé une altération appréciable de la glande, nous avons toujours trouvé des modifications plus ou moins profondes du parenchyme testiculaire et du tissu interstitiel. Les lésions les plus caractéristiques et les plus prononcées ont été observées dans les cas de mort par cirrhose de Laënnec et d'alcoolisme avéré uni à la tuberculose.

Prenons pour type de notre description l'aspect constaté à l'examen de la coupe d'un testicule d'un *alcoolique avéré*, mort de tuberculose à l'âge de *38* ans (fig. 2).

Altérations du Parenchyme.

Les canalicules séminifères sont ratatinés, très diminués de volume et fortement atrophiés ; leur lumière est rarement visible.

Les cellules de la couche basale sont petites, atrophiées, leur noyau se colore mal.

La couche des cellules mères et des cellules filles ne peut être délimitée, toutes les cellules ayant à peu près le même diamètre et le même aspect atrophique ; leurs noyaux sont au repos le plus complet et l'on ne peut découvrir des cellules en voie de caryocinèse, comme c'est le cas pour le testicule normal (fig. 1).

Absence complète de spermatozoïdes.

Par contre, les cellules interstitielles paraissent notablement augmentées en nombre et en volume ; elles se colorent assez vivement et d'une façon toute spéciale ; leur noyau est plutôt pâle.

Altération du Tissu conjonctif.

La membrane basale des canalicules est très fortement épaissie ; elle est constituée par une série de couches concentriques de lamelles fibreuses, formant un anneau très dense qui enserre les cellules reproductrices du canalicule séminifère. Dans cet anneau fibreux se remarquent de nombreux noyaux fusiformes.

Le tissu conjonctif qui se trouve entre les canaux séminifères, presque nul à l'état normal (fig. 1), est très fortement augmenté de volume ; par places il est très dense et constitue une véritable *sclérose* du testicule.

En certains endroits on trouve une prolifération des cellules fixes du tissu conjonctif avec légère infiltration leucocytaire qui fait penser à un processus analogue à la cirrhose.

Le réseau vasculaire est très notablement augmenté.

Telle est l'altération type que nous avons pu constater, avec quelques variantes individuelles du plus au moins, dans *21 cas*.



FIG. 1.—NORMAL TESTICLE.

Man, aged 34. Death by Accident.

G. Section of seminiferous tubules.

M. Basement membrane with nuclei.

Cm. Layer of mother cells with nuclei in process of karyokinesis.

Cf. Layer of daughter cells.

Sp. Spermatozoids.

T. Connective tissue, interstitial tissue with some blood vessels.

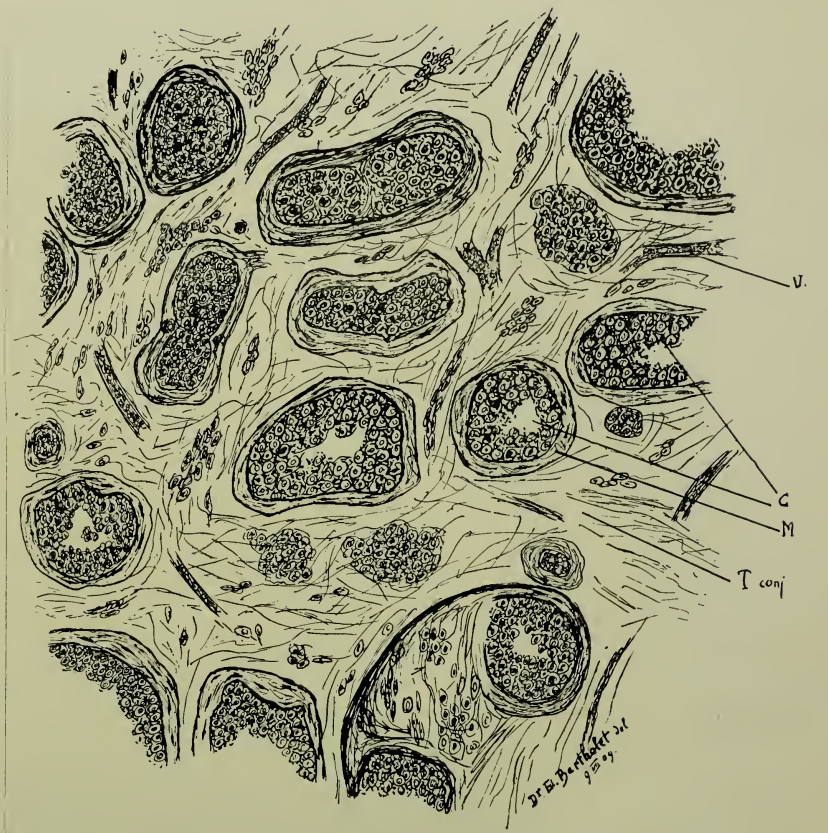


FIG. 2.—ATROPHIED TESTICLE.

Man, aged 38. Acknowledged Drunkard.

G. Seminiferous tubule with cells completely atrophied. The different layers cannot be distinguished.

M. Thickened membrane with numerous nuclei.

T. conj. Interstitial connective tissue greatly augmented, with numerous interstitial cells and infiltration.

V. Blood vessel.

Tous les cas de cirrhose de Laënnec, sauf un, rentrent dans cette catégorie.

Dans *4 cas*, dont 1 de cirrhose, l'altération est déjà moins accentuée quoique très importante ; on trouve encore quelques rares spermatozoïdes ; quelques caryocinèses dans les cellules mères, mais elles présentent un aspect atrophique. Le tissu conjonctif interstitiel ainsi que la membrane propre sont très fortement hypertrophiés comme dans la première série.

Dans *5 cas* (49, 53, 55, 58, 51 ans) les cellules sont moins altérées ; les spermatozoïdes plus abondants ; le tissu conjonctif et la membrane propre sont assez épaissis. (Cas d'alcoolisme probablement plus léger ou résistance augmentée de la glande ?)

Dans *4 cas* les lésions sont encore moins fortes ; les spermatozoïdes plus abondants, mais on peut déjà déceler les altérations de sclérose et d'atrophie au début. (2 cas de mort par pneumonie, 1 cas par tuberculose.)

Dans *2 cas* déjà décrits nous n'observons presque aucune altération, si ce n'est un léger épaississement de la membrane propre des canalicules.

On pourra nous objecter que ces modifications sont dues aux maladies concomitantes, mais nous avons pu nous convaincre, par l'observation des testicules de très modérés et même d'un abstinent mort de tuberculose, que ces altérations font défaut ou sont beaucoup moins accentuées ; nous trouvons tout au plus un épaississement de la membrane basale et une augmentation relative du tissu interstitiel, mais les canaux sont intacts et remplis d'une quantité souvent considérable de spermatozoïdes.

Ainsi nous sommes en droit de conclure que ces altérations sont bien dues à l'action de l'alcoolisme chronique, surtout lorsque la sclérose est très prononcée et que l'on observe une atrophie avec absence complète de spermatozoïdes ; il est à remarquer que ces lésions extrêmes peuvent apparaître très tôt, annulant ainsi la faculté reproductive de l'individu.

Nous l'avons déjà observé d'une façon très nette aux âges suivants : *29* ans, *30*, *32*, *34*, *36*, *38* (3 cas), *39* (2 cas), *41* (2 cas), *45* ans.

Il est facile de supposer, en se reportant à ce que nous venons de dire, qu'avant d'arriver à la sclérose avec atrophie complète, les éléments reproducteurs du testicule passent par toute une série de stades de dégénérescence, qui ne constituent pas encore l'altération totale de la fonction, c'est-à-dire l'absence complète de spermatozoïdes, mais qui représentent un stade d'altération partielle de la structure cellulaire normale, amenant déjà une blastophthorie du

germe reproducteur, dont les observations cliniques de la descendance de familles alcooliques nous fournissent de si nombreux exemples.

Nous pouvons donc conclure que l'alcoolisme chronique a une action néfaste sur les cellules reproductrices mâles; qu'il en diminue la valeur et les altère dans leur structure intime; altération pouvant aller jusqu'à l'atrophie totale avec arrêt complet de la spermatogenèse.

Les altérations du tissu interstitiel ainsi que l'épaississement de la membrane propre des canalicules séminifères sont probablement la conséquence de l'altération du parenchyme proprement dit.

SESSION II.

THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL ON MUSCULAR AND MENTAL EFFICIENCY.*

By W. H. R. RIVERS, F.R.S., and H. N. WEBBER.

THE investigations which we propose to describe form a direct continuation of work, already recorded,[1] in which we failed entirely to find the decided changes in muscular and mental efficiency which have been found as the effect of alcohol by nearly all previous workers. The new work has been carried out on the same lines as the old, and has two general characters which differentiate it from previous work: firstly, the alcohol has always been administered with such a disguise that the subjects of the experiments are either unaware that the action of this substance is being tested, or, if necessarily aware of this fact, as in the case of ourselves, they are kept in ignorance whether at any given time they are taking alcohol or a control mixture. The second special feature of our work is that we have always administered the drug or control mixture each day, after a certain amount of work has been already done, so that the work after the dose can be expressed in terms of the initial performance

* The new facts recorded in this paper are the result of work by one of us (H. N. W.), as Research Student of the National Temperance League.

[1] "British Journal of Psychology," 1908, Vol. ii., p. 261. Also Rivers, "The Influence of Alcohol and other Drugs on Fatigue," London, 1908, p. 51, *et seq.*, where a full history of previous work is given.

of the day. In either muscular or mental work carried on for a number of days, there is always much irregularity, which obscures any effect which may have been produced by a drug given on some of the days; and in the case of mental work especially, there is usually an increase from day to day owing to the effects of practice, which forms a second source of difficulty. Kraepelin, whose previous work on this subject is the most important, has endeavoured to eliminate the latter source of error by calculating the amount of the practice factor, but the application of this method is often far from satisfactory, and even this leaves untouched the irregular variations.

Another feature of our experiments is that they consist of sets of ergograms, limited in number, with intervals which, in some of our old experiments, were occupied in doing mental work; and this has been done in all the new work, so that the muscular and mental efficiency of a subject have been tested at the same time and under the same conditions.

Our previous work on the effects of doses of 10 and 20 cc. of pure alcohol was carried out on two subjects only, and we pointed out at the time that we might possibly have been persons insensitive to the action of this drug, though we have reasons to think the contrary; and the first of the new experiments forms an extension of this work to five new subjects. In these experiments we used a new means of disguising the presence of the alcohol. The mixtures in which we had previously taken the alcohol and control substances were unpleasant to the taste, and we thought it possible that this unpleasantness may have counteracted any alcohol effect which might have been present. For the new experiments another control was used,[2] of which the chief ingredient was capsicum, which was contained not only in the control mixture, but also in those containing the alcohol; this was combined with saccharin and infusion of orange, to make mixtures definitely pleasant to the taste. In most of the subjects the work used to test the action on mental efficiency was multiplication carried out in a manner already recorded,[3] which forms a far more difficult and complex task than the well-known addition method usually employed by Kraepelin.

The result of the new experiments was in general to confirm our previous results, showing little effect on work performed with the ergograph; while the effect was even less appreciable on the

[2] The mixtures were in all cases made up for us by Messrs. Martindale, of 10, New Cavendish Street, W., to whom we are greatly indebted for the care taken in preparing them.

[3] "Influence of Alcohol" p. 133. See also Wimms, "British Journal of Psychology," 1907, Vol. ii., p. 153.

quantity of the mental work, the quality of which was not in the least affected. In one subject there was a slight falling off in the amount of both kinds of work, while in another there was an increase of about equal extent. It is interesting that one subject who was unable to detect alcohol by its taste nevertheless knew when he had taken the dose of 20 cc. by "swimming in the head" and other symptoms, which he recognised as the effect of alcohol to which he knew that he was especially sensitive. Although the general effects were thus obvious, the work was little affected, the change being in the direction of an increase, though not sufficient to be beyond the range of normal variation.

With one exception, the subjects were either total abstainers or took alcohol only rarely. The remaining subject drank beer regularly, and had formerly taken spirits, and it was in his case that there is evidence for a stimulating effect of alcohol, though the increase is not beyond the range of accidental variation.[4] It is probably significant that the person who showed the most decided indication of a stimulating action should be the only subject in the habit of taking alcohol regularly. There was undoubtedly present in his case a craving for alcohol, and we are inclined to regard any drug effect here as due to the satisfaction of this craving. The experiment shows how important is the regulation,[5] not carried out in his case, that in experiments on the action of drugs used habitually, such as caffeine, tobacco and alcohol, the use of these substances should be discontinued, not merely for a week or so before the experiment begins, but for a time sufficiently long to remove the possibility of any craving. We believe that this has been a source of error in much of the work which has hitherto been done in testing the action of drugs on the human subject.

In our previous work [6] with larger doses of alcohol it was found that there was either no effect or an increase in the amount of work. These experiments have been continued with two subjects using doses of 30 and 40 cc. of pure alcohol. The general method was the same as with the smaller doses, and the effects compared with those of a control mixture, and in some cases with a dose of 20 cc., already shown to be ineffective in these subjects. Owing to the pronounced general effects of alcohol, a complete disguise was

[4] The work of this subject, who was quite untrained, was not satisfactory, and in one of his experiments, the days on which doses of alcohol or control were taken, showed distinctly less work than days on which nothing was taken at all. Both this result and the apparent effect of alcohol are possibly due to the great variation in his work from day to day.

[5] See "Influence of Alcohol" p. 17.

[6] See "Influence of Alcohol" p. 82.

impossible though the factor of sensory stimulation was entirely, and that of interest largely, eliminated. In neither subject was there certain evidence of an effect of the drug, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the general effects were obvious in both subjects. As in our previous work, we found that when there was an effect it was an increase, though irregular and inconstant, not only with the ergograph, but also with the multiplication test.

In much previous work on the action of alcohol this substance has been given in one of the forms in which it is consumed in everyday life. In order to test whether the positive effects described by so many previous workers may have been due to other constituents of these beverages, experiments have also been carried out to test the action of whisky, in which the effects of two different brands of this beverage in doses containing 20 cc. of pure alcohol were compared with the same dose of pure alcohol and those of a control mixture. The taste was disguised, and the influence of smell, while taking the dose, eliminated by plugging the nostrils; and in one subject, who was not acquainted with the taste of whisky, the disguise was fairly complete, while in the other it was sufficient to eliminate differences of interest on the different days. The results with the ergograph and multiplication were entirely negative, the work showing the same course whether whisky, pure alcohol, or merely the control had been taken.

In these whisky experiments, the dose, whether of alcohol or control, was taken every other day, nothing being given during the work of the intervening days. This procedure was adopted in order to see whether there was any evidence of the injurious effect of alcohol after twenty-four hours which has been recorded by the Kraepelin school. It was found that the work of the days which followed those on which whisky was taken showed a definite falling off in its course as compared with that of the days following the control. Thus it would seem that, while no immediate effect of whisky could be shown, this substance may have a prejudicial effect twenty-four hours later.

The general result of the new work by the ergographic and arithmetical methods is thus largely negative, and seems to show no decided effect on muscular or mental efficiency during a time varying from two to over four hours after taking alcohol either in the pure state in doses from 10 to 40 cc., or in the form of whisky in doses containing 20 cc. of alcohol. These methods fail to show any definite effect, though when employed in exactly the same manner they have been found to show very definitely the effects of

other drugs such as caffeine[7] and strychnine.[8] This shows that our negative results are not due to the methods being inadequate to bring out an effect on the capacity for work when it exists, and we may conclude that in the doses employed alcohol has either no effect or that this, nearly always in our experience an increase—if present at all, is inconstant, and not to be depended on from day to day. Any increase due to the physiological effect of alcohol is so inconstant that this alone would make it of little value as a means of increasing the capacity for the performance of work.

Perhaps one of the most definite results of our work is to contradict a conclusion which one of us reached when summing up the subject three years ago. In the Croonian Lectures, already frequently quoted, it was suggested that the stimulating action of alcohol on muscular work was combined with a depressing action on the capacity for mental work. So far as the arithmetical test goes, this conclusion is not borne out by our new work. Whenever there has been an increase in the output of muscular work, which might be ascribed to the action of alcohol, there has been at the same time an increase in the number of multiplications, and similarly a decrease in one has been accompanied by a decrease in the other. This correspondence may, we think, be taken as an indication that the effects we record, irregular and uncertain though they be, are really due to the action of the drug.

The curves representing the course of the mental work on the days on which alcohol has or has not been taken, are all based on the quantity of work done in succeeding half-hour intervals, but we have not neglected the quality of work. It is possible that the increase in the number of multiplications which seems to be an occasional result of the action of alcohol might be accompanied by a deterioration of quality, but we have found no difference on the alcohol and normal days, the number of errors or corrections being very small in both cases, our results thus agreeing with those with the addition method, as shown repeatedly by the Kraepelin school. One further fact must be commented on. Whenever we have found an increase in the amount of work which may be ascribed to the action of alcohol, we have found no evidence of the reaction which has been recorded by so many previous workers, and this in spite of the fact that we have followed the effects of the drug for a longer time than in any previous work.

The stimulating action for which alcohol has so general a

[7] "Journal of Physiology," 1907, Vol. xxxvi., p. 33; also "Influence of Alcohol" p. 27, *et seq.*

[8] Varrier-Jones, "Journal of Physiology," 1908, Vol. xxxvi., p. 435.

reputation is probably of a very complex nature. Two important elements are the pleasure experienced by those who drink it, and the stimulating action on the surface of the alimentary tract while being taken into the mouth and swallowed, both of which are known to increase the capacity for muscular work as tested by the ergograph. It is these factors which have been eliminated in our experiments by using a control mixture having the same taste and local stimulating action as that containing the alcohol. Still more important in those who take alcohol regularly is the satisfaction of a craving, for there is little doubt that such a craving may exist even in cases where there is no question of definite intemperance, and when its presence is not obvious.[9] There was no question of the existence of this factor in any but one of our subjects, and it was in that subject that there was most evidence of a stimulating action. In addition, there is possibly a true stimulating action which in our experiments has been doubtful and inconstant, but when present has been of considerable duration without any sign of an immediate reaction.[10] The certain presence of this action has yet to be positively demonstrated, and till this has been done it would be premature to consider its cause.

So far, we dealt only with our endeavours to test the action of alcohol by the ergographic and arithmetical methods. There are, however, other lines of investigation, in which the results of previous work point to a decided effect of alcohol and further one of a prejudical kind. This line of work is one in which motor activity plays a large part, and the two best examples of it are the well-known investigation by Professor Aschaffenburg with compositors, and the method devised by Mr. McDougall, which seems to us to test much the same kind of activity. We have not been able to undertake any investigation comparable to that of Professor Aschaffenburg, but we have carried out experiments using Mr. McDougall's method,[11] by which can be tested the influence of alcohol on the accuracy of aiming when this operation is performed with maximal rapidity. We used an improved form of apparatus,[12] which enables work to be continued for longer periods than was possible with the rotating drum used by Mr. McDougall. Three subjects were tested, but the results of two are unsatisfactory,

[9] See "Influence of Alcohol" p. 129, for evidence of this in the case of caffeine.

[10] See especially the experiments recorded in "Influence of Alcohol" p. 83.

[11] "British Journal of Psychology," 1905, Vol. i., p. 435

[12] "Influence of Alcohol" p. 125.

owing to either their small number or irregularity ; in the third, there was a decrease on the days on which 20 cc. of alcohol were taken, though this was slighter than the observations recorded by Mr. McDougall would have led one to expect. In this experiment the drug given with control was administered one minute before beginning the second of three periods of work, each of about ten minutes' duration. There were five normal days and four on which alcohol was taken, and the average number of hits in the three sets of the former comes out 918, 926 and 959 ; while the corresponding figures on the alcohol days are 972, 947 and 929. There was thus a progressive increase on the normal days, and a decrease on the days on which alcohol was taken. The difference is not very great in extent, but it would seem sufficient to indicate a definite drug effect. There are, however, two possible sources of error ; it will be noticed that the average initial performance was greater on the alcohol days, and we know at present so little about the normal course of the operation tested by this method, that it is possible that the decrease on the alcohol days may have been due to the fatigue resulting from the greater initial performance. Further, the earlier part of the experiment is rendered unsatisfactory by the presence of a definite increase from day to day due to the effects of practice. This effect had come to an end during the last six days of the experiments, when the initial performance was also more constant. These days will thus furnish a more satisfactory test of the effect of the alcohol. There were on the normal days 994, 1,006 and 1,045 hits, and on the alcohol days, 1,037, 1,000 and 1,019; so that an increase is still shown in the former and a decrease in the latter. There is thus still evidence of the prejudicial effect of the drug. It must be remembered that the dose was only 20 cc., and the experiment suggests that this method affords a delicate means of testing the effect of alcohol : but much more work with it is needed to show how far the decrease found is constant and what is the effect of larger doses.

In conclusion, we must point out that in the experiments recorded we have only tested the effects of a dose of alcohol within a few hours of its being taken, and have left quite untouched the cumulative effect of the drug. We have not done this because we regard the cumulative effect as one of less importance. On the contrary, from the point of view which interests members of this Congress, it is of far greater importance than the problem we have studied, but its experimental investigation is so difficult that it has seemed best to attempt to settle first the problem of the more immediate action. In doing so, experience has been gained which

will be of the greatest service in dealing with the much greater, but we hope not insuperable, difficulties involved in the investigation of the cumulative effect.

PROF. ASCHAFFENBURG (Köln): Die Ausführungen des Vortragenden haben uns wohl allen eine bittere Enttäuschung gebracht. Waren wir doch alle davon überzeugt, dass die Versuche der Kraepelinschen Schule, aus denen die schweren Schädigungen der geistigen Leistungsfähigkeit hervorzugehen schienen, wohl der Ergänzung, Erweiterung und Vertiefung bedurften; nicht aber konnten wir erwarten, dass sie widerlegt werden würden. Ich kenne Herrn Dr. Rivers als einen so vorzüglichen und sorgfältigen Beobachter, dass ich überzeugt bin, er ist sich dessen bewusst, wie sehr allenthalben bei psychologischen Untersuchungen Fehlerquellen drohen und wird sein möglichstes getan haben, sie zu vermeiden. Ganz so optimistisch wie er bin ich allerdings nicht, dass ich glauben möchte, man werde vollständig verhindern können, dass die Versuchspersonen nicht doch sehr bald den Alkohol merken, auch unabhängig von den von ihm angegebenen Empfindungen. Es ist mir natürlich im Augenblick unmöglich, einen Vergleich zu ziehen, der es gestatten würde, eine Erklärung zu geben, warum seine Versuche so völlig von den früher gemachten abweichen. Die Sachlage ist nunmehr so: Wir besitzen eine Reihe von Versuchen, die eine schädliche Einwirkung mittlerer Alkoholmengen auf die geistige Arbeit erkennen lassen und eine zweite Reihe von Arbeiten, die keine solche Wirkung zeigen. In beiden Fällen ist die Zahl der Versuchspersonen zu gering, um endgültig die Sachlage als geklärt erscheinen zu lassen. Es bleibt uns nichts anderes übrig, als noch an weiteren Personen die Versuche zu wiederholen, solange zu wiederholen, bis endgültig feststeht, welche Wirkung der Alkohol auf die psychologischen Arbeiten ausübt. Als auf dem Baseler Kongress vor mehr als 10 Jahren Fürer und Smith das Ergebnis ihrer Versuche vortrugen, da glaubten wir eine mächtige Waffe im Kampf gegen den Alkohol zu haben. Diese Waffe ist nunmehr stumpf geworden. Es wird nunmehr unsere Pflicht sein, durch neue und eingehende Versuche festzustellen, wo die Wahrheit liegt. Und ich hoffe, dass Herr Rivers, und wenn es möglich ist, auch ich selbst bis zum nächsten Kongress in der Lage sein werden, neues und wichtiges Material zu der schwierigen Frage beizubringen. Sollte sich auch dann herausstellen, dass unsere Waffe stumpf ist, so werden wir darum noch nicht verzagen müssen; es bleiben uns noch mächtige Waffen genug im Kampfe gegen den Alkoholismus.

MR. CHARLES SMITH, on learning from Dr. Rivers the composition of the control mixture used, said that the use of this seemed to have vitiated and rendered useless the whole of this work. It was a common axiom in experimentation, as in inductive reasoning, to vary the antecedents or factors only one at a time. In the work before us it was plain that the comparisons were not normal conditions, as far as possible, with and without alcohol or alcoholic beverages, but those conditions with alcohol alternated with the control mixture. Dr. Rivers several times said the control mixture was "perfectly innocuous." That seemed to him (Mr. Smith) purely an assumption resting upon no evidence, and that assumption had, in his view, destroyed the value of this work. On the one or two rare occasions when no control mixture was used, Dr. Rivers got results which ought to have indicated to him the disturbing effects of this mixture. Again, Dr. Rivers had described certain experiments as without result, whereas whilst on the days whisky was taken the results were even, yet on the succeeding

day after whisky they were worse. Such results, though not immediate, could surely not be called negative, but positive.

MR. T. NEILD thought that all would agree that a material service was rendered when we were driven to examine afresh, and with greater care, conclusions which we had, prematurely, possibly, come to regard as beyond controversy. Such a service had been rendered by the investigations reported upon by Dr. Rivers that afternoon. It would no doubt stimulate a large amount of fresh research. He might just point out, for the sake of any to whom the subject was new, that Professor Kraepelin and his school—Dr. Rivers had worked under Kraepelin—endeavoured to get rid of the disturbing factor of interest by means of careful training of the subject. Professor Kraepelin had told the speaker that, simple as many of his psychrometric experiments appeared, he did not consider that the results were trustworthy until the subject, usually a young doctor, had been six months in training. And the results obtained by Kraepelin and his school were consistent within ordinary limits. Dr. Rivers, on the other hand, believed he could best eliminate the disturbance arising from interest by disguising the presence of alcohol. It was, to the speaker's mind, a question whether interest could be satisfactorily eliminated in this way, and he wondered whether some of the material divergencies of results obtained by Dr. Rivers might not be due to disturbing mental currents in untrained subjects.

DR. BASIL PRICE raised the question whether capsicum and other covering drugs used were so innocuous as was supposed ; all the control experiments were complicated by this factor as well as the alcoholic experiments. Recently we had evidence that nutmeg might at times act as a poison, even when taken as a flavouring agent to food. Was Dr. Rivers satisfied that capsicum and one or more other drugs used with and without the alcohol were not interfering with the true issues of the experiments ? He could not help noticing that apparently, on the days when no drug was given at all, the variations were in favour of better muscular and mental work.

MR. CHARLES WAKELY asked if he might venture to make a few remarks from the standpoint of the layman. They all, he supposed, agreed with Professor Aschaffenburg that in that congress they did not assume the *rôle* of simple propagandists. They were there in the interests of scientific truth, to ascertain as certainly as they might the facts regarding the nature and effects of alcohol. Temperance reformers had hitherto considered, as the Professor had rightly said, that in the experience of recent years they had had a "sword of proof," but the researches described by Dr. Rivers appear to have somewhat impaired the fine edge of the weapon. The lay mind was inevitably bewildered when differing results were presented by the experiments of equally capable scientists, working under, apparently, the best possible conditions and investigating the phenomena with equal care and impartiality. The experiments of Professor Aschaffenburg, Professor Kraepelin, Professor Laitinen and others had been very convincing as to the deleterious effects of alcohol, even in small doses. But that evening they were confronted with a new set of experiments giving them results of an unexpectedly modifying character. It was certain that the various scientists who had conducted those experiments could not all be right. Mistakes must have crept in somewhere ; but how, and where, and what those mistakes were, it was impossible for a layman, of course, to determine. One thing was certain, however, from the experience of all times and countries, that com-

munities as a whole could not take intoxicating liquors with impunity, that people could not attain their highest level of well-being if they used alcohol. Personally he should have attached more weight to Dr. Rivers' conclusions if the latter's experiments had been conducted, as in the case of Professor Laitinen, on a much larger number of persons. They could only venture to hope, with Dr. Aschaffenburg, that, by the time of the next Congress, two years hence, more positive and harmonious results might have been secured, that the uncertainties besetting the path of the scientific inquirer might be lessened, and that, even in small doses, alcohol might be shown to be what they knew it was in its common use, "an enemy of the race."

Dr. KARL GRAETER (Bâle) did not think that Dr. Rivers' research called in question the results of the research work undertaken by Professor Aschaffenburg, Dr. Fürer, Dr. Rüdin, Dr. Smith, and others; the work of Stump and Tost had not been noticed by Dr. Rivers. There was no antagonism between the two, for the difference arose solely from the difference in the quantity of alcohol taken. The doses employed by the Germans were all larger than 20 gr. If, therefore, Dr. Rivers had found little or no decrease in mental capacity after doses of 10–20 gr. of alcohol, that did not invalidate the results of the German workers. Those results, therefore, remained to be the sharp sword against alcohol that they had been before. It was not at all strange that such small doses of alcohol produced no ill effect on the mental capacities investigated. It was, on the contrary, well known that they at the outset take away slight disagreeable inhibitional sensations. Therein lay the pleasant euphoristic effect of alcohol, and therein also lay the greatest danger from alcohol—namely, the creation of a desire for more.

Mr. A. CRABTREE would like to suggest to Dr. Rivers and other experimenters that in all future researches intoxicating drinks themselves—as whisky, sherry, beer—should be used instead of the percentage of pure alcohol found in those drinks. The reasons were: 1. That the most marked results obtained by Dr. Rivers had been with whisky. 2. That Sir Wm. Roberts, in his valuable experiments on digestion, had found that the intoxicants themselves were more detrimental to digestion than the same percentages of pure alcohol, which results had also been confirmed by experiments carried out at the Durham University College of Medicine by the late Mr. Houldershaw and the speaker. Another point against the method of making it impossible to detect the presence of alcohol was of importance. In the Kraepelin school we learned that the subjects knew when alcohol was being taken, but as they, in most cases, as well as Kraepelin himself, were biassed in favour of alcohol, the results were much more valuable, as in each case the experimenter had endeavoured to exceed his teetotal limit. Another point: The employment of a control which involved the taking of a liquid each time was not normal as against drinking, for normally the person would not be taking a sharply pleasant liquid at that time.

Dr. R. VOGT (Christiania): Einige schreiben dem Alkohol erregende Wirkungen auf das Zentral-Nervensystem zu; andere wissen nur von hemmenden Wirkungen zu sprechen. Es scheint hier ein Widerspruch vorzuliegen. Wahrscheinlich verhält es sich folgendermassen: auf ganz elementare und wohl eingeübte (automatisierte) Vorgänge wirkt der Alkohol wenigstens zum Teile erregend; bei mehr verwickelten (erstmaligen) Vorgängen ist aber die Wirkung im ganzen eine hemmende. So hat z. B. W. Specht gefunden, dass 10—40

Gramm Alkohol die Gehörfunktionen auf zweierlei Weise beeinflusst. Die einfache Gehörfunktion — die Auffassung von isolierten Gehöreindrücken (einzelnen Tönen) — wird durch Alkohol gefördert ; die kompliziertere Funktion — die Vergleichung von Gehöreindrücken — wird aber durch Alkohol herabgesetzt. Nach der Einnahme von 10—40 Gramm Alkohol wird man imstande sein, ganz schwache Gehöreindrücke, die sonst im nüchternen Zustande nicht hörbar sind, aufzufassen: die Reizschwelle für Gehöreindrücke wird folglich herabgesetzt. Nach denselben Alkoholmengen wird man dagegen ausser stande sein, sonst eben merkbare Unterschiede der Intensität zwischen zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Gehöreindrücken aufzufassen, d. h. die Unterschiedschwelle für Gehöreindrücke wird erhöht. Diese zwei Aenderungen der Gehörfunktionen laufen vollständig parallel : wenn die Empfindlichkeit für einfache Gehöreindrücke am meisten erhöht ist, ist die Fähigkeit der Vergleichung und Unterscheidung am meisten herabgesetzt. Dabei ist die Wirkung von kleinen und grossen Alkoholgaben in qualitativer Hinsicht dieselbe. Ist die Wirkung des Alkohols solchen Gesetzen unterworfen, so lässt es sich begreifen, dass die Ergebnisse unter Umständen zweideutig sein können : denn bei einigen psychischen Arbeiten werden wahrscheinlich gewisse Teilvorgänge durch Alkohol gefördert und andere gehemmt. Bei verschiedenen Individuen werden auch dieselben Aufgaben durch verschiedene psychische Hilfsmittel gelöst. Die Form der Alkohol-Einnahme hat auch eine gewisse Bedeutung. Er hatte etwa 6 Monate hindurch jeden zweiten Tag 25 Linien aus der Odyssee (nach der Erlernungsmethode von Ebbinghaus) auswendig gelernt. Dabei war die Wirkung von 13 Gramm Alkohol am nüchternen Magen bedeutend grösser als diejenige von 22 Gramm nach einer Mahlzeit. Durchschnittlich wurde immer das Auswendiglernen durch Alkohol verlangsamt ; nachdem die Arbeit mehrere Monate hindurch eingeübt war, hatten aber 22 Gramm Alkohol unter den ebengenannten Bedingungen nur eine sehr geringe Wirkung.

Dr. RIVERS, after expressing his indebtedness to Professor Aschaffenburg for so much kind help given to him when working in Professor Kraepelin's laboratory at Heidelberg, said that Mr. Webber and he agreed with Professor Aschaffenburg that the chief importance of their work was that it re-opened questions which had by many been regarded as settled. The discrepancy between these laboratory results and the experience of everyday life to which Professor Aschaffenburg had referred was, so far as it existed, to be explained on the lines raised by Dr. Vogt, the only mental operations which could be used in the laboratory being of a far more elementary and automatic nature than those of the daily life of most people. The disagreement with the previous work of the Kraepelin school was, they believed, chiefly due to the method by which they had eliminated certain sources of error which had undoubtedly been allowed to vitiate the work of Kraepelin, viz., the pleasure, excitement and sensory stimulation attendant on the ingestion of alcohol as well as the more insidious sources of error which may be grouped together as suggestion. In eliminating these sources of error they had introduced a new danger to which so many speakers had referred —viz., that their control mixture may itself have had some influence ; but it must be remembered that the ingredients of the control mixture are also present in the doses containing the alcohol, and they believed that any effect which might be due to the different amounts of capsicum on the normal and alcohol days was so trivial as to be negligible. At any rate, they could say that if the use of the control had obscured any action of the alcohol, the latter could not have exceeded that of the small quantity of capsicum, saccharine and orange used in their mixtures.

In reply to Mr. Neild, Dr. Rivers expressed his conviction that the most prolonged training could not remove the sources of danger which they had eliminated by their control, and he was not sure that some of the dangers might not even be accentuated. In reference to the comment which had been made upon the conflicting results reached by different scientific workers, it was pointed out that in the case before us we were not dealing with the relatively simple problems involved in the action of a drug on isolated muscle or nerve—problems themselves really of great complexity—but that we were dealing with the action of a drug on the most complicated thing in Nature, the living human body. It was not to be expected that agreement in so complex a matter could be reached in a few years. We are at present merely on the threshold of the work, and are doing little more than seeking the best methods by means of which we may hope to reach the truth in this most difficult inquiry.

The President having thanked Dr. Rivers for his paper, called upon

Dr. LEGRAIN (Paris), who proceeded to give an address, the substance of which is given below, entitled

ALCOOLISME ET FOLIE.

Par le Docteur LEGRAIN, Paris.

Aucune fonction, ni humaine ni sociale, ne peut être, normalement, intégralement remplie sans un équilibre de la vie organique, sans une harmonie entre les unités humaines.

C'est une loi d'ordre qui règle les conditions de la vie saine et hygiénique et celles de la longévité ; c'est une loi d'ordre qui préexiste aux bons rapports entre les hommes et met obstacle aux conflits.

Toute atteinte portée à l'équilibre général retentit obligatoirement sur le particulier et, par ricochet, sur l'ensemble.

Toutes ces vérités valent surtout pour les fonctions cérébrales et nerveuses qui sont précisément chargées de régler, de répartir l'ordre, de l'entretenir. Toute atteinte, si légère soit-elle, du cerveau, amène une rupture d'équilibre.

C'est pourquoi la folie, qui par essence est le désordre, est une des plus terribles calamités humaines. Elle a d'énormes répercussions sur la masse par les dépenses qu'elle suscite, par les dangers matériels et moraux qu'elle fait courir, par sa transmissibilité héréditaire.

Le capital cérébral devrait avoir, aux yeux des nations, une valeur beaucoup plus élevée que les capitaux financiers.

Elles devraient tendre à prendre le maximum de garanties contre toutes causes capables de porter atteinte à ce capital. C'est à juste titre que les poisons sociaux, comme l'alcool, l'opium, etc., retiennent

l'attention inquiète des bons citoyens, et qu'un mouvement organisé progressivement en faveur de leur prohibition est logique et légitime.

L'alcool est, dans l'Occident, le plus redoutable des poisons cérébraux.

A faible dose, il produit une ivresse qui est un court accès de folie.

Il n'y a pas d'autre terme pour qualifier les désordres presque instantanés qui naissent de l'ingestion de l'alcool et qui portent sur le jugement, la raison, sur la sensibilité effective ; qui anéantissent la volonté pour la remplacer par une impulsivité brutale et animale.

A dose plus élevée et surtout répétée, les altérations cérébrales tendent à s'établir d'une façon permanente, et cela d'une façon d'autant plus redoutable qu'il n'y paraît pas toujours.

Le buveur d'habitude offre l'aspect trompeur de la raison, alors qu'il est le jouet d'un poison qui stupéfie ses centres nerveux, trouble les rapports normaux des fonctions cérébrales entre elles, et entraîne fatalement des actions combinées qu'un homme tout à fait sain d'esprit réprouverait.

La meilleure preuve qu'on puisse alléguer en faveur de ce dire est la comparaison qu'on peut faire entre la mentalité d'un homme adonné depuis longtemps à l'alcool, sans exagération, et la mentalité de ce même homme le jour où il devient abstinent. Ce dernier n'hésite pas à porter les critiques les plus sévères sur certains actes qu'il a accomplis autrefois, alors qu'il se croyait sain d'esprit et qu'il se faisait illusion sur lui-même.

De tels résultats s'observent chaque jour par milliers à la sortie des asiles consacrés à la cure des buveurs.

L'hérédité du mal, en créant des êtres diminués, dégénérés, déchus pendant plusieurs générations avant leur disparition finale, porte le coup le plus décisif au capital intellectuel de la nation.

De nos jours, l'esprit de lucre, la démoralisation, l'indifférence des politiciens, l'affaiblissement du sentiment des devoirs sociaux, ont permis à l'alcoolisme un effroyable développement.

Voilà pourquoi le nombre des déments par l'alcool s'est accru d'une redoutable façon.

La société est remplie de gens que l'alcool, pur ou impur, infiltre jusqu'aux moelles. L'alcool est mêlé à la vie intime et publique de la plupart.

De telles mœurs entraînent un détraquement qui effraie les moins clairvoyants.

Il ne semble pas qu'il puisse y avoir de plus puissant remède que le sacrifice volontaire, par esprit de discipline et de dévouement, de ce poison cérébral.

Il n'y a pas de mesure de salut général qui vaille la prohibition.

Les efforts qui se coalisent avec juste raison contre des poisons tels que le plomb, le phosphore, bien moins dangereux que l'alcool, efforts qui en obtiendront la prohibition, se doivent rationnellement et raisonnablement de se coaliser mieux encore contre l'alcool.

Ne point le faire serait donner la démonstration péremptoire que l'on entend plier devant la puissance moderne : l'Argent.

* * *

M. Legrain, en addition à son rapport écrit, a développé plusieurs points importants, et en particulier la contribution réciproque des spiritueux et des boissons fermentées à engendrer la folie.

En France, pays de vin, la folie ayant pour origine cette boisson n'est pas rare. Dans une statistique officielle, publiée en 1900 par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, on a même fourni ce résultat invraisemblable que le vin fait plus de fous en France que l'absinthe. Cela tient évidemment à ce que l'on boit plus de vin que d'absinthe ; mais cela prouve, en tout cas, que les boissons fermentées doivent être retenues comme cause importante de troubles de l'esprit.

C'est à tort que l'on a essayé de mettre la folie alcoolique d'origine vinique sur le compte de vins frelatés ou de mauvaise qualité, car l'alcool du vin jouit des mêmes propriétés que les autres alcools, et l'ivrogne de vin ne diffère pas beaucoup de l'ivrogne d'eau-de-vie. Tous deux sont des fous.

Le D[r] Legrain dirige, près Paris, un asile spécialement destiné à recevoir les victimes de la boisson. Il a fait cette curieuse constatation, depuis six à sept ans, que la folie par le vin a augmenté beaucoup de fréquence depuis que l'on a supprimé à Paris les droits d'octroi sur le vin. Depuis ce temps, on voit moins de folie absinthique, mais comme les buveurs ont remplacé l'absinthe par le vin, le nombre des folies par le vin a augmenté, de sorte que, au total, le résultat numérique est le même.

Il n'y a aucun avantage, comme on le croit en France, à proposer la substitution des boissons fermentées aux spiritueux, en vue de guérir l'alcoolisme, car la folie du vin n'est pas meilleure ni moins dangereuse que l'autre.

Le D[r] Legrain fait toutefois une mention spéciale, dans son exposé, pour la folie d'origine absinthique, spéciale à la France.

Cette folie est particulièrement redoutable, parce qu'elle simule complètement l'épilepsie, dont elle peut affecter toutes les apparences cliniques, depuis le simple vertige jusqu'à l'accès de folie furieuse avec violences criminelles.

Dr. T. D. CROTHERS (Hartford, Connecticut) desired to point out that they must not conclude that a person drinking spirits to excess owed his condition to alcohol alone. The use of them was often a symptom of previous disease. There was a distinct insanity in the use of alcohol which should be recognised. In the case of the periodic drinker there was a sudden onset and its convulsive control, which resembled epilepsy. There was also often a distinct prodrome, with insomnia, headache and great irritability. The sufferer was not aware that those attacks would end in an uncontrollable impulse to drink, though some had learned from experience what would follow, and arranged their surroundings in advance. Some were greatly exalted, others depressed, until the impulse broke out, when all these symptoms would pass away. In the intervals—often very exact in length—the patient's health might be good until within a few hours of the outbreak. So, too, in many cases the duration of the drink-storm could be safely predicted. The startling changes of character and conduct within an hour were additional evidences of insanity. Thus a previously moral, exemplary man, after a few drinks of spirits, suddenly became imbecile, immoral and most treacherous. His criminality was of the impulsive type. When the drink craze subsided the man became normal. The use of spirits developed delusions and melancholia, which subsided as quickly as they began. The strain of business often combined with defective inherited nerve organisation to predispose to periodic drinking. Another prominent and interesting phase of insanity was seen, due to the cumulative action of alcohol, taken either in so-called moderation or to excess, upon the physical and psychic centres of the brain. Clinically the steady user of spirits developed marked insanity, taking the form of megalomania, upon which experience of failure made no impression. Later would follow delusional suspicions regarding his nearest relatives and friends, particularly the infidelity of his wife, and the treachery of his children. Memory failed; reasoning powers also, and he became either credulous or sceptical. His judgment was impaired, and responsibility could not be reposed in him. Another symptom was very prominent in some cases: a man failed to distinguish between right and wrong, his mentality became feeble, there was a lessening of sensory acuteness; there was a failure of nutrition, the heart became irregular, and there was a lowered vitality. All these things could now be measured with instruments of precision. Still, many sufferers in that way were often not recognised yet as insane, partly because of the gradual oncoming. For a time indeed a man might act and reason along accustomed lines with automatic sanity, but if placed in new conditions his mental defects showed themselves. That form of insanity was very common in America, and was due to the brain exhaustion caused by the changing conditions of the country. Spirits were taken to cover up this condition, followed by greater nerve debility. Then followed irregular life, irregular conduct, strange reasoning, delusional and delusive activities, acute organic changes, and death—of which the last disease was supposed to be the cause. Really, however, the man was alcoholically insane, beginning with exhaustion, or perhaps with spirits. A small number of such persons committed crime and died in prison; a larger number became dements and paretics, and ended their days in asylums. A still larger number died from acute organic disease which came on unexpectedly and terminated fatally. The public recognised that those persons lived in the penumbra of insanity, but it did not count them insane. They constituted, however, a class of as thoroughly insane persons in many respects as the inmates of insane hospitals. The anæsthetic effect of alcohol undoubtedly gave certain form and direction to that condition which was not yet recognised in medical circles. A medico-legal question of the

highest interest was involved. Thousands of those insane persons were put to death and imprisoned for life simply through non-recognition of the real conditions. There was no subject more intensely practical for the medical man, and no field calling more strongly for exact grouping of the facts and the laws which govern their rise and progress, than the insanity of inebriety.

Dr. G. ROCHAT (Florence) said that to confirm what Dr. Legrain had stated about the effects of wine and spirits on the brain, he (the speaker) took the opportunity to say that if Italy had been among the last to enter the arena against alcohol, she had been among the first to recognise the evil from a scientific standpoint. As early as 1817 Dr. Riccobelli wrote upon "The Damage accruing to Human Health from the Use of Spirits." In 1838 Dr. Bonacossa, in his reports upon the lunatic asylums of Turin, observed the numerous cases of madness produced solely by wine, and so also other alienists. In 1842 Professor Bellingeri, of Turin University, wrote on "The Influence of Wine in Conception." The fact remained, also, that the campaign against alcohol in Italy to-day found in the medical profession, and specially among the alienists, its strongest and most active support. The most recent and general statistics had been compiled by Dr. P. Amaldi, Director of the Lunatic Asylums of Florence. The result of this inquiry was that out of the total number of admissions during the three years, 1903 to 1905, in all 38,764, the cases entirely due to alcoholism numbered 3,398, the average being 8·8 per cent. If they took also the cases in which alcoholism was not the only cause, but a concomitant, we found in the above triennium a percentage of 18·6 per cent. ! In addition to which they could state that between 70 and 74 per cent. of crimes were committed by persons degenerated by alcohol or under its influence. These facts furnished the very sad proof that in Italy also alcoholism does its malevolent and fatal work. An International Congress in our land would be most desirable. Would the Congress not come to Italy to help her mightily to liberate herself from the common enemy of Society, and in this way to maintain herself nobly side by side with the most advanced nations, of which they saluted there the worthy representatives ?

Dr. CLAUDE TAYLOR desired to record his experience as to the effect of malt liquors in causing insanity. As Medical Officer to a Poor-Law Infirmary he received a considerable number of early cases of insanity, and many of them were traceable to drink. In some cases a comparatively trivial accident or overwork, etc., had contributed ; in others drink appeared to be the sole cause. For several months past he had noted that these patients, almost without exception, stated that they drank beer only, and not spirits. They also, as a rule, denied that they drank "much." The cases included all the main types of insanity : some were transient, others had to be sent on to the asylum.

The President thanked Dr. Legrain for his paper, and the Session then closed.

SESSION III.

In the much regretted absence of its author, Dr. T. S. Clouston, the President called upon Mr. Neild to read the paper entitled—

THE RESISTIVE POWER OF THE HUMAN BRAIN AGAINST ALCOHOL, AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

By Professor T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., LL.D.

Positive and Negative Effects.

In the study of the effects of alcohol on the brain, and, through the brain, on the mind and conduct of human beings, observers have said and evidently thought much more about the positive than the negative results. The effects clearly attributable to the stimulant have naturally attracted the chief attention. The negative results, that is the observations of the cases where no bad results occurred, have not been recorded to the same extent. Even such experimental observers as Kraepelin and Macdougall, who gave graduated doses of alcohol to healthy persons, and took scientific observation of the results, do not seem to me to have taken fully into account two facts which are of enormous importance in the physiology of the brain. The one is that the organ in almost all cases possesses an extraordinary power of resistance to injurious agents of almost all kinds. The nervous apparatus, in common with all other living tissues, could not exist long in a state of health and efficiency except it possessed this quality in a high degree. The other fact is this, that different persons, and human beings at different ages, have this quality in a very different degree indeed. One man will be subjected to all sorts of evil influences in the shape of poisons, stresses, and exhaustion, and will not suffer permanently at all; the brain in his case having the power of resisting and counteracting those injurious things. The brain cells, though suffering at the time, recover themselves quickly; and this will go on during a whole lifetime in face of regular exposure to such evil influences. We have now passed into the stage of calm unbiassed scientific enquiry in regard to the effects of alcohol on the human brain, and it is our duty to note and explain the negative effects as much as the positive.

Without doing so it is impossible to account for the perfectly well-known fact that the majority of mankind in civilised countries use alcohol in some form as a regular beverage, an adjunct to food, and in many cases use it to excess at periodic intervals, without suffering much harm; while there are met with at rare intervals individuals whose resistive power is such that they go to bed drunk every night of their lives and yet live to old age. The realisation of those facts by the man in the street, and his consciousness that they are not sufficiently, and as he thinks, candidly admitted, induce him often to minimise the undoubted dangers, and to pooh-pooh the arguments and the facts adduced by temperance reformers, as being the fancies of faddists and fanatics. I am aware that the mass of even any educated community will, at first, not reason and act on definitely proved facts, but will take up general views, which have much of prejudice in them, and will tend to accept exceptional cases which go with their inclinations, as ruling the whole matter. The proved facts as to the injurious results of an excessive consumption of alcohol on a community or an individual, are, on account of this tendency of human nature, unrealised as they should be, and have little practical effect on conduct. Most men instinctively assume that they are in the category of the immune, when it is a question of alcohol or poisons, or risks generally. This is part of a subtle tendency of human nature, which in the main is of immense service to mankind, namely, that certain risks must be run in life, and that if you do not run risks, you miss pleasures and profits on all hands.

Pleasures.

No doubt alcohol has the power of producing pleasurable sensations in a vast number of people. It has also the power of accentuating the social instincts, and so making life more agreeable by drawing one man to another in a pleasant way. It also, indubitably, in certain cases has the power of diminishing the worries and irritations of life. The whole history of mankind shows that as a break from its routine and normal treadmill of the earning of daily bread, it craves for and will have periods of rest, refreshment, and special elevation of the emotions, which one may classify under the generic term of "feasts." As an adjunct and a stimulant to the feasting state of mind, things different in their effects from ordinary foods and drinks have been diligently searched for, and when discovered used for this purpose by all races, from the very lowest barbarians to the most highly civilised. Of those substances coming under the general term of stimulants and narcotics, the chief are, alcohol, opium, Indian hemp, cocoa, tea,

coffee, and tobacco. It is entirely useless to argue with the average man of any race, that those "feasts" are necessarily and always harmful, and should be avoided. The common experience of mankind is to the contrary. The "feast" sets up for the time being an ideal in the mind and emotions, and ideals of all sorts are craved for by mankind. They have been one of the means of progress, and of the development of a higher civilisation. What we want now, in a scientific age, is to ascertain wherein the dangers of "feasts" consist, to take advantage of their good effects, and eliminate or avoid their evil results. It seems to me we cannot do this without ascertaining in a scientific way, amongst other things, the power which the brain possesses of resisting the effects of alcohol, and of benefiting in certain cases by those effects, or by their accompaniments. A wise engineer in building his bridge, calculates not only the strength of his materials, but their weakness, and makes allowance for both sets of facts. He must have as definite scientific knowledge of his minimum as of his maximum points of resistance.

Immunity.

There is also a question which must be taken into consideration in regard to alcohol and the human brain, and that is whether there is such a quality as men of science now call "immunity" possible to be established, and if so, what are the circumstances in which such an immunity may be looked for. Against the effects of all sorts of infective diseases scientific men are now experimenting to secure this immunity.

Some subtle change is produced in the working of the brain cells and other living tissues, by which they will not take on, or be subject to, certain injurious effects of micro-organisms or poisons, which naturally would kill or injure them severely. One of the methods of producing this immunity is to subject the living being at first to small doses of certain poisons, and gradually increase them. This has the effect of inducing this process of immunity. For instance, if a rabbit is subjected at first to very small doses of one of the most deadly poisons known, the venom of the cobra, and as this is gradually increased it is found that after a few months it will take no harm from quantities of the poison which would have caused instant death but for this gradual process of "immunisation." Every poison acts differently in regard to the production of this immunity; but even the strong mineral poisons such as arsenic, may be used in this way, as in Styria, to produce immunity to its poisonous effects in a large degree. Dr. Archdall Reid argues that the Jews, the Arabs, and the Indians have passed through this

process of immunisation against alcohol in the course of the lives of their remote ancestors, who took alcohol freely, and that this destroyed those least immune to its effects, leaving a race that has no special desire for the stronger forms of alcohol, and does not suffer from the general prevalence of drunkenness in consequence. The present nations of Europe, it is assumed, all except the Italians and the Greeks, who have gone through the process, are now subjecting themselves to this process of eliminating the unfit as regards alcohol. This sounds a terrible and fatalistic theory, and seems to go radically in the teeth of all moral and religious schemes for the elevation of mankind. But apart from this general theory, it is a well recognised fact that as individuals many persons can, by taking small doses of alcohol to begin with and gradually increasing them up to a certain point, acquire a resistive power against the effects of the stimulant, which if not pushed to excess, will in those persons, seem to do but little harm, after such a gradual course of moderate increase in its use. It is highly important as a scientific and social fact to ascertain the danger point and the toleration point in the case of each man who takes alcohol, and in the case of each race which uses it as a beverage or stimulant; and it is also very important to ascertain whether this acquiring of a partial tolerance is attended with certain risks to the individuals and to the body politic. It is certain that what happens in the case of alcohol used in small but increasing quantities is only the establishment of a partial tolerance, and this in some individuals only, and that an immunity, in the scientific sense, is not, and cannot be acquired. It may well be that the acquiring of a tolerance for alcohol is attended with marked dangers to health and longevity in other directions, and it is also possible that there are moral and social dangers in this process which should be scientifically ascertained, and if possible obviated by scientific methods.

Resistiveness of the Brain.

If the human brain in its infinite complexity and delicacy of structure and function had not a marked resistive power against destructive and hurtful agencies of all sorts, human life would come to an end in the world very soon. It is a necessary accompaniment of the evolution of the nervous system, as it acquired more sensitiveness to stimuli of all sorts from without and from within the body of the animal, that it should have also acquired a resistiveness to evil agencies and a tolerance, up to a certain point, of destructive forces. When in the gradual course of evolution, the brain of man was reached as the acme of the marvellous process—the apex

of the pyramid of life, the base of which consists of the swarming millions of uni-cellular primitive organisms—the sensitiveness on the part of nervous tissues to stimuli of the most delicate sorts, mental and physical, reached its highest point. The power of resistance to the evil effects of the injurious stimuli must therefore have also reached its highest level. The object of the present paper is to endeavour to form an estimate of the power of this resistiveness of the human brain against alcohol, its direction, its limitations, its failures, and the precautions that are necessary to avoid such failures.

One of the great things to be kept in mind in considering this question is this, that the power of resistance to alcohol on the part of the brain in any individual is not capable of being predicted on any *à priori* grounds. It is a question of experiment in each case, as it were, and the conducting of this experiment, as it is done in social life, is always a dangerous process. If the resistive power in any individual case is little and is liable to be upset by small doses or short periods of indulgence, then you have established that most fatal of all conditions, a permanent diminution of inhibition against alcohol and its effects. In testing its strength you may destroy the individual. It is undoubtedly the case that the first mental quality to succumb to alcohol, either taken in single doses or as the result of a continued habit, is the diminution or abolition of the highest quality of brain and mind, that of control. Simple drunkenness, although it varies in its effects considerably, yet in all cases destroys the control of the higher brain centres over the muscles and the controlling power of will over speech and conduct. The muscles of speech, the muscles of walking, the muscles of writing, all show this lack of control in the man who is drunk or becoming so, and the moral condition of every man in this condition is lowered as compared with his normal state. This results from the direct poisoning of the higher brain cells by the poison. No power of resistance can withstand this. Alcohol is one of the substances that have a close and immediate affinity with those brain cells. It produces a congestion of blood in their capillary supply, and the cells themselves after death in the case of men who have poisoned themselves by excessive doses of alcohol, and have died from the effects of this, are found to be in much the same state as the brain cells of men who have died from overdoses of strychnine, chloroform, or other such lethal substances. If a man has taken a dose of alcohol just short of causing death, the cells, by their innate power of recuperation, gradually resume their former activity and condition, but the alcohol leaves for a considerable time, for weeks at least, such a

molecular damage in the substance of the cell that there are both bodily and mental effects visible. The scientific experiments of Kraepelin and Macdougall abundantly prove this continued effect apart from the immediate results of the poison. The resistiveness of the brain cells has been broken down to this extent. Looking to the effects of a continued use of alcohol it cannot be said that there is scientific proof that the very moderate use of such alcoholic liquors as light wines and beers, if taken with food, have any injurious effect on an averagely strong brain of the man at least, especially if this food-use is not begun too early in life. The innate resistiveness of the average brain comes in here, and counteracts what might be the injurious effects of what one might call this food-use of alcohol. If the daily dose of alcohol is increased beyond a certain point, let us say beyond half an ounce or so of absolute alcohol in the twenty-four hours, the dangers of non-resistiveness become greater as the dose is increased, and the chief risk is this, that you cannot tell when resistiveness has failed until the brain, in many cases, is absolutely damaged beyond hope of ultimate recovery in its most delicate and higher functions of muscle and mind.

The Young Brain—Special Dangers.

In studying brain resistiveness against alcohol it is essential to extend our investigations into its effects on the brain of young and growing individuals. It has been proved by actual experiments, that the eggs of birds when subjected to the effects of minute quantities of alcohol will not incubate or produce healthy living specimens of the species. It is almost as well proved, as the results of the study of the uses of alcohol in children, that they are absolutely and always evil. At that time the quality of resistiveness is not established in the brain cells, and children who take alcohol in any form are puny, liable to the effects of tubercular disease, are non-resistive to the effects of the infections and poisons, and are in many other ways subject to the conditions that shorten life. The question is, At what age is brain resistiveness so established that it is a safe practice to begin the use of alcohol as an adjunct to food? My belief is—and it is founded on general physiological considerations and on a careful study of many actual cases—that it is not a safe thing to begin using alcohol in any shape or form until towards the end of adolescence, that is before the age of three or five and twenty years. I do not say that there are not many individual cases where such a resistance, or rather tolerance, may be established at even the ages of eighteen or twenty; but I am satisfied that the general rule

I have laid down applies to the majority of youths of both sexes, but especially in the case of the female sex. The old British and German habits of giving beer to schoolboys must be regarded from the point of view of modern physiology and psychology as absolutely bad and full of risk.

Primitive Peoples.

The study of the resistiveness of the human brain against alcohol would not be complete without taking into account the facts in regard to it, which are seen in the case of primitive peoples and savages. It is one of the best known facts in regard to this subject that the Red Indians of North America, a race characterised by a splendid physique, extraordinary powers of endurance, and marked courage, are absolutely without power of brain resistiveness to the effects of alcohol. It affects their powers of mental control in such a way that once an Indian, man or woman, has tasted "fire-water," from that moment he is doomed to extinction as an individual and as a race. No motives have any effect in re-establishing control, or producing mental resistiveness against it. The sanctions of their own simple religious creeds and practices, the higher sanctions of the Christian religion when they are converted to Christianity, the fear of starvation and death, the love of kindred, and the strong traditions which prevail among many tribes of tribal and racial independence, all those are absolutely worthless in establishing brain and mental resistiveness against alcohol in any form. Looked at from the scientific point of view, the history of the Red Indian in relation to "fire-water" is most instructive. What happens in a a complete degree in him is always liable to happen in lesser degrees, especially in certain individuals and always in the young, among civilised communities, which means that resistiveness of the brain against alcohol is liable to be completely lost through the use of that substance in any degree or in any form whatever in those cases.

Effects of Education and Modern City Life.

From the medical and from the social point of view there is a fact in regard to brain resistiveness against alcohol in modern civilised communities which bears a certain analogy to its effects on primitive peoples. There are individuals, especially youths and women, in whom those effects are seen, and there is every reason to believe that such persons, of the constitution I am about to describe, are becoming more common in our civilised life, and in our city populations. Universal common school education with its stimulating effect on the higher brain, the life in our modern large cities

with its absence of quiet, and its craving for excitement, causes, especially in certain young people and certain women, a state of abnormal excitability in the brain cells, one symptom of which is the giving way of the normal resistiveness of those brain cells against the effects of alcohol. What I have said in regard to the dangers of alcohol to the developing brain, that is the brain before it has reached the age of five and twenty, applies emphatically here. There are certain of our younger people on whom alcohol has an unusually stimulating effect, giving intense pleasure, exciting the social instincts at the most social age of life, and all this without the existence of a normal resistiveness against the bad effects of the substance. In such brains a condition is set up which may rightly be called a craving, which comes on in many cases periodically and which it is nearly impossible to control by any power of inhibition left in the brain. In short, when such a craving is set up, and such a diminution of self-control occurs, you have an incurable and fatal state of brain established, where the duties and responsibilities of life cannot be properly performed, where the moral faculties are lost, and where the individual is a danger, a nuisance, and a burden to the society in which he lives. I believe that this state, originating in this way, and at this age of life, accounts for the worst kinds of drunkenness and the worst effects of drunkenness in our country at at the present time. Almost all our characteristic habitual inebriates began drinking early in life. The brain in the female sex has not so much resistiveness against the effects of alcohol as the man's brain. It fails sooner and it fails more markedly and irrevocably.

Favourable Change of Opinion as to Legislation being needed.

This is a condition which is now reckoned to be in every way analogous to disease, and as a disease it should be treated by the legislature and the community. I have been greatly impressed by the advance of public opinion on this subject, and the way in which it has accepted facts and matured certain conclusions within the last five and twenty years. As a member of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to enquire into the law in regard to inebriety, I have had the opportunity of hearing the well considered opinions of all sorts of persons who have had experience in regard to this matter. Lawyers and politicians, who naturally have before them as one of their guiding principles the liberty of the subject, now seem to be unanimous in opinion that this liberty must be subject to restrictions in the class of persons I have alluded to, for their own benefit, and the good of the

community. Police officials, philanthropists, legislators, business men and women, clergymen, the medical profession, all now seem to be at one in regard to this matter. They all gave as their opinion that where brain resistiveness against alcohol has given way, and power of control from within has been lost or is in danger of being lost, then the sanction of a new restrictive law must come in to defend the sufferer and the community from the effects of such a disease. When the mental condition of the confirmed inebriate, who has lost or is losing his resistiveness against alcohol in his brain, is carefully analysed and observed, we find that there are other symptoms of mental change in addition to the loss of control. We find that there is sleeplessness, irritability, selfishness, vanity, affectation, change of family affection, change of normal habits, failure in civic and patriotic instincts, and a general deterioration of *morale* and manliness. In short, such persons are the unfit in any social system. They are unfit to enjoy the full rights of citizenship, the full rights of paternity and maternity, or the full rights for the enjoyment of liberty. They are even unfit to live in the larger sense of the term, and must be treated as dead so far as their civil right of liberty is concerned. They are in fact already dead to the privileges and the duties of citizenship.

DR. BRANTHWAITE, in opening the discussion, said it was exceedingly difficult to criticise or pass reasonable comment upon such a paper as Dr. Clouston's without giving it that thought and consideration it deserved. He considered it one of the most valuable contributions on the relationship of brain conditions to alcoholism that had hitherto been submitted to the public, full as it was of useful suggestion and careful thought. The majority of Dr. Clouston's conclusions the speaker could unhesitatingly endorse, and had every confidence in commending them to the Congress as worthy of its earnest attention. As to the effect of the administration of alcohol upon the young undeveloped brain, his experience was especially definite : alcoholism contracted in youth invariably becomes the most serious of all alcoholic conditions. He had had many such cases to deal with, and had found them the most hopeless from a curative standpoint. The definite relationship which undoubtedly existed between brain defect and inebriety should make it clear that our actions in regard to inebriates should be regulated by pity, and that punishment or vindictive methods should find no place in our dealings with them.

MR. PEARCE-GOULD remarked he was unable to agree with much contained in Dr. Clouston's paper. The writer had opened with a statement of regret that scientists had directed their attention too exclusively to the positive effects of alcohol, and had neglected what he called its negative effects. By the positive effects of alcohol the writer meant its injurious effects, and the speaker had presumed Dr. Clouston was going to enlighten them as to its negative and beneficial effects ; but, having listened with careful attention to his paper the speaker had failed to learn what these were. He did not think that the com-

parison with immunity against certain infectious diseases which Dr. Clouston attempted to draw had really elucidated the subject. The whole question of immunity was an abstruse and difficult one, and it is at any rate noteworthy that while the young could acquire immunity against infectious diseases with ease and safety, as they saw in the case of vaccination for small-pox, Dr. Clouston had laid great stress upon the impossibility of reducing immunity against the effects of alcohol in the young. That there was a great difference in the toleration of alcohol they all knew very well. The members of the human family did not start equal in the race of life. Their credit balance at the Physiological Bank varied enormously, and this great fact accounted in large measure for the material differences observed in the evil effects produced by alcohol. The speaker could not agree with the statement that indulgence in alcohol had been proved to be beneficial in large numbers of people, and personally he held that, while its evil effects were too palpable to be overlooked, no case had yet been made out to show its benefit as a constituent of our dietary.

Professor ASCHAFFENBURG (Köln) bedauert, sich gegen den Fachkollegen in seiner Abwesenheit wenden zu müssen, da es schwer ist zu diskutieren, wenn der Angegriffene nicht zu antworten vermag. Auch ihm scheint Clouston den Begriff der Immunität von einer Seite aufzufassen, die dem üblichen Wortgebrauche widerspricht. Wir verstehen sonst unter Immunität die Fähigkeit des Körpers, sich bei einer neuen Infektion des Körpers der Infektionsstoffe leichter zu erwehren. Der Alkoholiker aber leidet an seiner Gesundheit umsomehr Schaden, je länger er sich das Gift einverleibt, und ohne dass es direkt bemerkbar ist, untergräbt er seine Gesundheit, bis eines schönen Tages die Krankheitserscheinungen in vollem Umfange zum Vorschein kommen und beweisen, dass er nicht immun gegen den Alkohol geworden und gewesen ist. Der Hauptgrund, warum ich mich für verpflichtet hielt, das Wort zu ergreifen, ist die Zusammenstellung des Alkohols mit anderen Giften, insbesondere mit Hachisch, Opium, Tabak und Kaffee und die Behauptung, dass diesen Giften manche sozialen Fortschritte zu danken seien. Ich kann mir schlechterdings nicht vorstellen, wie man das begründen will. Ich weiss wohl von sozialen Nachteilen und zwar von ganz erheblichen, nicht aber von Vorteilen. Ich möchte auch bezweifeln, ob die Länder, in denen man sich gegen die Opiumseuche mit allen Mitteln zu wehren sucht, etwas von sozialen Vorteilen des Opiumgenusses zu melden wissen. Vor allem aber halte ich es für höchst bedenklich, die Wirkungen des Alkohols mit denen des Kaffees und Tabaks auf eine Stufe zu stellen. Davor möchte ich ganz dringend warnen. Wohl glaube auch ich, das Kaffee und Tabak nicht völlig harmlose Gifte sind. Ich weiss, dass der Körper darunter leidet. Aber es ist doch ein erheblicher Unterschied, ob der soziale Organismus, unser ganzer Rechtsstaat, mit in Mitleidenschaft gezogen wird oder nicht. Um nur ein Beispiel herauszugreifen. Man zeige mir den Fall, wo jemand infolge übertriebenen Kaffeegenusses oder des Genusses starker Zigarren zum Verbrecher geworden ist. Und man vergleiche diesen Fall, wenn man ihn überhaupt finden kann, mit den Hunderttausenden, die alljährlich unsere Gefängnisse und Zuchthäuser füllen, weil sie im Rausche oder in der Verkommenheit des Gewohnheitstrunkes zum Verbrecher geworden sind. Und ich möchte besonders hervorheben, ich spreche dabei nicht von denjenigen Personen, die, wie das in England der Fall ist, in Haft gekommen sind, weil sie betrunken waren. Ich spreche von wirklich ernsten Verbrechen, von schweren Verfehlungen gegen die Gesetze. Und diese hunderttausende von Menschen, die infolge des Alkoholgenusses den Rechtsstaat gefährden, sich selbst und ihre Familie ins Unglück stürzen, alle

diese sprechen ein beredtes Zeugnis dafür, dass es doch ein Unterschied ist, ob ein Mensch Alkohol zu sich nimmt oder Kaffee oder Tabak gebraucht oder selbst missbraucht. Der Alkohol ist ein imminent soziales Gift, während der Kaffee und der Tabak nur das einzelne Individuum zu schaden vermögen. Es ist deshalb entschieden unzweckmässig, die beiden Gifte in dieser Zusammenstellung als gleichwertig oder vielmehr gleichschädlich zu nennen.

Dr. C. H. HUGHES (St. Louis) said he knew no such thing as immunity to alcohol. Some organisms were so endowed hereditarily, and by acquisition of brain and nerve centre strength, that they displayed more inherent, or naturally acquired, tolerance than others, and at some times more than at others. There was by nature a better brain and spinal cord endowment in some than in others. But the more most men drink the more readily after a time they become intoxicated. He could not assent to the statement that Americans generally consumed alcohol in some form or other as a beverage. A large area of the United States was abstinent. Many States prohibited it. The new State of Oklahoma, which had lately come into the Union, had put prohibition into its constitution. Throughout the United States, in every restaurant and in nearly every household and hotel dining-room, water is placed before the guest when he first sits down to table. Water was the natural enemy and counteractor of alcohol in the system, just as alcohol was the enemy of the human organism by abstracting fluid from the tissues of the body. Robbed of their life fluid by alcohol, the tissues and nerves were impaired, degenerated, and died.

Mr. McADAM ECCLES remarked that immunity in relation to poison was a most desirable condition. But this immunity might be purchased at too great a price. Immunity to small-pox could be obtained at a very small cost by vaccination, but immunity to alcohol was likely to be obtained at a terrific cost. Was immunity to alcohol secured by the partial or even complete destruction of the higher brain cell? If so, was not this far too great a sacrifice for such a result. But was there ever a true immunity secured until destruction of higher cell occurred? The best immunity was to be free from the poison.

Dr. GRAETER (Bâle) said that Professor Clouston, in his paper, had spoken of the advantages of alcohol, but without naming one; and one of the speaker's colleagues there had objected that he knew of none, though also an alienist. When they asked any moderate or immoderate drinker why he liked drinking, he would tell them because it relieved him from disagreeable or inhibitional feelings, such as fatigue, pain, ennui, self-control, and the sense of being controlled by others. In consequence of that the drinker spoke more easily, though less critically, and felt stronger and more able to work. Dr. Graeter did not say the man had become stronger; on the contrary, he had become weaker. The man was under the euphorical effect of the alcohol. This effect was a real advantage that could not be denied. But this good quality was also one its greatest dangers. It was on that account that they were against alcohol, because that narcotic effect was just what produced the desire for more. That euphorical influence of alcohol was also the first disturbance of the mind produced by the drug. If a man felt stronger, though having become weaker, he had a false idea of himself: his mind was disturbed. But that feeling a drinker got even after a single glass of wine or beer, and the feeling increased the more he drank, till at last he felt so strong that he could not any longer stand upright. In spite of that the man believed that he was able to remove moun-

tains, and was easily induced to indulge in rows and crime. The man finally became quite mad.

The PRESIDENT, in thanking Professor Clouston for his valuable paper, remarked that the scientific aspect of alcohol was just emerging from a great ocean of mist and doubt. They were beginning to realise that the drunkard was the product of causes as distinct as those which produced fevers and other diseases. They could point out causes and effects, and realised that these came within a realm of law which was as definite as that which governed the planets. The speaker thought that some day they would stamp out the drink evil as they did other diseases; and to that end he urged the members of the Congress to direct their serious consideration and most earnest efforts.

NOTE BY DR. CLOUSTON.—My duties as a teacher in Edinburgh University prevented my being present at the meeting where my paper was read, to my very great regret. Mr. Pearce-Gould has, I think, mistaken my meaning in regard to immunity. I endeavoured to show, but perhaps not clearly enough, that no such immunity could be established, but that a certain tolerance of the effects of alcohol could be set up. My warnings against the dangers that necessarily occur in establishing such a tolerance were, I think, sufficiently clear. As a matter of fact, I did not advocate even the food-use of alcohol. I merely accepted the facts as to the existence of that food-use. It is fatal to any scientific or social deduction not to accept fully all the facts. The effects of the prohibition statutes referred to by Dr. Hughes are, I think, not yet sufficiently or fully proved. Every social reformer is looking with great earnestness to the great experiment in prohibition that is being carried out in some of the American States. My paper was intended to excite discussion, and I can only thank those gentlemen, and especially Dr. Branthwaite, for the attention they bestowed upon it.

The remainder of the Session was occupied by Dr. F. W. MOTT, whose Lecture, which was illustrated by a splendid series of slides representing morbid nerve and brain tissues, was entitled—

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS EXHIBITED IN HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM PRACTICE.

By Dr. F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., Pathologist to the London County Asylums, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

SYLLABUS.—Prefatory brief account of the structure and functions of the nervous system.—The brain, the spinal cord, the nerves. The nervous unit or neurone.—Nerve cells and nerve fibres. The inherited "invalid" nervous system, especially the brain.—The nervous system made "invalid" by alcohol.—The nervous system made "invalid" by causes other than alcohol. The combination of the above factors.

1. The transient effect of an abuse of alcohol upon the stable healthy nervous system.

2. The permanent effects of continued abuse of alcohol upon the stable healthy nervous system.

(*a*) The subtle unrecognisable changes which constitute a vicious habit.

(*b*) The structural recognisable changes in the brain, spinal cord, and nerves, not so much a direct result of the alcohol upon the nerve tissues as its effect upon the organs of digestion, assimilation, excretion and circulation, whereby poisons generated in the body by deranged bio-chemical processes, and poisons produced by microbes which have invaded the tissues of the body, combine and conspire with the alcohol to produce a morbific vicious circle, which can, however, be broken by withholding the alcohol.

Microscopic changes in the nerves, spinal cord and brain, also in the organs of the body. Correlation of these changes with the mental and bodily symptoms.

3. The effects of alcohol upon the "invalid" brain.—To the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the potentially insane, and all those who from inherent or acquired causes lack highest control, alcohol acts as a poison, even in moderate quantities.

Hospital and asylum statistics compared.

At the close of the Lecture, the British Associate President spoke as follows: I have been asked to express our gratitude to Dr. Mott for his demonstration. Had I not been glad to do so originally, I should have certainly been delighted to express thanks to him for the closing sentence of his last speech, in which, while confessing that he himself sometimes takes a little wine, he has stated his conviction that everyone is much better without alcohol. I hope that we shall all be able to clearly distinguish between tolerance of the effects of alcohol and an acquired immunity to its effects; and I should like to point out that the changes demonstrated to us to-night by Dr. Mott in the cells and fibres of the higher nervous centres do not support the view of immunity referred to by Mr. McAdam Eccles. In the more extreme cases the cells are to all intents and purposes dead and functionless, and the "immunity" is only comparable with the immunity of a dead horse to the stimulus of a spur. True immunity is an endowment of living functional tissues unimpaired in their vital powers. I am sure you will join with me in thanking Dr. Mott very cordially for the admirable demonstration he has given us. Although it has occupied but a few minutes of our time, it is the result of the patient labour of years on his part, and we are very grateful to him for showing us so clearly what are some of the gross evils wrought in the nervous system by this potent poison, alcohol.

This ended the sessions of the Science Section.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON IMMUNITY.

By Professor TAAV. LAITINEN, M.D.,

Professor of Hygiene, Director of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Helsingfors, Member of the Finnish Academy of Science.

THIS—the Norman Kerr—lecture is always delivered under the auspices of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. This year, however, by arrangement, it was given in connection with the Congress, on the second day, in the Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The lecture was published by the Society too early to allow of the inclusion of the diagrams shown upon the occasion. These are such a valuable addition to this most important research that the Congress Committee now present them as a supplement to the lecture published by the Society.* For the sake of those who possess that volume, the tables retain the numbers given in the text; and, for the sake of those who have not the lecture, a few explanatory extracts are appended.

Table VI.

1 c.c. of 10% suspension of Human Blood-corpuscles.

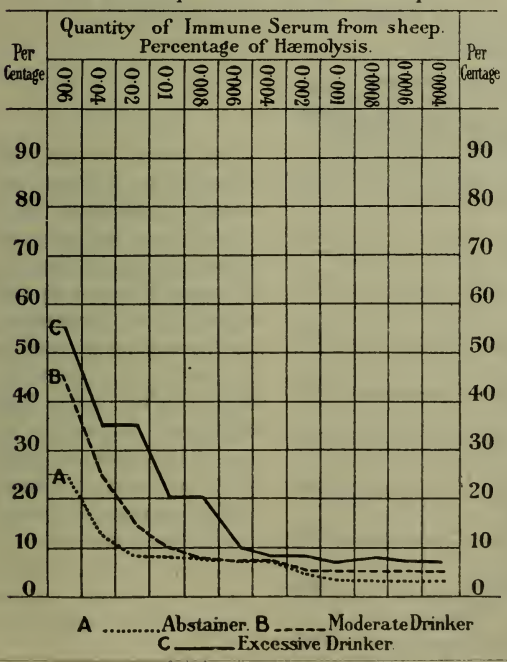


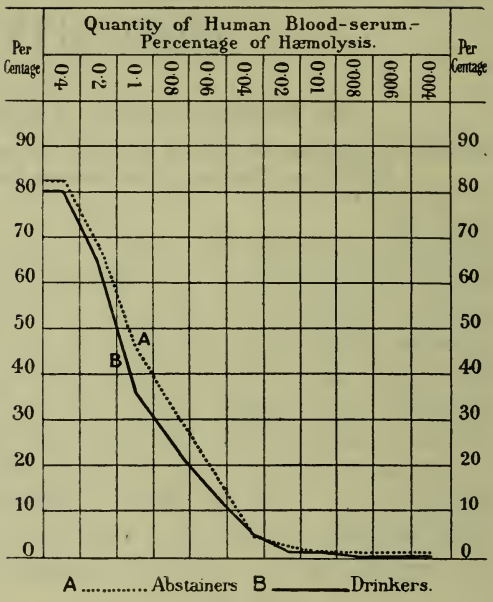
TABLE VI.

This diagram shows the percentage of the hæmolysis, under varying quantities of immune-serum from sheep, of blood-corpuscles taken from three persons, all over 50, well known to Professor Laitinen—the "drinker" was here an "excessive drinker." We note that the hæmolysis of blood-corpuscles from the abstainer is noticeably less than in the case of the moderate, and this again than in that of the drinker.

* London: Baillière & Co., 8, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 1s. net.

Table VII-VIII

1 c.c. of 5% Suspension of Blood-corpuscles from rabbits.



TABLES VII.—VIII.

The line A gives the average percentage of hæmolysis of rabbit's blood-corpuscles when operated upon by varying quantities of sera taken from 35 abstainers; B gives it in the case of sera taken from 31 drinkers. The sera from the drinkers are seen to have less hæmolytic power than those from the abstainers.

Table IX.

1 c.c. of 5% suspension of Blood-corpuscles from Rabbits.

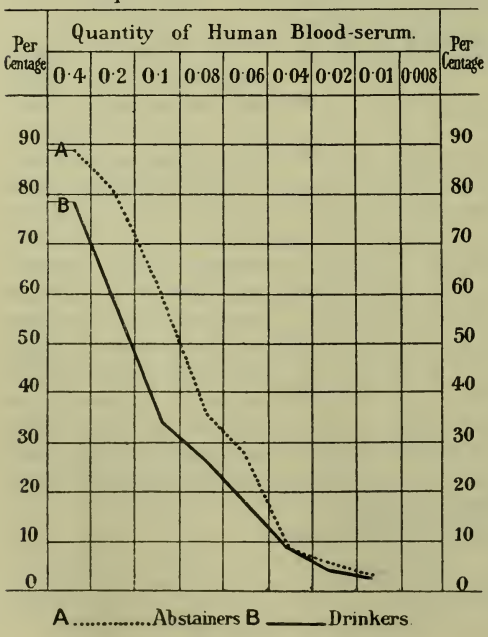


TABLE IX.

The figures at the side represent the average percentage of hæmolysis. Line A represents the average percentage in the case of six persons who were abstainers; line B represents the average percentage in the case of the same six persons after they had afterwards, on each of 63 days, taken sufficient wine of 10 per cent. alcoholic strength to amount to from 8 to 10 c.c. of alcohol.

Table X.

1 c.c. of 5% suspension of Blood-corpuscles from Rabbits.

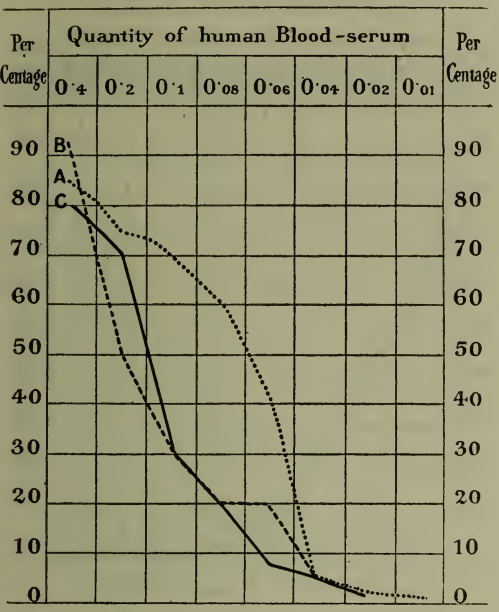
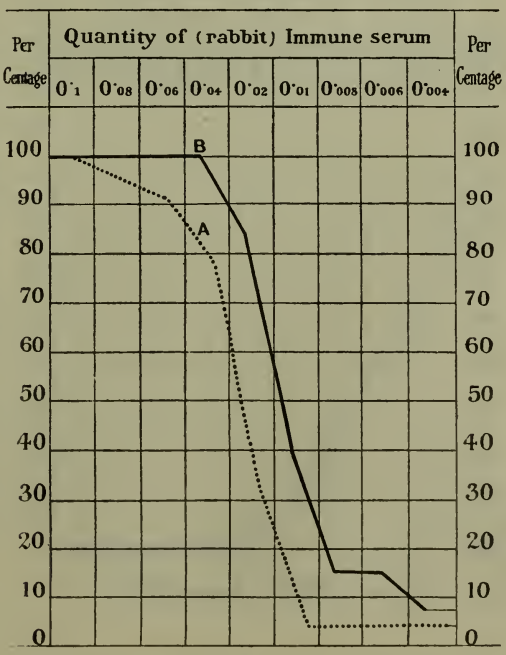


TABLE X.

This table has reference to the three persons well known to the lecturer mentioned in Table VI. The normal hæmolytic power of their respective blood-sera differs somewhat, in that the hæmolytic power of the blood-serum from the abstainer is greater than that from the moderate drinker, and strikingly greater than that from the heavy drinker.

Table XIII XIV.

1 c.c. of 1% Human Blood-serum.



TABLES XIII.—XIV.

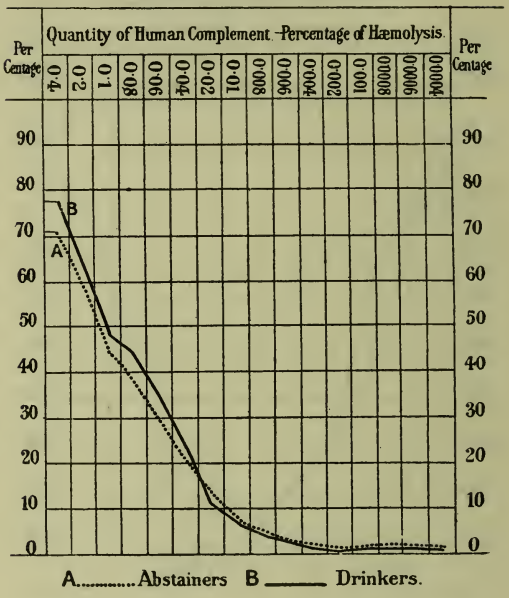
The diagram shows that varying quantities of immune serum from a rabbit mixed with 1 c.c. of serum taken from each of 26 drinkers gave an average reaction clearly less than that resulting from varying quantities of the same immune serum mixed with 1 c.c. of serum taken from each of 24 abstainers. This signifies, at least, that the human blood-serum has been influenced by alcohol.

TABLES XXX.—XXXI.

The diagram relates to the complement action of serum in varying quantities from 27 abstainers (average age 28·37), and from 33 drinkers (average age 32·48). It would seem that the complement from drinkers is more active in lower dilutions (0·4 to 0·04) and less active in higher dilutions (0·02 to 0·0004). Prof. Laitinen thinks that this greater activity in lower dilutions may be to some extent only apparent, and be due to the fact that the complement action of serum from women (who in the above experiment were mostly abstainers) is noticeably less than that of men in the lower dilutions. See Tables XXXII., XXXIII.

Table XXX & XXXI.

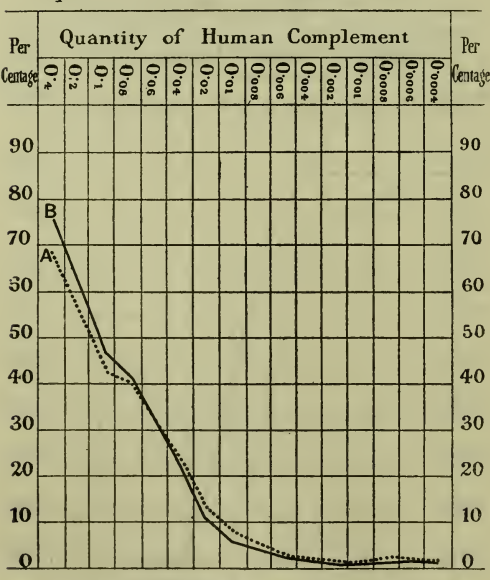
1 c.c. of 5% solution of Human Red Blood-Corpuscles and 0·1 c.c. of Immune Serum.



A.....Abstainers B_____ Drinkers.

Table XXXII XXXIII

1 c.c of 5% solution of human red blood corpuscles and 0·1 c.c. of Immune Serum.



A.....Women B_____ Men

TABLES XXXII.—XXXIII.

The diagram shows the complement action of serum taken in varying quantities from 15 women (average age 28·2) and from 45 men (average age 31·44). It will be observed that the action in the case of women in lower dilutions is noticeably less than in men, whilst in the higher dilutions it is greater. A similar fact, but to a very small extent, was noticeable in the case of the resistivity of corpuscles and of the hæmolytic power of serum; but in these experiments the women were more evenly divided between the two sides than was the case in Tables XXX.—XXXI.

Table XXXIV

The direct influence of alcohol upon Hæmolysis: average percentage of Twelve different experiments.

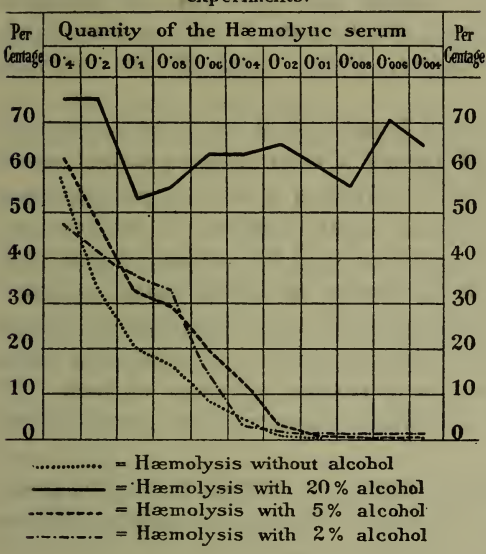


Table XXXIV.

The diagram shows that alcohol seems to act as a hæmolytic poison. A number of persons were intoxicated when the blood was drawn. But Prof. Laitinen usually drew the blood 36 to 48 hours after alcohol was last taken.

Tables XXXV.—XXXVI.

The test tubes containing 1 c.c. of serum from the drinkers and abstainers respectively are put into bouillon and kept at a temperature of 37°C. Then, after 1, 2, 6 and 24 hours, by means of a platinum needle, a loop of gelatine culture is laid in Petri's dishes and the colonies which grew were carefully counted each day. The colonies from the drinkers were decidedly more numerous, showing that blood serum from abstainers was, in the lecturer's experience, more bactericidal than that from drinkers. These experiments, though not numerous, seem to support the conclusions which Prof. Laitinen has previously drawn from tests upon animals.

Table XXXV—XXXVI.

1 c.c. Human Blood-serum + one loop Typhus-Bacteria Mixture.

Length of Time in Hours after which the Cultures for counting were sown.			
1 h.	2 h.	6 h.	24 h.
Drinkers.			
1996·34	337·18	77·37	2·67
Abstainers.			
1858·7	208·4	15·37	1·45

General Conclusions.

From the above and other results Prof. Laitinen concludes that alcohol has an influence on human blood, and that this influence, according to these experiments, which relate to 223 persons, partly alcohol-takers, partly abstainers, shows itself in the following ways:—

1. The normal resistance of human red blood-corpuscles appears to be somewhat diminished against a heterogeneous normal serum or an immune serum by the consumption of alcohol, provided that tolerably large equal, or nearly equal, numbers of drinkers and abstainers of both sexes be examined, and the average of resistance be taken on both sides: this last-named precaution being necessary because the resistance of red blood-corpuscles from different human beings varies largely. The difference is often greater when using weaker dilutions than when using stronger dilutions of lysin. [It would be well to take for the different series of tests persons of the same sex.]

2. These experiments have shown the normal hæmolytic power of human blood-serum to be less in the case of alcohol-drinkers than in that of abstainers, examined as described.

3. The precipitating reaction between a solution of 1 per cent. human blood serum and different dilutions of immune serum (obtained by immunising the animals with human blood-serum) was greater in the case of drinkers than in that of abstainers.

4. The complement action of human blood-serum, according to these experiments, was greater in the stronger dilutions (0·4 to 0·04) and less in the weaker dilutions (0·02 to 0·0004) in the case of drinkers than in that of abstainers; it was not, however, much affected. But see Table XXXIV.

5. These experiments have also shown that the bactericidal power of blood-serum against typhoid bacteria was less in the case of drinkers than in that of abstainers.

It seems clear, therefore, that alcohol, even in comparatively small doses, exercises a prejudicial effect on the protective mechanism of the human body.

* * *

At the close of Professor Laitinen's lecture, many expressions of high appreciation were uttered by the President and other scientific members of the Congress. Space will only admit of the words spoken by Professor Aschaffenburg, of Cologne. He said that he had himself by chance been obliged during the past year to occupy himself with this difficult province of bacteriology, and was consequently in a position to follow the details of the lecture. He

frankly confessed that even a physician was not able so to follow up the ramifications of his science as to be at home in researches in special branches. He was therefore sorry to fear that the difficulty of the subject matter had prevented many of the audience from fully appreciating the importance of the individual points which had been dwelt upon by Professor Laitinen. The subject was important, and it was also difficult—every specialist would at once acknowledge how extraordinarily difficult research work of this kind was. They ought on that account to be all the more grateful to Dr. Laitinen that he had conducted his research upon a scale so ample that his results were proportionately less assailable.

At the Congress at Stockholm there was a German who had warned them against the premature conclusion that human beings would be affected in the same way as the animals upon which Laitinen had experimented. This, the speaker remarked, was perhaps the more justifiable in that Forel, in his impulsive way, had made light of Laitinen's words when warning them in the most cautious manner against a general application of his experiments upon rabbits and guinea-pigs. That German gentleman then declared that for the present he was not convinced that such small quantities of alcohol could really be so harmful, and he added that as soon as ever it had been proved to him that such small quantities of alcohol could really be so harmful to the health of human beings, he should consider himself bound to become an entire abstainer. That time had now arrived. The scientific proof that was then demanded was now before them ; and the speaker declared that it was, and justly was, a moment full of pride and pleasure to all there that they should be present when a man of Laitinen's authority laid before them a scientific fact of such importance. He had pleasure in tendering the lecturer in the name of his (the speaker's) fellow-countrymen their heartiest thanks. Once more by a piece of important research had science made a contribution towards their knowledge with regard to alcohol, and provided them with a new and powerful weapon in their struggle against that foe.

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Appendix I.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

IN THE LANGUAGES OTHER THAN THAT IN WHICH THE PAPER ITSELF IS GIVEN.

ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS IN VARIOUS LANDS.

By Herr J. GONSER.

THIS Paper is the outcome of an inquiry made on behalf of the "International League against the abuse of Alcoholic Drinks," of which Herr J. Gonser, Berlin, is the General Secretary. The writer in the outset represents the importance of the work of *prevention*, and urges the need of placing before school children the results of knowledge and experience in regard to the alcohol question. The paper is an endeavour to show how far temperance teaching is already taken up by educational authorities in various countries. The information it contains has been obtained in response to a series of questions. The writer points out that in his report he has carefully abstained from criticising or weighing the matter presented, and simply submits such information as has been placed in his hands.

1. In regard to the first question, relating to *the use of alcoholic drinks by school children*, answers were received from a number of countries, embodying the results of investigations carried out by Government or school authorities, temperance societies, and individuals interested in the subject. In the case of the Netherlands, the investigation was assisted by a grant of 300 gulden from the Government. These results, however, are not reported in the paper.

2. The second question related to *obligatory lessons on alcohol in public schools, colleges and grammar schools, and the conditions and methods of instruction*. It was found that in Belgium, temperance teaching is authorised by the Education Department, a half-an-hour's lesson being given each year in all classes. In Oldenburg, Germany, two hours in each year are devoted to the subject in the upper classes; and in Meiningen, a monthly lesson of one hour is given to children in the upper standards. Such teaching is also occasionally given in the schools of Roumania, Sweden, and Switzerland. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, the work is carried on in elementary schools, with the full sanction of the respective Boards of Education. In the United States, temperance instruction has been obligatory since 1882, the last of the States coming under the law in this respect, in 1902. In the States, the subject is obligatory in the first year in the high school. In Norway, five lessons yearly are given to scholars of the ninth and tenth years.

3. Under the third head, inquiry was made *whether the anti-alcohol instruction was regular or simply occasional?* It was found that in Denmark some of the larger communes provide instruction in the upper classes in connection with the lessons on hygiene. In Germany, the teaching is generally given as opportunity offers, but without any settled system. In Wurtemburg, however, children from 11 years of age and upwards are instructed in the month of May, in connection with the lessons relating to nature-study and religion, and, in the continuation schools, receive a lesson of one hour in November. In England, at least three lessons are recommended by the Education Authorities

to be given in each year in every elementary school. Much of the temperance instruction in this country is due to private initiative. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and its associated Unions, employ a number of skilled lecturers, and these, during the last twenty years, have delivered 69,342 school lectures on alcohol, at which 7,352,268 scholars and 248,095 teachers have been in attendance. A considerable proportion of these lectures were delivered in high schools and schools of the army and navy. In France, temperance instruction is connected with the subjects of hygiene, morals, languages, arithmetic, and natural history; and, in Luxemburg, with the study of arithmetic and languages. In Italy, occasional lectures are delivered in various places. At Milan (on the initiative of the Anti-Alcoholic Societies), instruction is given to the fifth classes in connection with the subject of hygiene. In Norway, the subjects of hygiene and temperance are obligatory, five lessons being given in the seventh school year. In Austria, the teaching is given in connection with the subjects of natural history, chemistry, and nature study; and, in Hungary, it is classed with hygiene and care of the body. In Sweden, the subject is taken in all grades in connection with the study of natural history, religion, and history. In Switzerland, the teaching is helped by means of magic lanterns, wall pictures, and reading lessons. The Women's Temperance League of Geneva offers a prize of ten francs for the best essay on the subject, in the sixth class in every primary school. In Servia, a recent enactment allows the subject to be taken in all classes, mostly in connection with the reading lessons. In Japan, since 1890, the question has been occasionally dealt with under the head of school hygiene, and the school doctors have called special attention to the evil effects of alcoholic drinks. Occasional instruction is given in the higher schools in Denmark, Germany, and England, and lectures are delivered by medical men and trained scientific teachers. The work by means of skilled lecturers obtains most largely and is very widespread in England. In France, anti-alcoholic teaching is obligatory in connection with the subjects of hygiene, national economy, and morals; and, in the Netherlands, occasional instruction is given in association with various subjects. In Norway, all classes receive the instruction in connection with the lessons on religion, languages, history, and geography; whilst, in Servia, the study of hygiene includes the nature and effects of alcohol. In Hungary, the school doctors occasionally give instruction in the subject, which has been obligatory since 1903. In Sweden, the subject is taken in all standards, and connected with history and religious instruction; and, in the higher classes, in connection with biology. Similarly, in Switzerland, at Berne, the upper classes of the secondary school receive instruction on the subject of alcohol in association with hygiene. In the schools generally the teaching is most frequently given on the initiative of abstaining teachers.

4. In answer to the question as to *whether the school authorities recommend text books, models, scientific illustrative preparations, and wall charts embodying anti-alcoholic instruction*, it was found that in many European Countries and in the United States these accessories are adopted. Many excellent books, by high authorities, are mentioned as in use in the schools of the Continent, and also a series of wall sheets by Professors Gruber and Kraepelin. It is noted that some of the educational authorities provide anatomical models and special manuals for teachers and scholars, and that in Austria the Ministry of Education has issued to school children in Vienna 50,000 copies of Dr. Kassowitz's paper, "Gebt den Kindern keinen Alkohol." In a number of continental countries, journals for both children and teachers are also issued. For instance, "L'Etoile Bleue" is sent out by the "Ligue

Nationale contre l'alcoolisme" of France to about 10,000 teachers monthly. In many cases, too, it was found that temperance pamphlets and books are placed in libraries for teachers and scholars, and efforts are made to influence the parents of the children by the delivery of popular evening lectures.

5. The question *have the teachers any preliminary training in the subject* is answered in the paper, and it is shown that training schools, with special courses of study, are more or less provided in various European countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Servia.

6. In answer to enquiry *are lectures by doctors arranged for on the alcohol question*, it is shown that occasional lectures are given by medical men to students, teachers, and children in the last mentioned and some other countries.

7. The question *whether the subject is treated in the educational press*, elicited the information that the subject is more or less dealt with in the school publications of most of the continental countries and in the United States.

8. In reply to the question *whether, during the past five years, special regulations had been issued on the subject by the chief education authorities*, it is stated that the school authorities in the following countries have issued such regulations: Germany, England, France, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Servia, and the United States.

9. The question *whether teachers' total abstinence societies exist, (1) for elementary schools, (2) for higher schools*, elicited replies showing that there are special unions of total abstaining *teachers* of elementary schools in Denmark, Germany, England, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland; whilst the unions of children of this class are very numerous in several of the following countries, and are making good headway in the rest; Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, France, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Servia, and the United States. In regard to higher schools, three countries, namely, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland, possess such societies of teachers. These countries, together with England, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, and Sweden, have also societies for the children.

10 and 11. The questions *is the subject introduced for discussion (a) at leading conferences of teachers, and (b) at universities*, elicited the information that in several countries the subject has been discussed at large gatherings of teachers, at which special papers have been read, and that similar efforts have also been made in some of the universities of continental countries and the United States. At various of these gatherings, papers have been read by medical men and lawyers of high standing. The alcohol question has also, from time to time been dealt with, both in the continental countries, and in America, in the various schools of medicine, law, national economy, physiology, pedagogy, and theology, and particularly in connection with scientific courses of study, the greater number of these lectures and papers being free and open to the public.

12. The answers as to *school festivals, excursions, etc.*, in relation to the subject of alcohol are specially noteworthy. Under this head, it is shown that in some continental countries, in the interests of temperance, fruit and milk is sold to the children, and in others, milk is supplied gratis to the poorer scholars. In Sweden, this is distinctively the case. In Switzerland, at the National festivals, the children instead of being supplied with intoxicants receive lemonade or tea. At Colmar in Alsace-Lorraine, a friend has given to the

district president the amount of 12,000 marks to be used for the presentation, during four years, in the six divisions of Upper Alsace, a premium of 500 marks to each of such teachers as by their example and teaching show the greatest activity in the anti-alcohol propaganda. In England, prizes and certificates are given on a large scale to school children for the best reports of lectures on alcohol in the schools. During the past twenty years, 1,283,265 such prizes and certificates have been presented.

In conclusion, Herr Gonser points out—(1) That it will require the exercise of much pains, perseverance, and determination before such instruction is given in every land as the importance of the question demands—instruction on the side of the teacher founded upon a full knowledge and complete grasp of the facts of the case ; that total abstinence being the only safe course for the rising race, the teaching for the child should be based on the principle of entire abstinence ; that this teaching should be distinctly included in the curriculum of the school, and be supported by good text books, and illustrated by suitable objects, etc. ; that the instruction should be extended to all schools, both elementary and higher grade ; and, finally, that it should be supported by simultaneous enlightenment of the adult community. (2) That the result accomplished in the schools of various lands is the outcome of the strenuous and indefatigable labours of temperance societies, which, by means of the Press and platform, by word and deed, have brought pressure to bear upon school authorities of the various countries. (3) That what has already in so short a time been accomplished, gives encouragement to hold fast to the old device, "Work and doubt not."

HOW TO REACH THE STUDENT CLASS.

By Dr. IVAR THULIN, Stockholm.

THERE are two methods of getting into touch with the young student :—

1. By compulsory teaching in schools concerning the effects of alcohol ;

2. By encouraging the abstinence societies formed by the young people who attend the schools.

The latter method is obviously restricted to higher grade schools. Experience shows that, in schools of a lower grade, societies, in the true sense of the word, cannot be formed with advantage.

In higher grade schools, on the contrary, the work of societies is the only real and effective means of interesting the young in the study of the temperance question and disseminating a knowledge of temperance truths. Teaching can impart to the young a *dogmatic acquaintance* with the question of alcoholism, but it will not make them take a genuine interest in the solution of the problem. Such a result is, however, achieved by societies which are formed and conducted by the students themselves.

This opinion is confirmed in particular by the experience which has been gained in the Scandinavian countries and in America. The following statement

will be based for the most part on observations made in Sweden—a country which can pride itself more than any other upon the thoroughness with which the abstinence movement has been propagated among its young students.

In 1892 compulsory teaching concerning the nature and effects of alcohol was introduced in all the schools of Sweden, and the year 1896 witnessed the foundation of the Swedish Students' Total Abstinence Union (Sveriges Studerande Ungdoms Helnykterhetsforbund) which forms societies in the higher grade schools and universities, and at the present time numbers 10,582 members. It is beyond question that the results of this compulsory teaching have been inconsiderable as compared with the results achieved by the societies. These latter have given birth to enthusiastic temperance advocates, animated by the conception of total abstinence, whereas the compulsory teaching has merely afforded a lifeless code of knowledge, and often not even that.

In order to establish a thoroughly effective movement it is necessary for the students and the children of the schools to work hand in hand and not to form separate unions as has been done in Germany and Switzerland. In Sweden the students take an active part in the struggle against alcoholism by instituting popular conferences. All the students' societies have special conference bureaux which arrange these conferences. In order that the Students' Total Abstinence Societies may reap the fullest advantage it is necessary that the preliminary work should be done in the schools. The students also direct the work connected with the voluntary study of questions relating to alcoholism, which takes place in the local societies that exist in nearly all the schools of Sweden and Finland. In Finland there are even special examinations which conclude these courses of study.

But how are we to reach the children not yet old enough to form societies? In England the Band of Hope has afforded a brilliant example of the work which may be done in this direction. In Sweden, the Swedish Students' Union (S.S.U.H), mentioned above, has begun to form the younger children in the schools into groups which are directed by the older pupils. In several other countries a similar course of action has been inaugurated.

THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS FOR THE CONFLICT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

By J. PETERSEN, Kiel.

THE instruction of the young as to the dangers of alcoholism should not be made a *specific* subject in the school curriculum. It should be given, and that freely, in connection with other subjects of instruction, and will naturally occupy a large place when associated with the study of hygiene. There is no necessity to make it a special branch of teaching, inasmuch as the entire matter of school instruction on the subject is comprehended in the monition, plain and intelligible to all, "Drink no alcohol!" The chief thing to take care of in giving such instruction is that this monition is in accord with the judgment and

will of the scholar. A curriculum is to be rejected which, in concentric circles, puts forward, for every school year, the material which is to come up for treatment in connection with the alcohol question. Above all, extreme rules and regulations should be rejected. The main factor is, and remains, the teacher himself, whose deep conviction it must be that an energetic warfare against alcohol by means of the school, and throughout the school, is a pressing necessity. The first and by far the weightiest problem, therefore, is to interest the teaching profession in the alcohol question, and to take care that every school teacher acquires a fundamental knowledge of the question. In the case of teachers who are already at work in the schools, the acquirement of such knowledge can be facilitated through the preparation of single lectures, or courses of lectures, on the subject, or by means of information afforded by really good textbooks. In every college for teachers care should be taken that, through the broadening of the curriculum, the young teacher should be made to have a well-grounded knowledge of the physical, moral, social and domestic injury caused by the use of alcohol—injury not only affecting individuals, but the nation as a whole. He should also be introduced to the literature of the subject, and be made acquainted with suitable teaching appliances and with the best methods of presenting the subject to his scholars. In this way the alcohol question will find a substantial place in colleges for teachers, even if the study of the subject is not pushed to its full limit ; and such a position is demanded by the extraordinary weightiness of the question which, in view of its practical significance, gives it a prominence not attaching to many of the old subjects of teaching.

By E. AUBERT, Paris.

THE Temperance education of a people depends on the spirit of devotion of the teachers. We must, therefore, know exactly how the teachers can be prepared to fulfil their mission.

There are two points to consider : (*a*) How to prepare the teachers; (*b*) How to convince and persuade the students, as the teachers are recruited from among the students.

The training school in which the teachers are taught, has to prepare them as temperance apostles as well as to give them a special temperance teaching. It has to do it through a varied course of education, psychological, moral and scientific (observations on the degenerescence brought about by alcohol, visits to asylums, medical lectures, occasional but frequent teaching of the professors in the training school, debates on the alcohol question, etc.).

It must not be forgotten to give to the female students of the training-school an instruction well adapted to their special mission.

The professors of public schools and universities have also to do their part. As the teachers in the public schools are taught in the universities, the responsibility of the university professors is peculiarly great.

They ought to give several hours yearly to a regular teaching of alcoholism and social questions, and besides use every available occasion to imprint the student with a high idea of his social mission.

Juvenile temperance societies are the necessary complement of the lessons given by the teacher.

ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE CHILD.

By Dr. IMRE DÓCZI, Official Reporter to the Alcohol Commission in Budapest.

THE history of the anti-alcohol movement proves that lasting results in the fight against alcoholism can only be achieved when the rising generation is penetrated with a noble conviction thereon, and makes the question a part of its ideals. Youth belongs to the future, and he who knows how to win youth on the side of his ideals rules the future. The most fruitful of the efforts of the countries, therefore, against alcohol will be those which impress on the youthful minds the evils of alcohol; and those which show the great necessity of fighting against alcohol, as well as the immense advantages arising from the abstinence from strong drink, and in this manner work up an enthusiasm for total abstinence.

With this object in view, the Minister of Education has had the following questions drawn up for use in various educational establishments:—

1. Is the pupil abstinent?
2. Does the pupil habitually drink intoxicating drinks, and in what quantities?
3. Does he only drink on exceptional occasions, and if so, when and in what quantities?
4. What influence does alcohol exercise on the conduct of the pupil, and his aptitude for doing his school tasks, and on his moral character?
5. Who first gave him alcohol? His parents, a doctor, or who?

Starting from these data, we seek next to impress upon the Hungarian pupil the evil effects of alcohol, and at the same time in doing this we want to be of assistance to the anti-alcohol movement, so that the various Professors and Teachers in the country must, whether willingly or unwillingly, force the question of alcoholism on the attention of parents and pupils, and let them see it as a deep rooted social evil, which has already unfortunately commenced enslaving youth. There is no doubt that the Hungarian school children, whose numbers count more than half a million, have in this way attained knowledge of the evil effects of alcohol, and that through their children the parents have been obliged to learn that the question of alcoholism is followed with interest and attention by their children in the schools, so that the evil effects of alcohol shall not extend themselves to children. It must not be taken from this that teachers do not avail themselves of opportunities to bring before the parents the evil effects of alcoholism.

The best and surest means of anti-alcohol propaganda is through schools, and as soon as the schools rally round the flag of anti-alcoholism, the cause of total abstinence will gain a complete victory.

Most carefully prepared statistics, based upon the data obtained by the Hungarian Government as to the drinking habits of all the children under the age of eighteen in all the schools of all classes, both elementary, private and public, show that 20% are total abstainers. It is by no means rare to find schools where pupils are given alcohol daily by their parents. Among the poor Slav population this is given in the form of spirits distilled from grain, or possibly more commonly from potatoes. In many instances the local circumstances are

described with great minuteness, and as the best means against the evil it is demanded that the drinking establishments be closed on Sundays.

A sad feature in connection with our propaganda is the fact that many are not clear as to what is meant by "abstinence." Nevertheless, our schools have rendered great service to the cause, and it is to be expected that these efforts will be crowned with good results.

As regards details, it is to be noted that a part of the pupils only take alcohol under exceptional circumstances. Such exceptional circumstances are—Sundays and holidays, baptisms, weddings and funerals; amongst workmen and miners on pay days; in the grape-growing districts at vintage time; in agricultural districts at harvest time.

On such occasions as these greater opportunities of indulging in alcohol are given to the people, and to the children also. These opportunities for indulging in intoxicating liquors has in some cases assumed such dimensions that, according to reports received, pupils in the first and second elementary classes come to the schools in quite an intoxicated condition. Reports have also been received of cases of pupils being too intoxicated to be able to do their lessons.

Equally sad is the reading of the report as to the evil effects of alcohol on the pupils; 36% of the pupils who indulge in alcoholic drinks were found to be careless and idle; 11% were found dull of comprehension; 13% were found quite incapable of any capacity for prolonged attention; in 10% of the cases it was found, especially in the first hours of the morning (8-9), that the pupils gave confused answers; 18 per cent. were very much behind in special subjects requiring extra mental effort, and 10 per cent. showed no evil effects.

The effects on children who indulge in alcohol are still more marked as regards its influence on the mind and character. 30 per cent. of the children were inattentive, nervous and restless; 15 per cent. melancholy and abnormally shy; 30 per cent. coarse and without any feeling; 9 per cent. vindictive and given to stealing; 18 per cent. immoral; 6 per cent. particularly disinclined to learn; only 20 per cent. showed no signs of any evil effects.

As regards the bodily health of children who indulge in alcohol, three-fifths were found to be of colourless complexion and pale, with sunken cheeks; one-fifth showed arrested development of the body, in only one-fifth was the disturbing influence of alcohol unnoticed.

The statistics also show that in 97 cases out of 100, alcohol was given to the children by the parents, and only in the cases of the remaining three by the doctor. Children were given bread soaked in spirits; in other instances spirituous drink was given to children to stop them from crying. In consequence of the extraordinary cheapness of brandy, in several communities it is given to the children regularly for breakfast. In consequence of the degenerating influence of the effects of alcohol, the birthrate amongst such communities is becoming less and less every year.

The prejudicial moral effects of the use of alcohol is also enhanced by the custom that on holidays the children are taken by the parents into the public houses. An hour spent in this atmosphere is enough to completely undermine the character of the child, and to eradicate any feelings of shame.

The result of the collection of these facts shows the sad certainty that alcoholism is unfortunately more widely distributed amongst children than is generally believed to be the case. This, however, is only a reason that the struggle against alcoholism should in every respect be fought with greater energy, and the first step towards this is to enlighten the people upon the total abstinence question, and to win them over to the cause.

THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE CHILD IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

By Dr. HERCOD, Lausanne.

Our century, which has frequently been called "The Century of the Child," and sometimes deserves to be so called, has done very little to protect the child against the ill-treatment to which it is exposed by alcoholic parents. It needed in England the articles of Mr. Sims, "The Cry of the Children" and "The Black Stain," to awaken public attention, and provoke legislative intervention which has produced the Children's Act of 1908, that "Grand Charter" of the English child.

The principle of legislative intervention to protect the child is no longer contested, and many States, besides England, have already interesting enactments on this subject.

The research made by the author of this paper relates to legislation in England, Germany, Switzerland, America, and Finland.

It includes the following points:

1. Measures taken to protect the child against alcoholic parents.
2. Prohibiting the giving of alcoholic drinks to children.
3. Children and legislation in regard to public houses.

I.

Legislation which allows the drunkard to be put under tutelage or into a special asylum (England, Germany, Switzerland, etc.), provides against the ill-treatment inflicted on a child by an alcoholic parent as a motive for interference. The text indicates less, except in English and American legislation, what is to become of the child whose father has been placed under control or in an asylum. Note the legislative measures taken in Rhode Island, where it is provided that the children of drunkards shall be confided to a special society *at the cost of their parents*. This provision hinders unworthy parents from making use of the State in order to rid themselves of their own responsibility in regard to their offspring.

Unless they are backed by a strong public opinion, the laws in regard to paternal neglect will remain a dead letter. They must, therefore, be enforced with persistence. Temperance societies in every locality ought to act as a Vigilance Committee, and make known to the authorities and the Press the ill-treatment inflicted on children by drunken parents. They will also point out to the societies for the protection of children the great part that alcohol plays in regard to the ill-treatment of children. The institution of a central committee of the juvenile temperance societies, such as the Swiss "Jugendwerkzentrale" (Central Juvenile Work), might be very useful in this direction.

II.

In proportion as the special dangers of alcoholic drinks for children are known, the question will be raised as to how far the law can forbid everybody, even parents, to give such to children under a certain age. If, theoretically, such a law is made, it is very difficult to carry it out, because many people regard it as interfering with the family rights, or, at least, as a sort of hateful inquisition, and it is difficult to prove the infraction of the law. It is doubtless for this reason that most of the American laws prohibit any one, *except parents or*

guardians, to give alcoholic drinks to children. But such an exception appears to deprive the law of its usefulness. The English law in "The Children's Act," has gone to the root of the problem, and even forbids parents to give alcoholic drink to their children under five years of age, except in extreme cases. Only to five years is very little, but the habits of the people must be borne in mind, especially in such conditions as would make it quite impossible to apply the law. The age limit should therefore gradually be raised, and, in the meantime, the parents must be taught the reason why the law has been made. This can be done by the officers of the law, or by doctors distributing cards of instructions at the time the child is vaccinated, etc.

III.

All modern legislation seeks to keep children out of the public house. Sometimes the publican is forbidden to serve drink to children who are not accompanied by a responsible adult (as in most of the Swiss cantons, Hamburg, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, etc.). In other places it is generally forbidden to children, unaccompanied, to enter a public house (as in Bern, Glaris, Argovie, Oldenburg, Baden, Waldeck, and the greater number of the American States). Unfortunately, this prohibition is a dead letter in many countries. The fault is due to public opinion which remains indifferent, and to the law which provides ridiculous penalties (in Baden, 1 to 3 shillings; Appenzell, 5 to 10 francs). A heavy fine for the first offence, and taking away the license for a second, would very soon bring the offenders to reason.

The law might go further, considering that the public house is not a place for children, and it could forbid them to enter, even if accompanied by their parents or a responsible person. Here, also, the English Parliament has made an innovation, and forbidden children to enter a public house even when accompanied (Children's Act, par. 120). A similar rule is found in the legislation of Arizona. However legitimate this prohibition may be, it encounters great difficulties. The parents think they are the best judges as to where they shall take their children. Perhaps it would be possible, in order not to offend public opinion too much, which at present is not sufficiently enlightened, to limit the prohibition to the evening hours, but in any case to forbid any drink being served to children, even when with their parents.

In many countries the laws also deal with the employment of children in the public house, either on account of morality or of health. In Switzerland, the age limit is usually fixed at eighteen for girls (in Zurich it is twenty), and at sixteen for boys; but an exception is always made in favour of the publican's family. The German law fixes twelve as the age limit for boys, and thirteen for girls, as far as regards waiting; the children of the publican make no exception except in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The United States have been very energetic in this matter. The State of Wyoming forbids the employment of women and young girls under twenty-one. Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, &c., the same. Other States allow a lower age.

It seems to us that if women are allowed to serve in a public house, the age of twenty should be the minimum, at least in regard to waiting. For youths, eighteen at least. Exception in favour of children of publicans is not justifiable, at least in regard to serving.

Conclusions.

1. The children of alcoholic parents, being minors, should be taken from them and confided to the care either of charitable institutions, or placed in

private families (abstainers if possible). Unworthy parents should be made to contribute to their support if possible.

2. The law should forbid even parents to give their children alcoholic drinks. In fixing the age, the state of public opinion must be taken into account. Measures should be taken to make parents understand the reasons for such prohibition.

3. Minors up to the age of eighteen should be forbidden to enter a public house in order to drink, unless accompanied by their parents. An exception may be possible in case of boarders at meal times.

4. Children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed to enter a public house after seven in the evening, even if accompanied by their parents.

5. It should be prohibited to employ young women or girls under twenty, and youths under eighteen, as waiters, whether they belong to the publican's family or not.

(The figures indicated are approximate.)

ALCOHOLISM AND WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

By KARL KÖGLER, Vienna.

1. Alcohol is not a food. It increases the number of diseases, lengthens the time of sickness, shortens life, aggravates the effects of wounds, and causes premature incapacity.

Alcohol leads to a degeneration of the whole race, and thereby to a general increase of the risks for every class of workmen's insurance.

2. The statistical investigation of the influence of alcoholism in regard to the frequency of illness, the number of accidents, and incapacity is still in its infancy.

Notwithstanding, experience shows that alcohol is harmful to workmen's insurance.

3. It will not be possible to get a good table of statistics in regard to the influence of alcohol in relation to the frequency of sickness and accidents, the length of illness, incapacity, and deaths of workmen according to age, sex, and calling, because the number of chronic alcoholics (drunkards) can never be exactly reckoned. We must therefore depend on the ascertained relative figures given for the whole, in regard to the sickness, accidents and incapacity, and the deaths of alcoholics. With the help of the doctors in attendance, we shall be able to prove which patients are alcoholised; and with these facts pay special attention to the length of illness, the number of cures, and the deaths, and establish the comparison with the non-alcoholised patients. In the same way we shall be able to regard the cases of accident and incapacity. By taking account of the age, sex, and occupation, as well as the kind of sickness, we shall be able to get a wider and more valuable detailed knowledge than has yet been obtained as to where the evil is the greatest.

4. As means of combating the misuse of alcohol, the following are specially to be introduced :—

(*a*) Enlightenment in regard to the baneful influence of alcohol (leaflets, popular and scientific lectures, congresses).

(*b*) Prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages during work, providing good and wholesome drinking water, also mineral waters and non-alcoholic drinks (milk, lemonade, coffee), if possible under cost price.

(*c*) Exchanging the free drinks in breweries for payment in money.

(*d*) Granting premiums for abstaining workmen.

(*e*) Altering the pay day from the day before Sundays or holidays.

(*f*) Removing the meeting places of workmen's unions, sick clubs, and such like from public houses.

5. Officers and public representatives for insurance have taken steps against the use of alcohol. (See Circular issued July 17th, 1906, by the Insurance Department of the German Government to the business associations and institutions for disabled members, giving instructions in regard to granting of loans and receiving inebriates.)

In consequence of this Circular, all the business committees of the insurance associations recommended their members to combat alcoholism. The declarations of the Central German Union (1902), and also of the Austrian and Hungarian Unions, recommended that the members should be instructed regarding alcohol, and that the societies' doctors should constantly point out the dangers of alcoholism, and include the protective regulations issued by the Austrian Minister of the Board of Trade.

6. The Administrations of Workmen's Insurance Societies must take into account the necessary permission of inebriates' asylums, and the workmen's building societies, in regard to sending inebriates to asylums. The consequences resulting from wages being partly paid in liquor must be pointed out, and efforts made against the practice.

The payment for the result of minor injuries shall not be made to the drunkard, but shall be added to his insurance against incapacity, old age, or life.

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT IN PROTECTING NATIVE RACES.

By J. K. VIETOR.

MR. VIETOR begins with the report of a meeting in Hamburg, in which the Governor of Kamerun, His Excellency, Mr. Seitz, pleaded for a complete prohibition of the importation of spirits by international law, as he had seen what disaster the gin caused the natives. What a difference is that point of view compared with the position of our Government only a few years ago, before it agreed, unwillingly, to the raising of the duty at the Brussels Conferences. To-day Germany takes the first place to abolish the pernicious gin trade. It is very deplorable that the proposal of His Excellency, Mr. Dernburg, last year, to raise

again the duty has failed by the opposition of France, Spain and Portugal. It is shown by history how little influence the European occupation of the coast exercised upon the development of the natives until the year 1884. Since the slave trade had ceased, trade had been very slow, and the interest of the nations was occupied by other parts of the world. This was changed in the above year, when Africa was divided between the European nations. Since that time much work has been done. A good administration was introduced far in the interior, peace and tranquillity followed, good roads and railways were constructed. At the same time people found out that the character of the native was quite different from what had been expected. He proved to be a good farmer, and performs to-day already a great deal of work. Twenty years ago not one bag of cocoa was exported from West Africa to Hamburg. In the year 1898, out of 246,150 imported into Hamburg, 42,669 bags were from West Africa. In the year 1907, out of 554,524 bays, 203,300 bags came from the West Coast. In a few years West Africa will send more cocoa to Hamburg than the whole rest of the world. This is a great success, but we cannot be satisfied with it, for with the enlargement of the general trade, the importation of spirits has increased every year enormously. The drunkenness becomes worse year by year, and overtakes new tribes perpetually, which were untouched before. The raising of the duty has been in vain, as the natives have become so much richer. The English, Dutch and German exportation to the Coast amounted in the year 1905, to 30,324,700 marks, and from this 3,760,680 marks were spirits, more than 14 per cent. In Southern Nigeria, the importation of spirits increased in the years 1900 to 1907 about 60 per cent. ; in the French colonies from 1889-1905, about 55 per cent. The percentage of the spirits imported has dropped a little. In Togo, for instance, it amounted in some years to 30 per cent. of the whole importation. The reason for this seems to be, however, not that the drinking has ceased so much, but that the Governments now import yearly, railway, harbour and other building materials, amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds.

I know best myself the blessing of the European Colonial policy for the natives as exercised to-day by the Anglo-Saxon and French nations. By their work first, the native is able to lead a life worthy of a human being. The wrong done to the Africans by the slave trade has been expiated to a certain degree. The deserts which arose through slave-robbery and slave-hunting, begin slowly to be populated again there where the drunkenness, as on the coast, has not yet ruined the people. Shall we now quietly allow this grand success to be abandoned thoughtlessly ? Shall we not rather stop the trade in intoxicating drinks altogether, particularly as now the natives themselves are founding temperance societies in Africa ?

Some weeks ago the newspapers reported that the British Government wished to invite the other Powers to a new conference, to subdue more energetically the pernicious trade with spirits.

This thankworthy undertaking of the British Government we must most energetically support, and the following are the resolutions which I propose to submit to the International Committee for Protecting Native Races from Alcoholism, which meets this afternoon :

1. The International Committee for protecting Native Races from Alcoholism, meeting in connection with the Twelfth International Congress against Alcoholism, draws the attention of the European Colonial Governments to the awful disaster caused by the excessive yearly increasing importation of spirits into Africa, and calls for entire suppression of this import by international law.

2. Should this prohibition not be obtainable at once, the least demand of to-day's Congress is :—

(*a*) The prohibition of the importation of spirits in casks. The importation in bottles only to be allowed when paying a duty of 2s. 6d. to 3s. a litre.

(*b*) The sale of spirits shall only be allowed on payment of a high license duty, after examination of the need. Every village or town can forbid by the decision of the majority the sale of spirits in its territory.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND OF MILK IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF GERMAN-SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

By Dr. HOLITSCHER, Karlsbad.

THIS investigation was suggested by the publication of returns as to the decrease of the consumption of alcohol, and the increase of that of milk, in English hospitals. The statistics were obtained by inquiries addressed to 1,000 institutions as to the amount of wine, beer, spirits, milk and seltzer water consumed in the years 1895, 1900, 1905, 1906 and 1907 respectively. Rather more than 100 sheets came completely filled in, and were collated.

The result shows that the use of all intoxicants has very considerably fallen in Germany, Austria and Switzerland within the twelve years. This diminution of the consumption of wine in the three countries taken together, amounts to 57.2 per cent. per head in asylums, and 46.3 per cent. in hospitals. In the case of beer, the corresponding figures are 53.3 per cent. and 28.8 per cent. The consumption of milk, on the other hand, has risen by 12.7 per cent. in asylums, and 19.3 per cent. in hospitals. Very considerable is the rise in the consumption of Seltzer water and lemonade, of which from 20 to 30 fold the amount was required in 1907 that was dispensed in 1895.

Rather considerable differences exist between the three countries from which inquiries were made. The Swiss institutions distinguish themselves by a materially larger consumption of wine.

Very large sums were saved through this diminution. Thus the hospitals paid £1,426 less for alcoholic drinks in 1907, although the number or patients had risen 79 per cent. In German asylums the yearly saving amounts to £6,984, although the increase of patients here also was 79.6 per cent.

The staff in most institutions still have alcoholic drinks provided free, though in many this is not so ; in others again a choice is given between wine or beer respectively, and a corresponding allowance in money or non-alcoholic drinks, such as milk and lemonade.

We may say that, in general, the average consumption of alcohol has considerably fallen during these twelve years, both in asylums and hospitals. From the communications of many doctors who have replied, we may conclude that this decrease will continue, and the consumption of alcohol be still further reduced.

THE TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL INEBRIATE.

By Prof. G. ASCHAFFENBURG, Cologne.

1. The man who habitually consumes alcohol in considerable quantity is to be described as an habitual drunkard.

2. Any quantity of alcohol must be regarded as considerable which causes a disturbance, even if only transitory, of bodily or mental efficiency.

3. Every drinker is in danger of becoming an habitual drinker, and every habitual drinker of becoming a criminal inebriate.

4. The greater the hereditary, or the acquired, inferiority, the more danger there is of an outbreak.

5. Legal penalities are insufficient in the case of the criminal inebriate. They must be laid aside and replaced by a system directed towards the underlying disease, namely dipsomania.

6. The following legal measures are to be recommended:—

(*a*) If a drinker has committed some breach of the law, and if it has been ascertained by medical opinion that the accused is an habitual drinker, the law must sentence the man to be interned in an inebriate home.

(*b*) The internment in an inebriate home may precede a term of imprisonment, in case the circumstances seem to call for this.

(*c*) The length of stay in the home should depend, not upon the nature of the offence, but upon the efficacy of the treatment.

(*d*) An *ex officio* guardianship is created when the man enters the home.

(*e*) Release should always be granted on probation at first. During the probationary period the guardianship continues.

(*f*) If the habitual drinker falls back, he must be afresh interned in the home.

(*g*) The tentative leave must not be granted until a period of at least two years has elapsed.

(*h*) If the drinker shows himself to be incurable, he should be sentenced to perpetual custody in an asylum.

ALCOHOLISM AND INSANITY.

By Dr. LEGRAIN, Ville Evrard, Paris.

No human and no social function can be properly discharged without a balanced life within the organism and harmony among the individuals concerned.

It is the reign of order which secures the conditions needful for healthy and prolonged life, and which also precedes happy relationships among men, and causes conflicts to cease. Every blow aimed at the common harmony recoils of necessity upon the individual, and indirectly upon the community also. This is

especially true of the brain and nerve functions, whose special duty it is to bring about order, and to preserve it. Every shock to the brain, however slight, causes some disturbances of balance.

This is why lunacy, which is essentially disorder, is one of the most terrible human calamities. The community feels it severely through its cost, through the material and moral dangers that it causes, and through its transmissibility from parent to child. Brain capital ought to have a vastly higher value in the eyes of the nations than financial capital has. Every nation ought to strive to protect this capital from every harm. It is most fitting that social poisons, such as alcohol and opium should be regarded with disquietude by all good citizens; and it is most reasonable that a movement should be organised to bring about their gradual prohibition.

In the West, alcohol is the brain-poison most to be feared. In small doses it produces an intoxication which is only a brief attack of lunacy. There is no other term which describes the almost instantaneous disorders which follow the taking of alcohol—disorders which impair the judgment, the reason, and the exactitude of sensation, and which destroy the will only to install brute impulse in its place.

After a larger dose, and especially after repeated doses, the brain changes have a tendency to become permanent, a tendency the more dangerous because it is not constant.

The habitual drinker is the sport of a poison which deadens the nervous centres, disturbs the harmonious interworking of brain functions, and results in a deadly chain of actions which a man in perfect health would censure. The best proof of this allegation is the difference in mentality between a man who has been long, though not excessively, given to alcohol, and the same man as soon as he abstains. The man who has begun to abstain unhesitatingly condemns acts which he did when he mistakenly supposed himself to be sane. Thousands of such cases are seen daily when men leave inebriate homes.

The transmission of the evil, which sends out into the world dwarfed, degenerated fallen beings for several generations before it is extinguished, is the most deadly blow against the mental capital of a nation.

Greed of wealth, demoralisation, political indifference, and the weakening of the social conscience, have to-day allowed alcoholism to spread terribly. This is why the number of the alcoholic insane has grown fearfully. Society is full of persons soaked to the very marrow with alcohol, either pure or adulterated. Alcohol intermingles with the public and private life of most persons. Such habits cause derangements which alarm those of the clearest vision.

There seems no more hopeful cure than the voluntary giving up of this brain poison. There is no means of general safety of greater value than prohibition. United efforts are justly directed against such poisons as lead and phosphorus, substances far less dangerous, with a view to their prohibition. With far more reason should similar efforts be put forth against alcohol.

To refrain from doing this would be a distinct sign that we mean to bow before the modern deity, Mammon.

ABSTRACTS IN FRENCH.

RAPPORTS ENTRE L'ENSEIGNEMENT ANTIALCOOLIQUE DONNÉ A LA JEUNESSE ET LE PROGRÈS NATIONAL.

Par CORA FRANCES STODDARD.

UNE nation est grande lorsque ceux qui la composent sont forts, maîtres d'eux-mêmes, sages, justes et libres à l'occasion de tirer d'eux-mêmes tout le parti possible, dans les limites du bien-être commun. Il est donc particulièrement important pour le progrès national que l'enfant reçoive une éducation qui empêche le développement d'influences ennemies du progrès, comme l'alcoolisme.

Tout enseignement de tempérance ne donne pas des résultats immédiats, mais il tend à modifier l'attitude envers l'usage des boissons enivrantes, à élever le niveau général de la sobriété, comme le prouvent les résultats des enquêtes, et par suite, indirectement, à favoriser les éléments du progrès national.

L'éducation antialcoolique de la jeunesse tend ainsi directement à conserver les forces nationales qui dépendent de la santé, de l'efficacité, de l'économie, de la fraternité et des idéals élevés, moraux et spirituels.

L'homme qui n'embarrasse pas sa santé du fardeau de la boisson a des chances d'accomplir davantage pour sa génération, il a plus d'années et une plus longue expérience à consacrer à la production d'un ordre social bien constitué, et par conséquent rend davantage en retour des soins et de l'éducation reçue.

La vie moderne et le progrès exigent les plus hautes capacités et facultés pour faire face aux contingences, aux exigences d'un ordre social et économique, qui change constamment. Au point de vue économique, la nation a tout bénéfice à être composée de gens intelligemment sobres, étant donné le détriment que l'alcool inflige à la capacité de travail. Non seulement de telles personnes développent plus efficacement les ressources nationales, mais elles emploient personnellement une plus forte proportion des produits du labeur légitime, ce qui procure au travailleur un gain plus considérable que la production de la boisson.

Dans l'œuvre variée de l'élévation sociale moderne, l'éducation antialcoolique de la jeunesse est de souveraine importance. L'alcool ne fait pas seulement partie d'un cercle vicieux de misère sociale, mais il tend à émousser le sentiment personnel de responsabilité sociale. L'individu à qui l'on a appris à en redouter les dangers a plus de chances de s'apercevoir des périls de son usage en tant que membre de la société, et est moins exposé à céder à d'autres influences avilissantes qui accompagnent souvent l'alcool et qui abaissent le niveau social. Ainsi l'instruction antialcoolique donnée à l'enfant tend à renforcer et élever l'idéal de moralité et de vie spirituelle qui est essentiel non seulement au progrès national, mais même à la perpétuité de la nation.

L'instruction doit commencer de bonne heure. Elle demande des connaissances, de la patience, de la persévérance et du tact, et du dévouement aux idéals élevés de la vie humaine et du devoir patriotique. Elle est d'accord avec l'esprit moderne de la science médicale et sociale qui insiste sur la prévention.

Elle influence non seulement les nations d'aujourd'hui, mais les nations de l'avenir. Les récompenses qu'elle ambitionne, ce ne sont pas quelques naufragés de l'existence sauvés, mais meurtris; c'est le pouvoir et la majesté de vies habituées à poursuivre, sans en être empêchées par des habitudes dégénérées, de nobles buts particuliers en même temps que le bien-être commun.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT ANTIALCOOLIQUE DANS LES ÉCOLES DES DIVERS PAYS.

Par Herr J. GONSER.

Ce mémoire est le résultat d'une enquête entreprise à la diligence de la "Ligue Internationale contre l'abus des boissons alcooliques," dont Herr J. Gonser, de Berlin, est secrétaire général. L'auteur fait ressortir dès le début l'importance de l'œuvre préventive; il insiste sur la nécessité de mettre sous les yeux des enfants des écoles les résultats fournis par la science et par l'expérience sur la question de l'alcool, et s'efforce de montrer jusqu'à quel point l'enseignement antialcoolique a déjà trouvé place dans les programmes de l'instruction publique des différents pays. Les données contenues dans ce mémoire ont été obtenues en réponse à une série de questions. L'auteur fait remarquer que dans son rapport il s'est soigneusement abstenu de toute critique et de toute appréciation des faits présentés, mais qu'il s'est simplement contenté de les exposer tels qu'ils lui sont parvenus.

1. Relativement à la première question, qui portait sur *l'usage des boisons alcooliques par les enfants des écoles*, il est arrivé d'un certain nombre de pays des réponses représentant les résultats d'investigations faites par les gouvernements ou les autorités scolaires, par les sociétés de tempérance et par des particuliers s'intéressant à la question. Dans le cas des Pays-Bas, l'enquête a été facilitée par une subvention de 300 gulden de la part du gouvernement. Néanmoins, les résultats n'en sont pas donnés dans le rapport.

2. La seconde question avait trait aux *leçons obligatoires sur l'alcool dans les écoles publiques, les collèges et les établissements d'enseignement secondaire, et aux conditions et méthodes de l'enseignement*. Il en ressort qu'en Belgique l'enseignement de la tempérance est autorisé par le Ministère de l'instruction publique, une demi-heure y étant consacrée par an dans toutes les classes. Dans le grand-duché d'Oldenbourg, en Allemagne, il est consacré à ce sujet deux heures par an dans les classes supérieures; et dans la Saxe-Meiningen les élèves des classes supérieures reçoivent tous les mois une leçon d'une heure. Cet enseignement est aussi donné de temps en temps dans les écoles de la Roumanie, de la Suède et de la Suisse. En Angleterre, en Irlande et en Ecosse, l'œuvre se poursuit dans les écoles primaires avec la pleine sanction du service de l'instruction publique de chacun de ces pays. Aux Etats-Unis, l'enseignement de la tempérance est obligatoire depuis 1882, le dernier des Etats étant rentré en 1902 sous le régime de la loi relative à cette question. Le sujet y est obligatoire dès la première année dans les écoles supérieures. En Norvège, les élèves de la neuvième et de la dixième années reçoivent cinq leçons par an.

3. Sous la troisième rubrique il avait été demandé *si l'enseignement antialcoolique était donné régulièrement ou seulement de temps à autre*. Il a été

trouvé qu'au Danemark un certain nombre d'entre les communes les plus importantes pourvoient à cet enseignement dans les classes supérieures à l'occasion des leçons d'hygiène. En Allemagne, l'enseignement se donne généralement lorsque l'occasion s'en présente, sans aucun système défini. Cependant dans le Wurtemberg les enfants de 11 ans et au-dessus reçoivent l'enseignement au mois de mai au cours des leçons de choses et d'instruction religieuse, tandis que ceux des écoles de continuation reçoivent une leçon d'une heure en novembre. En Angleterre, les autorités scolaires recommandent au moins trois leçons par an dans les écoles primaires. Dans ce pays une grande part de la lutte pour la tempérance est due à l'initiative privée. La "Band of Hope Union" du Royaume-Uni et les associations qui s'y rattachent ont à leur service un certain nombre de conférenciers compétents, et ceux-ci ont donné dans le cours des 20 dernières années 69,342 conférences scolaires sur l'alcool, auxquelles ont assisté 7,352,268 élèves et 248,095 maîtres et maîtresses. Un nombre considérable de ces conférences ont été données dans les écoles supérieures et dans les écoles navales et militaires. En France, l'enseignement antialcoolique se joint aux leçons d'hygiène, de morale, de langues, d'arithmétique et d'histoire naturelle ; et dans le Luxembourg, à l'étude de l'arithmétique et des langues. En Italie, il se donne des conférences de temps à autre en divers endroits. A Milan, grâce à l'initiative des Associations antialcooliques, l'enseignement se donne aux élèves de la cinquième classe à l'occasion des leçons d'hygiène. En Norvège, la tempérance et l'hygiène sont des sujets obligatoires, cinq leçons y étant consacrées pendant la septième année scolaire. En Autriche, l'enseignement antialcoolique se joint à l'histoire naturelle, à la chimie et aux leçons de choses ; et en Hongrie, aux leçons sur l'hygiène et les soins personnels. En Suède, le sujet se traite, dans toutes les classes, en connexion avec l'histoire, l'histoire naturelle et l'instruction religieuse. En Suisse, l'enseignement s'appuie de projections à la lanterne magique, de tableaux muraux et de lectures. La "Ligue féminine pour la tempérance," de Genève, offre aux élèves de la sixième classe des écoles primaires un prix de 10 francs pour la meilleure composition sur le sujet. En Serbie, un décret récent autorise l'introduction du sujet dans toutes les classes, surtout en connexion avec l'enseignement de la lecture. Au Japon, depuis 1890, la question a été considérée de temps en temps sous le chapitre de l'hygiène scolaire, et les médecins des écoles s'efforcent d'attirer l'attention sur les effets pernicieux des boissons alcooliques. L'enseignement antialcoolique se donne de temps à autre dans les écoles supérieures du Danemark, de l'Allemagne et de l'Angleterre, des médecins et des professeurs de sciences compétents y étant chargés de donner des conférences sur le sujet. L'emploi des services de professeurs compétents est en grande faveur et fort générale en Angleterre. En France, l'enseignement antialcoolique est un complément obligatoire des sujets relatifs à l'hygiène, à l'économie politique et à l'instruction morale, tandis que dans les Pays-Bas l'enseignement se donne de temps à autre en conjonction avec divers autres sujets. En Norvège, toutes les classes reçoivent cet enseignement de pair avec l'instruction religieuse, les langues, l'histoire et la géographie, tandis qu'en Serbie l'étude de l'hygiène comprend celle de la nature et des effets de l'alcool, En Hongrie, les médecins des écoles font de temps en temps un cours sur ce sujet qui est obligatoire depuis 1903. En Suède, le sujet fait partie du programme de toutes les classes et s'associe à l'histoire, à l'instruction religieuse et, dans les classes supérieures, à la biologie. De même en Suisse, à Berne, où les classes supérieures de l'enseignement secondaire reçoivent l'instruction antialcoolique au cours des leçons d'hygiène. Généralement

parlant, l'enseignement se donne dans les écoles le plus souvent sur l'initiative des maîtres abstèmes.

4. Les réponses relatives à *la recommandation par les autorités scolaires de livres, de modèles, de préparations scientifiques démonstratives et de tableaux muraux se rapportant à l'enseignement antialcoolique*, montrent que ces moyens accessoires ont été adoptés dans un grand nombre de pays européens, ainsi qu'aux Etats-Unis. Il est fait mention d'un grand nombre d'excellents livres, écrits par des autorités éminentes, qui, paraît-il, sont en usage dans les écoles du Continent, ainsi que d'une série de tableaux muraux par MM. les professeurs Gruber et Kraepelin. Certaines d'entre les autorités scolaires, fait-on remarquer, fournissent des modèles anatomiques et des manuels spéciaux à l'usage des maîtres et des élèves, et en Autriche, le Ministère de l'Instruction publique a fait distribuer aux enfants des écoles de Vienne 50,000 exemplaires de la brochure du Dr. Kassowitz, intitulée "Gebt den Kindern keinen Alkohol" (Ne donnez pas d'alcool aux enfants). Dans un certain nombre de pays du Continent, il se publie des journaux pour les enfants aussi bien que pour les maîtres. Par exemple, "l'Etoile Bleue" est distribué chaque mois par la "Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme" de France à quelque chose comme 10,000 maîtres. Dans beaucoup de cas aussi les réponses montrent que des brochures et des livres en faveur de la tempérance se trouvent dans les bibliothèques des maîtres et des élèves, et que l'on s'efforce d'atteindre les parents des enfants au moyen de conférences populaires données le soir.

5. La question de savoir *si les maîtres reçoivent quelque instruction préalable sur le sujet* trouve sa réponse dans le mémoire, qui montre qu'il existe en plus ou moins grand nombre des écoles normales comportant des cours spéciaux dans un certain nombre d'états européens, notamment en Grande-Bretagne, au Danemark, en Allemagne, en France, en Italie, en Norvège, en Suède, en Suisse et en Serbie.

6. Les réponses à la question : *S'organise-t-il des conférences données par des médecins sur la question de l'alcool ?* montrent que de temps à autre des conférences sont faites par des médecins aux étudiants, aux maîtres et aux enfants dans le dernier des pays ci-dessus mentionnés et dans quelques autres contrées.

7. La question relative au *traitement du sujet dans la presse scolaire* a élicité l'information que le sujet est plus ou moins traité dans les publications scolaires de la plupart des Etats du Continent et des Etats-Unis.

8. En réponse à la question demandant *si dans les cinq dernières années les principales autorités scolaires avaient établi des règlements spéciaux sur le sujet*, il ressort que de tels règlements ont été établis par les autorités scolaires des pays suivants : l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, la France, la Norvège, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Suisse, la Serbie et les Etats-Unis.

9. La question relative à *l'existence d'abstinence totale des maîtres (1) des écoles primaires et (2) des écoles secondaires*, a élicité des réponses montrant qu'il existe des sociétés spéciales d'abstinence totale des maîtres de l'enseignement primaire au Danemark, en Allemagne, en Angleterre, en Finlande, en France, en Hollande, en Norvège, en Autriche, en Russie, en Suède et en Suisse, tandis que les associations d'enfants de cette classe sont fort nombreuses dans plusieurs des pays suivants et en bonne voie de formation dans les autres : la Belgique, le Danemark, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, la France, les Pays-Bas, la Norvège, l'Autriche, la Roumanie, la Russie, la Suède, la Suisse, la Serbie et les Etats-Unis. En ce qui concerne les écoles secondaires, trois pays, savoir : l'Allemagne, la Suède et la Suisse, possèdent de telles associations de professeurs.

10 et 11. La question suivante : *Le sujet est-il soumis à la discussion*

(*a*) *aux principaux congrès de Membres de l'Enseignement et* (*b*) *aux Universités ?* a élicité l'information que dans un certain nombre de pays il a été porté à l'ordre du jour de certaines assemblées importantes du personne. enseignant auxquelles des mémoires ont été lus, et que des efforts semblables se sont faits à quelques-unes des Universités du Continent et des Etats-Unis. Les mémoires présentés à plusieurs de ces assemblées le furent par des médecins et des jurisconsultes éminents. La question de l'alcool a également occupé l'attention, de temps à autre, dans les Etats du Continent aussi bien qu'en Amérique, des diverses écoles de médecine, de droit, d'économie politique, de physiologie, de pédagogie et de théologie, et particulièrement à l'occasion des cours d'études scientifiques, la majorité de ces leçons et cours étant gratuits et accessibles au public.

12. Les réponses ayant trait aux *fêtes scolaires, excursions, etc., organisées en connexion avec la lutte contre l'alcoolisme,* sont particulièrement dignes d'intérêt. Il ressort sous cette rubrique que dans certains pays du Continent, pour encourager la tempérance, on vend aux enfants des fruits et du lait, et que dans d'autres pays le lait se donne gratuitement aux enfants les plus pauvres. Tel est surtout le cas en Suède. Aux fêtes nationales de la Suisse, les enfants reçoivent de la limonade et du thé au lieu de boissons alcooliques. A Colmar, en Alsace-Lorraine, un ami de la tempérance a donné au président du district une somme de 12,000 marks destinée à permettre d'offrir, pendant quatre ans, dans les six divisions de la Haute-Alsace, un prix de 500 marks à ceux des maîtres qui, par l'exemple et par le précepte, auront déployé la plus grande activité en faveur de la propagande antialcoolique. En Angleterre, il se fait une distribution considérable de prix et de témoignages aux enfants des écoles pour les meilleurs résumés des conférences qui leur sont faites sur l'alcoolisme. Durant ces vingt dernières années, il a été ainsi distribué 1,283,265 prix et témoignages.

Pour conclure, Herr Gonser fait remarquer (1) qu'il faudra déployer beaucoup d'efforts, de persévérance et de détermination avant d'obtenir qu'il se donne dans tous les pays un enseignement en rapport avec l'importance de la question—un enseignement basé, du côté des maîtres, sur la connaissance exacte et la parfaite intelligence des faits relatifs à la question ; que, l'abstinence totale étant la seule voie sûre où diriger les nouvelles générations, l'enseignement donné aux enfants devra s'appuyer sur le principe de l'abstinence totale ; que cet enseignement devra être porté explicitement aux programmes des écoles, soutenu par de bons livres et illustré par des objets appropriées, etc. ; que cet enseignement devra se donner dans toutes les écoles, aussi bien élémentaires que supérieures, et enfin qu'il devra être accompagné de l'éducation simultanée des classes adultes ; (2) que les résultats obtenus dans les écoles de divers pays sont le fruit des efforts zélés et infatigables des sociétés de tempérance, qui, avec l'aide de la presse et de la chaire, par la parole et par l'action, ont forcé la main aux autorités scolaires des différents Etats ; (3) que les fruits déjà obtenus en si peu de temps encouragent à s'attacher avec foi à la vieille devise "à l'œuvre et confiance !"

COMMENT ENTRER EN CONTACT AVEC LA JEUNESSE ÉTUDIANTE.

Par M. le Dr. IVAR THULIN, Stockholm.

Il y a deux méthodes pour entrer en contact avec la jeunesse étudiante :

1. Par le moyen d'un enseignement obligatoire dans les écoles des effets de l'alcool ;

2. En encourageant les sociétés abstinentes formées par la jeunesse des écoles.

La seconde méthode est évidemment limitée aux écoles supérieures. Dans les écoles inférieures on ne peut, comme le prouve l'expérience, former des sociétés véritables avec avantage.

Dans les écoles supérieures, au contraire, le travail des sociétés est la seule forme véritablement effective pour intéresser la jeunesse à l'étude de la question de la tempérance et répandre la connaissance des faits y adhérant. L'enseignement peut donner à la jeunesse une *connaissance dogmatique* de la question de l'alcoolisme, mais ne lui fera point prendre un intérêt véritable à la solution de cette question. Mais cet effet est obtenu par des sociétés formées et dirigées par les étudiants eux-mêmes.

Cette opinion est corroborée surtout par l'expérience acquise dans les pays scandinaves et en Amérique. L'exposé suivant sera principalement basé sur les observations faites en Suède. Aussi bien il n'existe aucun pays pouvant se vanter d'un aussi rigoureux mouvement abstinent parmi la jeunesse studieuse que la Suède.

En Suède, on inaugura en 1892 l'enseignement obligatoire de la nature et des effets de l'alcool dans toutes les écoles, et en 1896 fut fondée l'Union de tempérance absolue de la jeunesse studieuse de Suède (Sveriges Studerande Ungdoms Helnykterhetsförbund) qui fonde des sociétés dans les écoles supérieures et les universités, et compte actuellement 10,582 membres. Il est hors de doute que cet enseignement a été d'un effet peu considérable en comparaison de celui des sociétés. Ces dernières ont créé des propagateurs ardents et doués de l'idée de la tempérance absolue, tandis que l'enseignement n'a donné qu'une science morte et souvent moins encore.

Pour obtenir un mouvement véritablement rigoureux, il est nécessaire que les étudiants et la jeunesse des écoles travaillent de concert et ne forment point, comme en Allemagne et en Suisse, des unions séparées. En Suède, les étudiants prennent une part active à la lutte contre l'alcoolisme en faisant des conférences populaires. Toutes les sociétés d'étudiants ont des bureaux de conférences spéciaux qui arrangent ces conférences. Pour que le numéraire dans les sociétés de tempérance absolue des étudiants soit grand, il est nécessaire que le travail préliminaire soit fait dans les écoles. Les étudiants dirigent aussi le travail d'études libres des questions relatives à l'alcoolisme qui se font dans les sociétés locales organisées dans presque toutes les écoles suédoises et finlandaises. En Finlande, il y a même des examens spéciaux qui terminent ces cours.

Mais comment atteindre la jeunesse qui n'est pas encore mûre pour former des sociétés ? En Angleterre, la "Band of Hope" a montré de façon éclatante comment on peut travailler dans cette voie. En Suède, l'Union des Etudiants de Suède (S.S.U.H.) susdite a commencé à former des groupes dirigés par les élèves plus âgés parmi la jeunesse mineure des écoles. Dans plusieurs autres pays, une action semblable a été inaugurée.

L'ÉDUCATION DES INSTITUTEURS A LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ALCOOLISME.

Par M. J. PETERSEN, de Kiel.

L'INSTRUCTION de la jeunesse sur les dangers de l'alcoolisme ne doit pas former un sujet spécial dans le programme scolaire. Elle doit être donnée, et librement, en connexion avec nos sujets d'instruction, et occupera naturellement une grande place quand on l'associera à l'étude de l'hygiène. Il n'est pas nécessaire d'en faire une branche spéciale d'enseignement, attendu que toute la matière de l'instruction scolaire sur ce sujet se résume en cet avertissement, clair et intelligible pour tous : " Ne buvez pas d'alcool ! " Ce à quoi il faut veiller surtout en donnant cette instruction, c'est que cet avertissement soit d'accord avec le jugement et la volonté de l'écolier. Il faut rejeter tout programme qui, en cercles concentriques, avancerait, pour chaque année scolaire, les matières qui devraient être traitées en connexion avec la question de l'alcool. Par-dessus tout, il faut rejeter l'excès des règles et règlements. Le facteur principal est, et demeure, le Maître lui-même, dont la conviction profonde doit être qu'une guerre énergique contre l'alcool, au moyen de l'école, et pendant toute la durée de l'école, constitue une nécessité pressante. Le premier problème, et de beaucoup le plus grave, est donc d'intéresser le corps enseignant à la question de l'alcool, et de veiller à ce que chaque Maître d'école acquière à fond la connaissance du sujet. Dans le cas de Maîtres qui sont déjà en fonctions dans les écoles, l'acquisition de cette connaissance peut être facilitée par la préparation de conférences sur le sujet ou au moyen de renseignements fournis par des manuels de réelle valeur. Dans toute école normale, il faut veiller à ce que, au fur et à mesure de l'élargissement du programme, il soit donné au jeune maître une connaissance bien fondée des dommages physiques, moraux, sociaux et domestiques causés par l'usage de l'alcool—dommages affectant non seulement les individus, mais la nation tout entière. Il faut aussi lui faire connaître la littérature existant sur cette question, ainsi que les appareils de démonstration convenables et les meilleures méthodes de présenter le sujet à ses élèves. De cette façon, la question de l'alcool trouvera une place importante dans les Ecoles normales, même si l'étude du sujet n'est pas poussée à ses dernières limites ; et une telle place est exigée, vu l'importance extraordinaire d'une question qui, au point de vue de sa signification pratique, acquiert une prééminence à laquelle ne sauraient prétendre beaucoup des anciennes matières d'enseignement.

L'ALCOOL ET SES EFFETS SUR L'ENFANT.

Par le Dr. IMRE DÓCZI, Rapporteur à la Commission Nationale d'Alcool à Budapest.

L'HISTOIRE du mouvement antialcoolique prouve que des résultats durables, un succès permanent dans la lutte contre l'alcool ne peuvent être obtenus que si la génération adulte, pénétrée de nobles convictions, éclaire la jeunesse et la fait participer à son idéal. C'est à la jeunesse qu'appartient l'avenir, et celui qui sait conquérir la jeunesse à son idéal est maître de l'avenir. Les efforts les

plus efficaces des nations dans la lutte contre l'alcool sont donc ceux qui tendent à éclairer la jeunesse sur les mauvais effets de l'alcoolisme, sur la pressante nécessité de la lutte contre l'alcool, et sur les avantages énormes de l'abstinence de boissons alcooliques, tout en l'intéressant à l'idée de l'abstinence complète.

A l'appui de ces efforts a été publié en 1908, par le Ministère des Cultes et de l'Instruction publique, et sur l'initiative du Ministère de l'Intérieur, un décret par lequel il était demandé à tous les établissements scolaires de Hongrie de répondre aux questions suivantes:

1. L'élève est-il abstinent?
2. Consomme-t-il tous les jours des boissons alcooliques (du vin, de la bière, de l'eau-de-vie) et en quelle quantité?
3. S'il n'en consomme qu'exceptionnellement, quand et en quelle quantité?
4. Quelle influence exerce l'alcool sur la conduite de l'élève, sur ses études et sur sa moralité?
5. Qui est-ce qui lui donna pour la première fois de l'alcool? Les parents, un médecin ou quelle autre personne?

Ce relevé statistique avait pour but, avant tout, de constater les mauvais effets de la consommation d'alcool sur les élèves hongrois, et de nous permettre de diriger notre mouvement dans la bonne voie; d'autre part, nous voulions en même temps rendre service au mouvement antialcoolique, car, en cette occasion, tous les professeurs et instituteurs du pays devaient—bon gré, mal gré—attirer l'attention des parents et des élèves sur l'alcoolisme, sur ce profond mal social, auquel malheureusement la jeunesse même commence à s'adonner. Il est donc certain que la jeunesse scolaire hongroise, dont le nombre dépasse un demi-million d'enfants, a été mise au courant des mauvais effets de l'alcool, et que par l'intermédiaire de leurs enfants les parents aussi ont dû apprendre que la consommation d'alcool de leurs enfants est suivie avec attention à l'école, dans le but d'empêcher l'alcool d'étendre ses mauvais effets jusque sur l'enfance. Car il est inadmissible que les pédagogues n'aient pas attiré l'attention des parents sur les conséquences funestes de l'alcool.

La voie la meilleure et la plus sure de propagande antialcoolique est celle qui passe par l'école; si les écoles se rangent sous l'étendard du mouvement, l'abstinence obtiendra un triomphe complet. Le décret du Ministère des cultes a orienté le mouvement hongrois dans ce sens.

Les données statistiques ainsi obtenues ne pouvaient malheureusement pas servir à l'élaboration d'une étude d'ensemble, car, quoique les questions posées fussent partout les mêmes, les indications envoyées ont été très divergentes. Parmi cette énorme quantité de rapports, on n'a pu étudier que les données se rapportant à la capitale, à quelques districts scolaires des provinces les plus importantes, à certaines écoles secondaires et écoles professionnelles. Les données sont très intéressantes, et le résultat surprenant. C'est à peine si dans quelques écoles on rencontre un seul élève abstinent; par contre, les écoles ne sont pas rares où les élèves reçoivent tous les jours de leurs parents des boissons alcooliques. C'est un fait caractéristique que dans les écoles où l'inspecteur ou l'instituteur était au courant du mouvement antialcoolique ou prenait part lui-même à ce mouvement, les données ont été établies bien plus soigneusement, plus consciencieusement et plus exactement que dans les autres écoles.

Les conditions locales de beaucoup d'endroits ont été nettement précisées, et on demande, comme le meilleur remède au mal, que les débits d'eau-de-vie soient fermés le dimanche. Une impression défavorable pour notre corps enseignant se dégage de ce fait, que beaucoup ne se rendent même pas compte ce qu'il faut entendre sous le mot "abstinence." Néanmoins, nos écoles ont fait

un travail méritoire, et il faut espérer que cette statistique sera couronnée de succès.

Quant aux détails, il faut remarquer qu'une partie des élèves ne boivent de l'alcool que dans des cas exceptionnels. C'est-à-dire qu'ils en consomment les dimanches, les jours de fête, à l'occasion de mariages, baptêmes, fêtes personnelles, ou repas de funérailles ; dans des lieux habités par des ouvriers, surtout chez les mineurs, le jour de paie ; dans les districts viticoles, les jours de vendange ; dans les régions agricoles, au temps de la récolte et à la fête de la moisson.

C'est dans ces occasions et autres semblables que le peuple, et par suite aussi la jeunesse scolaire, fait une consommation considérable de boissons alcooliques.

Cette consommation occasionnelle de boissons alcooliques a pris de telles proportions dans certaines localités que, s'il faut en croire les rapports, des élèves des première et deuxième classes élémentaires sont arrivés à l'école dans un état de complète ivresse. On signale même des apprentis qui arrivèrent à l'école ivres et ayant perdu tout contrôle d'eux-mêmes.

Si tristes que soient ces rapports sur la quantité de l'alcool consommé par la jeunesse scolaire, ceux qui nous sont parvenus sur les mauvais effets de l'alcool sur cette jeunesse ne sont pas moins tristes. 36% des élèves adonnés à la consommation d'alcool ont été reconnus paresseux et négligents, et 11% d'intelligence bornée ; 13% manquaient complètement de capacité d'observation ; en 10% des cas on a constaté, surtout aux heures matinales (de 8 h. à 9 h.) des réponses distraites ; 18% sont remarquablement en retard dans le calcul, cette branche d'enseignement qui demande un travail intellectuel des plus actifs ; chez 10% on ne put constater aucun effet pernicieux.

Les observations sur la conduite et le moral des enfants qui boivent de l'alcool sont encore plus édifiantes : 30% de ces enfants sont inattentifs, nerveux, intraitables ; 15% sont mélancoliques et extrêmement timides ; 30% sont des brutes et entièrement dépourvus de sentiment ; 9% sont vindicatifs et portés au vol ; 18% sont immoraux ; 6% sont réfractaires à toute espèce d'enseignement. Chez 20% seulement on n'a pu constater aucune influence mauvaise. Quant à la santé physique des enfants consommant de l'alcool, on a constaté que les 3/5^{e} étaient pâles et sans couleurs, et avaient des joues creuses ; chez 1/5^{e} le développement physique est en retard ; 1/5^{e} seulement n'a pas été affecté par le poison destructif de l'alcool.

Il résulte aussi des données statistiques qu'en 97 cas sur cent c'étaient les parents qui donnaient de l'alcool à l'enfant, et dans trois cas seulement c'était le médecin. La plupart des enfants reçoivent du pain trempé dans de l'eau-de-vie, souvent aussi on essaie l'alcool pour les empêcher de pleurer. Dans les écoles agricoles d'application, ainsi que dans les écoles professionnelles, on a constaté qu'en beaucoup de cas ce sont les patrons qui entraînent les apprentis à boire des boissons alcooliques.

Par suite du bon marché relatif de l'eau-de-vie, celle-ci constitue en certaines régions le déjeuner ordinaire des enfants. Aussi le nombre des enfants dans ces régions diminue d'année en année, par suite de la dégénérescence produite par l'alcool.

La consommation démesurée de boissons alcooliques atteint naturellement son point culminant les jours de fête, d'autant plus que les écoles sont fermées ces jours-là. C'est alors que souvent le gouffre du péché et de la misère s'ouvre pour des enfants qui autrement n'auraient peut-être jamais été portés vers l'alcool.

Les effets destructifs produits par l'alcool au point de vue moral sont encore aggravés par le fait que les parents amènent leurs enfants dans les cabarets les jours de grandes fêtes. Une heure passée dans cette atmosphère suffit à détruire complètement le caractère de l'âme enfantine, à éteindre chez les enfants tout sentiment de pudeur.

Le résultat de cette statistique nous donne la triste certitude que la consommation d'alcool par la jeunesse est malheureusement bien plus répandue qu'on ne le croirait. C'est une raison de plus pour que la lutte contre l'alcool soit continuée avec la plus grande énergie sur toute la ligne ; et le premier pas vers ce but est d'éclairer le corps enseignant sur l'abstinence et de le gagner à cette idée.

L'ALCOOL EN RELATION AVEC LE FOYER.

Par M. et Mme BRAMWELL BOOTH.

Le sujet de cette étude est l'alcool en relation avec le foyer.

Il sera utile de faire une remarque générale quant au foyer lui-même. Le foyer est non seulement le champ de semence de l'existence future de la nation, mais aussi la source d'où sortira tout ce qui est essentiel au vrai patriotisme, à la véritable puissance d'un peuple et à l'influence constante de la vie et des institutions nationales.

Par conséquent, tout ce qui influence pour le bien ou pour le mal les foyers et la vie de famille d'un peuple est d'une suprême importance pour toute nation.

Une vaste expérience de la vie domestique en bien des pays, et une connaissance assez intime de la raison des choses dans la vie des ouvriers et paysans d'une grande partie du monde ont permis aux officiers de l'Armée du Salut de réunir un nombre considérable d'informations sur cette question et d'autres de même nature.

Par cette étude, nous nous proposons de présenter au Congrès—aussi brièvement que possible—quelques-unes des principales conclusions auxquelles nous sommes arrivés quant à l'influence qu'exercent les boissons fortes dans la vie sociale d'un peuple, considérée au point de vue du foyer.

1. *Premièrement, nous constatons que l'alcool dans le foyer dissipe les moyens d'existence et gaspille les ressources matérielles de la famille.*

Dans tous les foyers où l'alcool paraît, il conduit inévitablement à la dissipation.

2. *L'alcool détruit la force et l'esprit qui font du foyer un facteur vivant.*

3. *L'alcool amoindrit et, trop souvent même, détruit la dignité naturelle et le prestige du foyer et de la vie de famille.*

Nous croyons vraiment que maint esprit révolutionnaire, maint criminel téméraire, mainte femme perdue a fait les premiers pas sur le chemin de la ruine sous l'influence d'un foyer où la boisson avait déjà miné toute cette dignité morale et ce prestige naturel qui auraient dû être comme un fort rempart précisément contre ces maux-là.

4. *L'alcool tend à affaiblir et finalement à renverser l'autorité de la famille au grand préjudice des enfants.*

En rien peut-être les mauvais effets des boissons alcooliques n'ont des

conséquences plus graves pour l'avenir qu'en cela. Voilà la dégradation et la destruction, à sa source même, de cette autorité légitime et naturelle, sans la reconnaissance de laquelle ce monde serait peu supérieur à une habitation de bêtes sauvages.

5. *L'alcool donne accès dans le foyer aux formes les plus vicieuses des passions et de l'impureté.*

6. *L'alcool est l'ennemi implacable de tout ce qui contribue au progrès moral de la société.*

Une fois que l'habitude de boire s'est établie au foyer, tous ces antagonismes funestes se manifestent de mille manières. Les enfants les sentent, les adolescents en souffrent, les visiteurs et amis, les domestiques s'il y en a, n'échappent pas à leur influence, et ils reviennent au chef de la famille comme une nouvelle et terrible impulsion dans sa course à l'atrophie et à la mort morale et spirituelle. Le foyer ainsi dégradé, au lieu de développer la vie et la beauté spirituelles, devient un charnier d'âmes mortes ou mourantes.

Pour les raisons que nous avons brièvement énumérées ici, nous, Armée du Salut, disons que les boissons fortes devraient être bannies du foyer, de l'église, qui est la maison terrestre de la famille de Jésus Christ, et de l'usage de toutes les nations civilisées. Et pour ces raisons, en ce qui nous concerne, nous avons déjà et pour toujours banni cette cause maudite de notre domaine.

L'ALCOOL ET L'EFFICACITÉ DU SERVICE NAVAL.

Par le Vice-Amiral G. KING-HALL.

La marine n'est certainement pas rendue plus efficace par la consommation d'alcool, par conséquent la réciproque doit être vraie, qu'en ce qui concerne les services rendus par l'alcool sous forme de liqueur spiritueuse, moins on boit d'alcool, plus le service est efficace,—car le grand ennemi de l'efficacité, c'est l'ivrognerie, qui résulte d'un goût immodéré pour l'alcool.

Mon expérience, après quarante-quatre ans de service, c'est qu'environ 80% des crimes contre la discipline, tels que désertion et insubordination, sont dus à l'abus des liqueurs spiritueuses.

Durant les trente dernières années, la tempérance a fait dans la marine des progrès considérables et toujours croissants, grâce surtout aux milliers de jeunes gens entrant au service et qui subissent la persuasion morale des apôtres de la tempérance, comme Miss Weston et sa noble troupe de travailleurs, et qui, lorsqu'ils deviennent ensuite des marins de l'Etat, font germer dans le service des pensées de tempérance, et, avec la bénédiction de Dieu, concourent à faire de la marine ce qu'elle est aujourd'hui.

La tempérance réduit la criminalité, améliore la santé des hommes, donne de la clarté à l'esprit et un développement supérieur à ces facultés de l'intelligence, qui sont nécessaires aussi pour remplir les devoirs hardis et ardus du service d'aujourd'hui.

Il y a maintenant 25,000 abstinents complets appartenant à la Société de Tempérance de la Marine royale,—les Lords de l'Amirauté et la plupart de nos

Amiraux et Capitaines en sont les protecteurs, et il y a des sections sur presque tous les navires.

Il y a dans tous les ports de magnifiques maisons de repos et résidences où les marins trouvent une chaude bienvenue.

De petites compensations, telles que thé et cacao, sont données dans le service aux hommes qui renoncent à leur grog, et un bien plus grand nombre y renonceraient si on leur donnait un penny à la place.

L'Amiral Lord Charles Beresford a écrit que "la diminution marquée du crime dans le service est due à la décroissance des habitudes de boisson, à une amélioration marquée des sentiments de tempérance dans la flotte, et à l'encouragement qui leur est donné par les officiers et les hommes. Les habitudes de tempérance augmentent le bonheur, la gaîté et la virilité des hommes, et contribuent directement à l'efficacité de la flotte."

L'Amiral von Muller, chef du cabinet naval de l'Empereur d'Allemagne, a écrit ce qui suit : "Dans la marine allemande les rations de grog sont exclues des navires et de toutes les cantines à terre ou à bord, et chaque recrue qui entre dans la marine reçoit une brochure qui la met en garde contre l'abus de l'alcool."

Le Prince Bernadotte, Amiral suédois, a écrit ce qui suit : "L'alcool est la principale cause des désobéissances à la discipline, et de toutes les punitions infligées aux matelots de notre marine, et ce serait un grand bienfait pour nos forces navales si nous pouvions nous débarrasser de l'usage de l'alcool."

Je termine donc mon article comme je l'ai commencé, en insistant sur cette vérité : que "là où il y a de la boisson, il y a du danger."

L'ALCOOL ET L'EFFICACITÉ DE L'ARMÉE.

Par le Col. F. G. FAWKES, R.A., Secrétaire honoraire de l'Association de tempérance de l'armée royale.

L'ART de la guerre moderne a fait ressortir la nécessité d'enseigner aux soldats les lois de la santé. Les Japonais l'ont reconnu et ont réduit les morts, provenant d'autres causes que de blessures, à une fraction de 1 pour cent, après six mois de combats en Mandchourie.

ARMÉE BRITANNIQUE.

Deux raisons font qu'il est particulièrement important dans l'armée britannique de mettre le soldat en garde contre l'alcool :

1. Le soldat doit servir dans des climats malsains ;
2. L'armée étant volontaire, la paie est élevée.

PROGRÈS DE LA TEMPÉRANCE DANS LES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES.

Il y a un progrès de tempérance marqué et régulier. Vingt-cinq pour cent des soldats de l'armée sont des abstentionnistes complets, et les non-abstinents boivent moitié moins que jadis. Dans certains dépôts, 66% des recrues, avant leur engagement, sont des abstinents complets.

R.A.T.A.

L'association de tempérance de l'armée royale a pour objet d'unir les soldats de tout rang pour la promotion de la tempérance, et reçoit un subside du Gouvernement. En Angleterre et dans les Colonies il y a 203 sections, et dans l'Inde la salle de tempérance fait partie reconnue des institutions régimentaires. Sa Majesté le Roi en est le protecteur, et le Field-Marshall Comte Roberts et tous les principaux personnages militaires donnent tout leur encouragement à cette association, qui cherche aussi à procurer des emplois à ses membres lors de leur libération.

Effets de la Tempérance sur la santé des troupes.

Le Directeur général du Département médical de l'armée royale déclare que dans l'Inde l'admission aux hôpitaux est descendue, durant les vingt dernières années, de quatorze ou quinze à deux ou quatre pour mille. A la Sierra Leone, qui est peut-être le pire climat où doive servir le soldat britannique, le renseignement suivant, s'appliquant aux dix premiers mois de 1908, nous a été fourni par le plus ancien officier médical :

	Abstentionnistes complets.	Non-abstentionnistes.
Effectif	60 ...	213
Entrées à l'hôpital	29 ...	321

Dans un régiment du nord de la Chine, où il y a 300 abstentionnistes complets, la proportion des malades en 1908 a été de 0,5% parmi les abstentionnistes, et de 2,5% parmi les non-abstentionnistes, Dans une compagnie d'artillerie R. G., à l'Ile Maurice, tous les abstentionnistes sont signalés dans un rapport comme étant en bonne santé, tandis que 76% parmi les buveurs modérés sont signalés comme étant en bonne santé, 1,5 en assez bonne santé et 4,5 en mauvaise santé.

Effet de la tempérance sur la conduite.

L'abstinence d'alcool affecte remarquablement la conduite. Lord Kitchener a déclaré que dans l'Inde, avec la diminution de la boisson, le nombre des cas de conseil de guerre a été réduit de moitié. A Singapour, en 1907, il y a eu trente-deux cas de conseil de guerre, mais pas un seul parmi les abstentionnistes.

Dans un régiment stationné dans le nord de la Chine, sur quarante-cinq cas de conseil de guerre en 1908, un seul des hommes jugés figure sur les livres de la R.A.T.A. Dans une compagnie d'artillerie R. G,, à I'Ile Maurice, les renseignements suivants nous ont été fournis :

	Abstentionnistes complets.	Buveurs modérés
Notes bonnes et élevées	95,5% ...	79%
,, assez bonnes	4,5% ...	18%
,, mauvaises	0 % ...	3%

Remarque.—Les chiffres ci-dessus ne renferment pas les buveurs insouciants. Lord Methuen déclare que " beaucoup de braves jeunes gens qui sont tempérants, en général, ont perdu leurs chances d'obtenir des notes exemplaires en se laissant aller à la boisson une fois ou deux durant leur service."

Effets de la tempérance sur le caractère.

L'abstinence d'alcool affecte le caractère en encourageant les habitudes d'économie, de domination de soi-même et d'indépendance. Dans une armée bien payée comme l'armée britannique, on a pu voir un simple soldat mettre de

côté 200 livres sterling dans ses 21 ans de service, parce qu'il était abstentionniste complet.

Comparaison avec les pays étrangers.

FRANCE.

Les Sociétés de tempérance auxquelles les soldats ont le droit de s'affilier sont les suivantes :

Société contre l'usage des boissons spiritueuses, 5, rue de Pontoise, Paris ;

Ligue nationale contre l'alcoolisme, 50, rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Ce ne sont pas des Sociétés exclusivement militaires. Le cognac et l'apéritif ne peuvent pas être vendus dans les cantines.

La bière, le vin et le cidre y sont vendus, étant considérés en France comme des boissons hygiéniques et non comme des boissons alcooliques.

Le soldat français n'est pas beaucoup porté à la boisson ; ce n'est pas dans le caractère national. En outre il n'est payé qu'un sou par jour, ce qui est une sauvegarde.

HOLLANDE, DANEMARK, NORVÈGE, BELGIQUE.

A l'heure actuelle, dans aucun de ces pays, il n'existe de cantines régimentaires correspondant aux cantines de l'armée britannique. On y boit beaucoup moins qu'autrefois.

C'est un fait digne de remarque que pendant les fêres récentes, à l'occasion de la naissance de la Princesse Juliana, notre attaché militaire déclare qu'il s'est promené de nuit dans les rues de La Haye sans rencontrer un seul ivrogne, homme ou femme.

L'ALCOOL ET L'EFFICACITÉ DE SERVICE DANS LES CHEMINS DE FER.

Par A. FAULKNER, J.P., Chairman, United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union.

QUOIQUE le service des Chemins de fer soit le dernier dans notre programme, il est en réalité le plus important des cinq services représentés, car sans les Chemins de fer ceux-ci ne pourraient pas conduire leurs travaux d'une façon efficace.

L'étendue et l'importance du service des Chemins de fer peuvent être jugés par le fait qu'il existe environ 600,000 milles de lignes de voie ferrée, ayant coûté plus de 9,000,000,000 de livres sterling.

Plus de 5,000,000 de personnes sont employées dans le service de cette vaste entreprise, non pas des personnes quelconques et sans éducation, mais des serviteurs connaissant à fond leur métier, prêts à risquer leur vie, à affronter la lourde responsabilité se rattachant au transport annuel de millions de voyageurs, et cela avec vitesse et sécurité, mais aussi à prendre la responsabilité de transporter avec tous les soins possibles des marchandises d'une valeur de plusieurs millions de livres sterling confiées à leur charge.

Considérons pour un instant la tension d'esprit d'un mécanicien dirigeant un

train express marchant à une vitesse moyenne de 50 à 60 milles à l'heure, cela pendant plusieurs heures consécutives. *Chaque minute sur le qui-vive*, contrôlant le mécanisme compliqué de sa machine, toujours à l'aguet pour les nombreux signaux le long de la route, et prêt aussi pour toute circonstance qui peut se présenter à n'importe quel moment pendant le voyage.

Pensons aussi à ces serviteurs, non moins importants, stationnés dans les stations d'aiguillage le long de la voie, ceux dont le devoir est de contrôler les différents et innombrables signaux et croisements parmi lesquels les trains passent à grande vitesse. Un moment d'oubli ou la moindre erreur de jugement de la part de l'un d'eux peut conduire à leur perte beaucoup de vies précieuses, ou de graves blessures entraînant l'incapacité momentanée ou permanente de beaucoup d'autres, sans compter la destruction du matériel roulant.

Nous devons aussi nous rappeler les mille et autres employés des Chemins de fer, desquels dépendent la sécurité et le confort des voyageurs, et nous pourrons par suite comprendre combien il est essentiel, dans leur intérêt personnel, autant que dans les intérêts du Public et de la Compagnie qu'ils servent, qu'ils s'abstiennent totalement de toucher aux boissons alcooliques, car l'avis des plus hautes autorités médicales et le résultat de recherches scientifiques pendant une longue période de temps, il est prouvé que l'alcool détruit graduellement le système nerveux, débilite la vue et la mémoire, affaiblit les muscles et pervertit le jugement.

C'est pourquoi, pour un employé des Chemins de fer qui a besoin d'un solide système nerveux, d'une vue aiguë, d'une excellente mémoire, de bras forts et du pouvoir d'agir rapidement, l'abstinence totale des boissons alcooliques est de la plus grande importance.

Cependant, il est vraiment remarquable que, quoique l'Angleterre soit la patrie de l'abstinence totale et que la propagande y soit menée d'une manière très vigoureuse, nos Directeurs de Compagnies de Chemins de fer se soient laissé dépasser par ceux des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, du Canada et de la Nouvelle-Zélande dans le fait de reconnaître l'importance de faire assurer toutes les sections du service par des hommes très sobres, mais surtout en ce qui concerne ceux qui sont actuellement employés sur la ligne et la traction. Mais depuis très longtemps les promoteurs de la tempérance dans ce pays ont reconnu ce besoin, et l'Union de Tempérance des Chemins de fer du Royaume-Uni a été organisée en 1882 ; le nombre de ses membres dépasse aujourd'hui 44,000 et il y a probablement 60,000 abstinents de plus dans les Chemins de fer qui sont membres d'autres sociétés.

Cette organisation a son organe officiel, *On the Line*, qui se tire à 160,000 exemplaires par an.

En Grande-Bretagne, les Compagnies de Chemins de fer n'obligent pas leurs employés à s'abstenir de boissons alcooliques, quoiqu'une stricte surveillance soit exercée, et il ne leur est pas permis d'entrer dans les buffets ou buvettes pendant leur service pour obtenir des boissons toxiques. De plus, les cas d'intempérance pendant le service sont sévèrement punis, quelquefois même par un renvoi immédiat.

En Europe la propagande pour la tempérance parmi les employés des Chemins de fer existe en Allemagne, France, Suisse, Autriche, Danemark, Norvège, Suède et Finlande.

Il n'existe pas dans un autre pays de société de tempérance, mais dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, l'Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Gens a une branche spéciale pour les employés de Chemins de fer, qui est patronnée par l'administration des Chemins de fer elle-même.

Les dépenses de l'Association pour l'année 1908 ont été de 5,507,000 francs, dont 35% payés par les Compagnies de Chemins de fer et le reste par les employés eux-mêmes et leurs amis.

Les Compagnies de Chemins de fer américains sont en avance sur les Compagnies anglaises par le fait que, sur toutes les Compagnies importantes, la règle fondamentale est comme suit : " L'usage de liqueurs alcooliques par les employés en service est défendue et l'habitude de fréquenter les lieux où elles sont vendues est une cause suffisante de renvoi."

La Compagnie de Chemins de fer de Baltimore et de l'Ohio a émis une note ainsi concue : " Pour la protection de la vie et de la propriété, et le bien du service, la stricte application des règles de la Compagnie contre l'usage des boissons alcooliques est de première importance ;" et elle dit même ensuite que ceux qui occupent une position quelconque en rapport avec la direction ou la traction des trains et qui font usage de boissons alcooliques, durant leur service ou non, ne seront pas maintenus à leur poste, et qu'aucune exception ne sera faite à cette règle.

Dans quelques Etats, principalement dans le Michigan, il existe des règles pour le même but, qui décident que quiconque usant comme breuvage des boissons énivrantes ne peut être employé dans les sections de traction des Chemins de fer, et que toute Compagnie employant de telles personnes est passible d'une amende de 2,500 francs pour chaque contravention et poursuivie au nom du Peuple et de l'Etat de Michigan.

Plusieurs Compagnies de Chemins de fer américains, qui possèdent des services de bateaux à vapeur, ont fermé les bars et exigent de la part de leurs employés, sur les vapeurs, l'abstinence la plus complète. Il existe au Canada des lois similaires et aussi rigoureuses.

Dans l'Inde, le Japon, la Chine, l'Australie, il n'y a pas de sociétés de tempérance pour les employés de Chemins de fer. En Australie, toutefois, il n'est pas permis aux employés d'entrer dans les bars pour y consommer des boissons alcooliques.

Les lois de la Nouvelle-Zélande sont très sévères et assez semblables à celles des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et du Canada. M. Joseph Ward, dans un Congrès des Chemins de fer de la Nouvelle-Zélande, qui eut lieu il y a quelques années, décida d'abolir toutes les licences des Chemins de fer à l'expiration des contrats. Il est impossible maintenant d'obtenir n'importe quelle boisson enivrante dans une buvette, buffet ou wagon-restaurant quelconque dans toute l'étendue de l'Etat.

Les informations tirées des meilleures sources que j'ai pu exposer devant vous vous auront prouvé que, dans chaque pays civilisé, ceux qui dirigent les Chemins de fer commencement à s'apercevoir de ce fait important que l'alcool ne conduit pas à un bon rendement de travail ; et que dans les pays qui sont pour ainsi dire nouveaux et qui ne sont pas entravés par d'anciennes traditions et habitudes, l'abolition des boissons enivrantes dans les services des Chemins de fer est particulièrement rigoureuse.

La conclusion des Compagnies est que l'alcool est dangereux, qu'il peut apporter des troubles dans la régularité et l'efficacité des services, parce qu'il affaiblit le moral et le physique de ceux qui s'y adonnent ; qu'en conséquence il est de toute nécessité que les employés des Chemins de fer s'en abstiennent pour que le service des lignes ne soit pas troublé et que la sécurité du public soit absolue.

L'ALCOOL ET L'EFFICACITÉ DU SERVICE DES BUREAUX DE POSTE.

Par M. F. J. BROWN, M.A., B.Sc.

DANS le service des bureaux de poste les conditions modernes rendent toujours plus essentielles la vivacité et la promptitude de la décision. Cela s'applique surtout à la téléphonie et à la télégraphie ordinaire, ainsi que sans fil, dans lesquelles des appareils compliqués réclament une délicatesse d'ajustement et une vigilance continuelle. Ici, alors, comme ailleurs, l'homme dont la cervelle est obscurcie par l'alcool ne se trouve nullement à la hauteur.

L'importance sérieuse qu'on attache à l'intempérance dans le service des bureaux de poste se voit au grand nombre par le pour cent des destitutions et des dégradations de cette cause, en comparaison de celles des autres causes. En l'an 1907-8, le nombre des destitutions pour cause d'intempérance était de 114, ou 36% du nombre total des destitutions, tandis que le nombre des pertes des "galons de bonne conduite," pour cette même cause, était 158, ou 66% du nombre total. Les proportions au nombre total du personnel régulier (91,000) étaient, sans doute, très petites, mais dans l'ensemble cet amas d'intempérance—qui a sans doute duré, chez la plupart des individus, pendant quelque temps avant qu'il ait reçu une punition officielle—doit représenter une perte considérable d'efficacité ; en même temps, on ne peut décrire la misère imposée à ces hommes et à leurs familles ruinés par l'alcool.

L'organisation de tempérance dans le service est comparativement petite, mais son influence est probablement plus grande que son étendue. Le nombre des sociétaires (environ 3,000) ne peut donner une idée du nombre d'employés qui ne boivent point d'alcool. La plupart, à cause des conditions de leur travail, aiment mieux s'associer aux organisations locales, près de chez eux, que de s'associer à celle du service postal. Dans certains grands bureaux de poste, la majorité des employés s'abstiennent de toutes les boissons alcooliques.

L'ALCOOLISME ET L'ASSURANCE DES TRAVAILLEURS.

Par M. KARL KÖGLER, de Vienne.

1. L'alcool n'est pas un aliment. Il augmente le nombre des maladies, accroît leur durée, accourcit la vie, aggrave les effets des blessures, et cause l'incapacité prématurée.

L'alcool conduit à la dégénérescence de toute la race, et par conséquent à une augmentation générale des risques pour toutes les sortes d'assurances des travailleurs.

2. L'investigation scientifique de l'influence de l'alcoolisme en ce qui concerne la fréquence des maladies, le nombre des accidents et l'incapacité, est encore dans son enfance.

Néanmoins, l'expérience montre que l'alcool est nuisible à l'assurance des travailleurs.

3. Il est impossible de dresser un bon tableau statistique en ce qui concerne l'influence de l'alcool sur la fréquence des maladies et accidents, la durée des maladies, l'incapacité et la mort des ouvriers, selon l'âge, le sexe et la profession, parce que le nombre des alcooliques chroniques ne peut jamais être calculé exactement. Nous devons donc nous en rapporter aux chiffres relatifs établis pour l'ensemble, en ce qui concerne la maladie, les accidents, l'incapacité et la mort des alcooliques. Avec l'aide des médecins, il nous sera possible de déterminer quels patients sont alcooliques, et grâce à ces faits, de faire spécialement attention à la longueur des maladies, au nombre des guérisons et des morts, et d'établir la comparaison avec les patients non alcooliques. De la même manière nous pourrons examiner les cas d'accident et d'incapacité. En tenant compte de l'âge, du sexe et de l'occupation, aussi bien que du genre de la maladie, nous pourrons obtenir sur le point où le mal est le plus grand des connaissances plus vastes, plus détaillées et de plus de valeur que celles qui ont été obtenues jusqu'ici.

4. Quant aux moyens de combattre le mauvais usage de l'alcool, voici ceux qu'il faut préconiser tout spécialement :

a) Eclairer sur l'influence délétère de l'alcool (brochures, conférences populaires et scientifiques, congrès) ;

b) Prohiber l'usage des boissons alcooliques pendant le travail, fournir de l'eau potable bonne et saine, ainsi que des eaux minérales et des boissons non-alcooliques (lait, limonade, café), si possible au-dessous du prix courant ;

c) Dans les brasseries, échanger la boisson à discrétion contre un paiement en argent ;

d) Etablir des primes pour les ouvriers tempérants ;

e) Reporter la paye à un autre jour que celui qui précède les dimanches ou les fêtes ;

f) Eloigner des débits les lieux de réunion, unions de travailleurs, clubs de malades, etc.

5. Les représentants officiels et publics des assurances ont pris des mesures contre l'usage de l'alcool. (Voir la circulaire, datée du 17 juillet 1906, du département des assurances du Gouvernement allemand, adressée aux associations et institutions pour membres en état d'incapacité, et contenant des instructions en ce qui concerne l'attribution d'avances et la réception d'alcooliques.)

En conséquence de cette circulaire, tous les comités des associations d'assurance ont recommandé à leurs membres de combattre l'alcoolisme. Les déclarations de l'Union centrale allemande (1902) et aussi des Unions autrichienne et hongroise, ont recommandé que les membres soient instruits en ce qui concerne l'alcool, et que les médecins des sociétés signalent constamment les dangers de l'alcoolisme, et ces déclarations ont incorporé les règlements protecteurs édictés par le Ministre autrichien du Commerce.

6. Les administrations des sociétés d'assurances ouvrières doivent tenir compte de la permission nécessaire des asiles d'alcooliques, et des sociétés de construction ouvrières, en ce qui concerne l'envoi d'alcooliques aux asiles. Il faut signaler les conséquences résultant du paiement partiel des salaires en boisson, et travailler contre cette habitude.

L'indemnité pour les suites de blessures sans gravité ne doit pas être payée à l'ivrogne, mais doit être ajoutée à son assurance contre l'incapacité ou la vieillesse, ou à son assurance sur la vie.

RÉCENTS PROGRÈS DE LA LÉGISLATION CONTRE LES DÉLITS.

Par Mr. F. S. SPENCE, de Toronto.

L'ARTICLE de Mr. Spence traite de l'option locale et de la Prohibition d'Etat aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, et de leurs résultats au point de vue de la criminalité, de l'ivrognerie, du commerce et de la prospérité générale.

Etats-Unis.—L'histoire de la législation sur les boissons est esquissée depuis 1829, époque où le Maine fit le premier pas en décidant que la vente de consommations sur place n'aurait lieu qu'après consentement donné par la population urbaine, à l'assemblée annuelle, jusqu'à l'époque actuelle, où l'option locale est en opération active dans 30 Etats sur les 37 qui ont un système de Licences, et où la Prohibition dans toute l'étendue de l'Etat est en œuvre dans huit Etats.

Voici quelle était, au 1er janvier 1909, l'étendue de territoire et la population sous le régime de la prohibition :

	Territoire en milles carrés	Population.
Régime de prohibition fédérative	445,000 ...	4,000,000
Prohibition dans toute l'étendue d'un Etat..	456,372 ...	9,213,316
Prohibition par option locale	1,221,748 ...	24,790,000
Total	2,123,120 ...	37,963,316
Sous le régime des Licences	1,429,626 ...	38,340,071

Canada.—Le Dominion a deux espèces d'options locales, l'une applicable aux Comtés et Cités d'après un acte du Parlement du Dominion, connu sous le nom d'Act Scott, et l'autre applicable aux Corps municipaux primaires, y compris les Cités, d'après des Statuts établis par les Législatures Provinciales.

Les Canadiens en général préfèrent leurs Lois Provinciales. L'île du Prince Edward possède la prohibition d'Etat, et la Nova Scotia l'assure par Option locale. Plusieurs Provinces exigent une majorité des trois-cinquièmes. La prohibition locale est mieux appliquée au Canada que dans les Etats-Unis, grâce surtout à la différence du système politique de Gouvernement local autonome.

Résultats.—Criminalité. La Géorgie est un Etat méridional typique sur l'Océan Atlantique. Les délits de police ont été les suivants pendant dix mois, sous le système des licences en 1907 et sous le système de la Prohibition dans les neuf premier mois de 1908 :

	1907.	1908.
Cas d'ivresse	4,352 ...	1,598
Total des cas jugés	15,086 ...	8,990

En Massachusetts, dans des villes de plus de 30,000 habitants, nous avons :

Brockton—1898, Licences.	Arrestations pour ivresse ...	1,627
,, 1899, Pas de licences...	,, ...	455
Lowell —1902, Licences... ...	,, ...	4,077
,, 1903, Pas de licences...	,, ...	2,304
Salem —1903, Licences ...	,, ...	1,432
,, 1904, Pas de licences...	,, ...	503

Des preuves analogues sont fournies par le Tennessee, le Texas, et le New Brunswick. Des preuves sont également données montrant l'amélioration du commerce général sous le système de la Prohibition, et la réduction des condamnations pour crimes généraux en proportion de la population.

L'efficacité de l'Option locale est démontrée comme moyen de préparer la Prohibition complète.

LES RACES INDIGÈNES.

Par M. VIETOR.

Le rapporteur rappelle tout d'abord une séance qui a eu lieu à Hambourg, dans laquelle le gouverneur du Cameroun, Son Excellence M. Seitz, s'est prononcé, à la suite de ses expériences dans nos colonies, pour la prohibition complète des spiritueux, introduite par une convention internationale. Quelle différence avec l'attitude du gouvernement allemand, il y a peu d'années. Jusqu'à maintenant il avait toujours introduit à contre-cœur les élévations de droits votées par la conférence de Bruxelles. Maintenant l'Allemagne est à la tête des nations dans cette lutte pour empêcher le dangereux trafic de l'eau-de-vie, et l'on ne peut que regretter que la nouvelle tentative faite par Son Exc. le Ministre Dernburg pour élever encore les droits ait échue, par suite de l'opposition de la France, de l'Espagne et du Portugal.

Le rapport expose en détails quelle minime influence l'occupation des côtes par les Européens a eue, jusqu'en 1884, sur le développement des indigènes. Une fois la traite des nègres disparue, les progrès du commerce ont été lents et les nations ont pris leur intérêt ailleurs. La situation changea quand, en 1884, eut lieu le partage de l'Afrique. Dès lors on a beaucoup travaillé, introduit une administration régulière. La tranquillité, la sécurité, sont revenues ; on a construit des routes et des lignes de chemins de fer. En même temps, on vit qu'on avait complètement mal jugé le caractère du nègre. Celui-ci est devenu un bon cultivateur et déjà aujourd'hui accomplit un excellent travail. Il y a 20 ans, on n'importait pas un sac de cacao de l'Afrique occidentale à Hambourg. En 1896, l'importation de l'Afrique occidentale était déjà de 42,559 sacs sur 245,150 ; en 1907, 203,300 sacs sur 554,524.

En peu d'années, si le mouvement se maintient, l'Afrique occidentale enverra à Hambourg plus de cacao que le reste du monde. Ce sont là des résultats magnifiques. Malheureusement, on ne peut pas en éprouver une joie entière, car avec le développement du commerce régulier, l'importation des spiritueux s'est accrue aussi d'année en année. Les élévations de droits ont été inutiles, car le nègre est devenu beaucoup plus riche. Le commerce d'exportation de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne et de la Hollande se chiffrait en 1905 par 30,324,700 marks, dont 3,760,660 marks pour les spiritueux, soit plus de 14%. Dans le Niger du Sud, l'importation d'eau-de-vie est montée, de 1900 à 1907, de 60% ; dans les colonies françaises, de 1899 à 1905, de 55%. Le pour cent de l'importation d'eau-de-vie est un peu tombé ; il était dans la Colonie de Togo, les années passées, de 30% de l'importation totale. Mais la cause de cette diminution est l'importation par le gouvernement d'un important matériel pour la construction des ports et des voies ferrées.

Je ne méconnais pas l'utilité de la politique coloniale européenne. C'est

elle qui a procuré au nègre une existence digne d'honneur. L'Europe a partiellement expié le tort que, par la traite des nègres, elle avait fait à l'Afrique. Les pays ruinés par l'esclavage se repeuplent lentement, partout où la boisson n'a pas pris le dessus. Sacrifierons-nous, par notre insouciance, les beaux résultats obtenus. Ne convient-il pas plutôt de restreindre, d'interdire même par tous les moyens le trafic de l'eau-de-vie, maintenant surtout qu'un mouvement antialcoolique parmi les indigènes, encore à ses débuts, nous vient en aide? Ces jours derniers nous avons pu lire dans les journaux que le gouvernement anglais imitait les puissances, une nouvelle conférence pour combattre plus énergiquement que par le passé le trafic de l'eau-de-vie.

Il nous faut appuyer de toutes nos forces cette initiative, et je vous propose la résolution suivante :

1. Le XII[e] Congrès international contre l'alcoolisme, siégeant à Londres, du 18 au 24 juillet, attire l'attention des puissances coloniales européennes sur tout le malheur que l'importation excessive et grandissante de l'eau-de-vie cause dans les Colonies de l'Afrique occidentale, et demande la prohibition de ce trafic par le moyen d'une convention internationale.

2. Au cas où la suppression immédiate de l'importation de l'eau-de-vie serait impossible, le Congrès présente, comme un minimum, les vœux suivants :

a) L'importation des spiritueux en tonneaux est interdite. L'importation en bouteilles est frappée d'un droit de 2.50 marks par litre ;

b) L'ouverture de débits de spiritueux ne peut avoir lieu que si ces débits répondent aux besoins de la localité et contre un droit de licence élevé ; toute localité peut interdire, par une décision de la majorité des habitants, les débits d'eau-de-vie sur son territoire.

LE SYSTÈME NORVÉGIEN POUR LE CONTRÔLE DU TRAFIC DE L'ALCOOL.

Par M. LARS O. JENSEN, Bergen.

En Norvège, la distillation de l'eau-de-vie a été interdite pendant la seconde moitié du 18[e] siècle. En 1815, la distillation fut autorisée librement. La consommation monta alors de 6,8 litres par tête (approximativement), en 1812, à 16 litres (approx.), en 1833. Les crimes, les suicides augmentèrent aussi. C'est alors que commença le mouvement antialcoolique. En 1845, une nouvelle loi restrictive fut passée, le mouvement contre l'alcool prit de l'extension et la consommation tomba à 4,4 litres par tête vers 1864-1865.

A cette date, la consommation recommença à s'accroître. On songea alors au système de Gothembourg pour la faire diminuer. En 1871, le premier "samlag," ou société, fut fondé ; en 1875, 25 villes avaient leur samlag. La consommation, de 6,6 litres en 1875-76, retombait, en 1888, à 3 litres. Les samlags vendaient à peu près 43% de toute l'eau-de-vie consommée ; dès 1884 quelques-uns vendaient de la bière ou du vin, mais sans monopole.

A partir de 1888, nouvelle hausse de la consommation : on décide de porter de 40 à 250 litres le monopole de vente des samlags. La loi nouvelle de 1894 donnait aussi à tous les hommes et femmes, âgés de plus de 25 ans, le droit d'abolir, par un vote, les samlags dans leur ville. De cette manière, 28 samlags

ont été fermés et la consommation est tombée de 3,7 litres, en 1893-94, à 2,4 litres. En 1897-98, nouvelle réaction : hausse de la consommation à 3,4 litres et agitation par le parti de l'alcool pour faire abroger la loi de 1894. En 1904, une nouvelle loi est votée. Le programme des antialcooliques norvégiens est de remettre aux samlags tout le trafic de l'eau-de-vie (jusqu'à 250 litres) ; dans plusieurs villes, les antialcooliques désirent même remettre aux samlags le monopole de la vente du vin et de la bière.

L'histoire du mouvement norvégien nous apprend :

1. Le système des samlags n'a pas été introduit dans le pays par les abstinents. Ces dernières années, cependant, le parti antialcoolique lui donne la préférence au système ordinaire, si la prohibition ne peut être obtenue.

2. D'autre part, les intéressés à l'alcool essaient d'empêcher son introduction partout où il faut choisir entre le samlag et les patentes privées, et ne le recommandent que comme un pis aller contre la prohibition.

3. Dans la plus grande partie de la Norvège, le trafic de l'eau-de-vie a été d'abord confié aux samlags, puis prohibé. Il en a été de même dans quelques villes pour la bière et le vin.

4. Le contrôle par les samlags n'a pas donné au trafic de l'eau-de-vie un air dangereux de respectabilité.

5. Pour que les villes, tentées par les gains réalisés, n'aillent pas faire leur possible pour garder le trafic de l'alcool, nous affectons à l'Etat la plus grande partie des bénéfices du samlag, mais nous confions aux habitants de chaque ville le droit de dire s'ils veulent ou non la prohibition.

6. Si les bénéfices vont à l'Etat ou à la ville, ils ne servent au moins pas à fortifier le capital alcoolique.

7. Il est difficile de déterminer quels facteurs ont amené la diminution de l'alcool en Norvège. Elle s'est produite en grande partie avant les samlags. Ce qui est certain cependant, c'est que le samlag réprime les formes les plus repoussantes de l'alcoolisme, car l'employé du samlag n'a pas intérêt à pousser la vente et ne fait pas de crédit. L'application de la loi sur les débits est plus facile et les mesures de police plus rigoureuses. Il est difficile de le démontrer par des statistiques. Comparaison entre le chiffre des arrestations dans les villes norvégiennes, anglaises, américaines, est sans valeur, car les conditions sont différentes.

8. Le système du samlag a été appliqué en Norvège, en Suède et en Finlande. De tous les pays de l'Europe, ce sont ceux où l'alcoolisme a le plus diminué. C'est en Norvège et en Finlande que la consommation de l'alcool est la plus faible. On pourra nous dire que c'est malgré le samlag, mais en Norvège, on croit généralement que le système du samlag a été de quelque utilité et qu'il peut aider à la réforme antialcoolique.

ALCOOLISME ET CRIMINALITÉ.

Par le Lieut.-Colonel A. B. McHARDY, d'Edimbourg.

Il est bien entendu que ces remarques s'appliquent à l'Ecosse, et que les gros chiffres cités s'expliquent par ce fait que la boisson populaire est le Whisky, qui, tel qu'il est vendu, contient 37,5% d'alcool pur. En 1907, 58,000 cas d'ivresse simple ont été signalés par la police, pour une population de 4,776,000 habitants, y compris toutes les classes et tous les âges. Ces cas représentaient probable-

ment 39,000 individus différents. Il y a eu, en outre, quelque 32,000 cas de tapage, causés surtout par l'excès de boisson, de sorte qu'en Ecosse il y a eu environ 90,000 cas de désordre public dus directement à l'influence de la boisson. 50 à 60% des cas de vol pourraient être rattachés à la boisson ; quant aux crimes sérieux, des recherches personnelles ont été faites par des officiers expérimentés dans l'histoire de 50 prisonniers condamnés à un long emprisonnement. Le premier résultat a montré que (*a*) 34% de ces hommes étaient sobres au moment du crime, (*b*) 34% d'entre eux s'étaient adonnés avant le crime à une bordée de boisson, et (*c*) 32% étaient jusqu'à un certain point sous l'influence de la boisson qu'ils venaient de consommer. Une enquête analogue faite quelques années plus tard a montré que 60% des criminels à long terme avaient bu juste avant le crime. Une troisième enquête a montré la boisson comme facteur dans 50% des cas similaires, et le résultat d'une quatrième investigation a fait voir que 24% seulement des hommes étaient sobres au moment du crime, et 76% plus ou moins sous l'influence de l'alcool. Durant ces enquêtes, il est apparu que 6 à 14% d'entre eux se déclaraient abstentionnistes. La proportion des criminels les plus endurcis, signalés comme ayant été sobres au momemt du crime, par rapport à ceux qui n'étaient pas parfaitement sobres, était comme 30 à 70, tous ceux-ci étant des cas de crimes avec violence contre la propriété. Les annales de 153 cas qui ont abouti à des condamnations pour meurtre, homicide volontaire, etc., ont montré, après un examen sérieux, que dans 129 cas, soit 84%, la boisson se trouvait associée avec le crime, généralement d'une façon directe et immédiate. Le commissaire de police en chef d'une grande ville signalait récemment que sur les personnes arrêtées dans cette ville pendant un mois, 70% devaient leur chute à la boisson. Une autorité très compétente a dit ceci : " Je ne connais rien qui, mis à la place des boissons fortes, puisse en approcher pour la production des crimes."

TRAITEMENT DU CRIMINEL ALCOOLIQUE.

Par le Professeur G. ASCHAFFENBURG, de Cologne.

1. L'HOMME qui consomme habituellement de l'alcool en quantité notable doit être considéré comme un ivrogne habituel.

2. Doit être considérée comme notable toute quantité d'alcool qui occasionne un trouble, même transitoire, dans l'efficacité corporelle ou mentale.

3. Tout buveur court le danger de devenir un buveur habituel, et tout buveur habituel de devenir un criminel alcoolique.

4. Plus est grande l'infériorité héréditaire ou acquise, plus le danger augmente.

5. Les pénalités légales sont insuffisantes dans le cas du criminel alcoolique. Elles doivent être complétées et remplacées par un système visant la maladie fondamentale, c'est-à-dire la dipsomanie.

6. Les mesures légales suivantes sont à recommander :

a) Si un buveur a commis quelque infraction à la loi, et s'il a été reconnu par l'opinion médicale que l'accusé est un buveur habituel, la loi doit condamner l'homme à être interné dans un asile d'alcooliques ;

b) L'internement dans un asile d'alcooliques peut précéder un temps d'emprisonnement, au cas où les circonstances semblent justifier cette mesure ;

c) La longueur du séjour à l'asile doit dépendre, non pas de la nature de l'infraction, mais de l'efficacité du traitement ;

d) Une tutelle d'office est créée quand l'homme entre à l'asile ;

e) La libération doit toujours commencer par être conditionnelle. La tutelle continue durant la période d'épreuve ;

f) Si le buveur habituel retombe, il doit être interné de nouveau à l'asile ;

g) Le congé d'essai ne doit pas être accordé avant l'écoulement d'une période de deux ans au moins ;

h) Si le buveur se montre incurable, il doit être condamné à l'internement perpétuel dans un asile.

LA LÉGISLATION SUR LES ALCOOLIQUES.

Par le Dr. R. W. BRANTHWAITE.

La majorité des alcooliques sont parvenus à cet état malgré l'influence de l'exemple de l'abstinence. Une des conditions essentielles pour devenir un buveur suppose une idiosyncrasie, une faiblesse ou un défaut particulier. L'enseignement antialcoolique a rendu l'homme sensé plus sobre, mais il est très douteux que ces mêmes influences, sans l'aide d'autres mesures, puissent agir de même sur les " incapables de réflexion " qui deviennent des alcooliques.

Il nous faut donc adopter un système qui présente les plus grandes chances de guérison ; c'est pour cela que nous demandons que la loi nous donne le pouvoir d'imposer des restrictions à la liberté de l'alcoolique, car tout alcoolique est ou un criminel en puissance ou un fardeau public, ou un danger pour lui-même ou pour d'autres. Tout alcoolique, par son exemple, par sa négligence à l'égard de ses enfants, en procréant lui-même des dégénérés tend à propager son espèce, au détriment de la prospérité nationale de l'avenir. Des mesures restrictives de la liberté de l'alcoolique sont donc justifiées, et pour les mettre à exécution une législation spéciale est nécessaire.

Toute loi sur les alcooliques doit être suffisamment élastique pour permettre d'appliquer des mesures modestes, comme des moyens plus rigoureux quand l'indulgence a été inefficace. Les lois actuelles sur les alcooliques sont défectueuses à cet égard, mais on peut attendre des modifications considérables, car une commission spéciale a présenté récemment un rapport qui conclut à l'extension des pouvoirs actuels.

La Commission anglaise suggère, dans l'intérêt des alcooliques qui ne sont pas encore criminels, comme mesure préliminaire, un engagement d'abstinence pris devant témoins officiels. Si cet engagement n'est pas tenu, l'alcoolique pourra être mis en état d'avoir un tuteur ou d'entrer dans un asile. Si ces mesures sont inefficaces, l'entourage de l'alcoolique pourra demander son internenent forcé ou sa mise sous tutelle d'office.

Jusqu'à présent, un nombre considérable d'alcooliques criminels sont envoyés dans les asiles avec des habitudes trop invétérées, une dégradation trop profonde ou mentalement trop astucieux pour qu'on puisse espérer leur guérison.

Il est nécessaire que les antialcooliques s'intéressent davantage au traitement de l'alcoolique ; nous le demandons au nom de l'humanité, pour sauver des vies, guérir des misères, et aussi dans l'intérêt de la communauté comme un moyen de réduire l'ivrognerie, la pauvreté, la folie et le crime.

CONTRIBUTION A L'ÉTUDE DE L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL SUR LA DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE DE LA PROGÉNITURE HUMAINE.

Par M. le Professeur TAAV. LAITINEN, D.M., Professeur d'hygiène, Directeur de l'Institut hygiénique de l'Université d'Helsingfors, membre de l'Académie des Sciences finnoise.

Dans mon travail au dernier Congrès antialcoolique de Stockholm, en 1907, j'ai montré que l'alcool, même donné en petites quantités, cause une dégénérescence remarquable dans la progéniture des animaux sur lesquels j'avais expérimenté, et je disais que j'avais commencé à faire des observations correspondantes en ce qui concerne les êtres humains.

Voilà six ans que j'ai commencé à réunir les matériaux de ces études.

1. J'ai commencé par observer un certain nombre de familles où l'on buvait de l'alcool et d'autres où l'on n'en buvait pas, et cela dans une petite ville de province où les habitudes quotidiennes des habitants sont bien connues de tout le monde. J'ai noté d'abord l'âge des parents, le nombre de chambres dans le logement, le nombre des enfants, vivants et morts, et des fausses couches, et autant que possible le poids des enfants.

2. Durant les dernières années, j'ai étudié de la manière décrite ci-dessus un grand nombre de familles avec lesquelles je suis entré en contact en qualité de médecin.

3. Pour me procurer des matériaux supplémentaires, j'ai lancé 15,000 circulaires ainsi conçues :

Honorables Concitoyens ! Vous rendrez un grand service à la science si vous voulez bien remplir consciencieusement ces circulaires en ce qui concerne votre dernier né et les événements des huit premiers mois de sa vie, et renvoyer la circulaire, dans l'enveloppe ci-jointe, à M. le Professeur Taav. Laitinen.

Indiquer la profession, l'âge, la résidence (ville, banlieue, paroisse, village) des parents (père, mère ou les deux).

Les parents sont-ils bien portants ou souffrent-ils d'une maladie ?

Combien de chambres y a-t-il dans votre logement ?

Quand est né l'enfant (année, mois, jour) ?

L'enfant était-il bien ou mal portant à sa naissance ?

Garçon ou fille ?

Etait-ce un premier enfant ? Sinon, combien d'autres l'ont précédé ?

Poids à la naissance ?

Poids de l'enfant nu, à indiquer au verso de cette feuille, tous les sept jours depuis la naissance, pendant les huit premiers mois.

Quand l'enfant a-t-il percé ses premières dents ?

Combien de dents avait l'enfant à l'âge de huit mois ?

Combien de temps la mère a-t-elle allaité l'enfant ?

Les parents boivent-ils de l'alcool ou s'en abstiennent-ils ? Tous les deux ?

Quelle quantité en consomment-ils ? (Dire s'ils en consomment tous les jours ; si c'est de la bière, de l'eau-de-vie de grains, du vin, du cognac, ou de l'alcool sous toutes ces formes ou sous toute autre) ?

4. J'ai étudié l'influence de la consommation de l'alcool sur le sang humain.

Par ces moyens, je me suis procuré des renseignements sur 5,845 familles avec 20,008 enfants.

Sur cette base d'informations, j'ai pu étudier la question de plus près.

Tout d'abord on peut voir dans le Tableau IV les résultats de ces études.

Les chiffres se rapportant à la ville de province dont j'ai parlé sont à peu près les mêmes.

En second lieu, on peut voir dans le Tableau I les résultats montrant les poids moyens et la croissance des enfants dans les différentes catégories.

En troisième lieu, le taux de développement des enfants dans les diverses catégories peut aussi être montré jusqu'à un certain point par les chiffres suivants :

A la fin du huitième mois, sur les enfants de ceux qui s'abstiennent d'alcool, 27,5% n'avaient pas de dents ; de ceux qui en boivent modérément, 33,9% n'avaient pas de dents ; des buveurs d'alcool avérés, 42,3% n'avaient pas de dents.

Le nombre moyen des dents à la fin du huitième mois était à peu près le suivant :

Par enfant de non-buveurs, 2,5 ; par enfant de buveurs modérés, 2,1 ; par enfant de buveurs, 1,5.

Nous pouvons donc voir encore une fois, d'après les résultats de cette recherche, que l'alcool, même consommé en petites quantités, exerce une influence pernicieuse sur la progéniture humaine, comme sur la progéniture des animaux, ainsi que je l'ai démontré antérieurement.

J'ai observé en outre une influence défavorable de l'alcool sur le sang humain.

Tableau I. (Poids en Grammes).

	Poids à la naissance.	Poids à 1 mois.	Poids à 2 mois.	Poids à 3 mois.	Poids à 4 mois.	Poids à 5 mois.	Poids à 6 mois.	Poids à 7 mois.	Poids à 8 mois.
			A.— FILLES.						
Enfant de :									
Non-buveurs	3,600	4,290	5,180	5,970	6,710	7,370	8,050	8,430	9,090
Buveurs modérés	3,570	4,140	5,100	5,810	6,620	7,310	7,860	8,290	8,910
Buveurs ...	3,470	4,120	4,930	5,560	6,440	7,140	7,800	8,250	8,880
			B.—GARÇONS.						
Enfant de :									
Non-buveurs	3,870	4,750	5,930	6,690	7,360	8,070	8,740	9,250	9,880
Buveurs-modérés	3,780	4,650	5,710	6,600	7,370	7,930	8,490	9,170	9,810
Buveurs ...	3,700	4,410	5,360	6,240	6,860	7,570	8,120	8,600	9,150

Tableau IV.

	Age moyen de la mère.	Age moyen du père.	Nombre des familles.	Nombre d'enfants.	Combien d'enfants sont en vie.	Combien d'enfants sont morts.	Combien de fausses couches.
					%	%	%
Non-buveurs ...	34,56	39,02	1,551*	3,695	86,55	13,45	1,07
Buveurs modérés	33,40	39,75	1,833*	6,673	76,83	23,17	5,26
Buveurs... ...	34,56	38,36	2,461*	9,640	67,98	32,02	7,11

* Ces chiffres ne correspondent pas à ceux de la colonne suivante. Les familles correspondantes sont respectivement 711, 1,210 et 1,799 ; cela donne aux non-buveurs 5,20 enfants, aux modérés 5,51, et 5,36 aux buveurs.—T. N.

CONSOMMATION DE L'ALCOOL ET DU LAIT DANS LES HÔPITAUX ET ASILES DES PAYS DE LANGUE ALLEMANDE.

Par M. le Dr. HOLITSCHER, de Carlsbad.

CETTE investigation a été suggérée par la publication de détails sur la décroissance de la consommation de l'alcool et l'accroissement de la consommation du lait dans les hôpitaux anglais. Les statistiques ont été établies d'après des renseignements demandés à 1,000 institutions sur la quantité de vin, bière, spiritueux, lait et eau de Seltz consommée respectivement pendant les années 1895, 1900, 1905, 1906, et 1907. Plus de 100 feuilles d'enquête sont revenues complètement remplies et ont été collationnées.

Le résultat prouve que l'usage de toutes les boissons enivrantes a très sensiblement décru depuis douze ans en Allemagne, en Autriche et en Suisse. Cette diminution de la consommation du vin dans les trois pays pris ensemble s'élève à 57,2%, par tête dans les asiles, et à 46,3% dans les hôpitaux. En ce qui concerne la bière, les chiffres correspondants sont 53,3% et 28,8%. D'autre part, la consommation du lait a augmenté de 12,7% dans les asiles, et de 19,3% dans les hôpitaux. Il y a une augmentation très considérable dans la consommation d'eau de Seltz et de limonade, la quantité requise en 1907 étant 20 à 30 fois celle qui avait été distribuée en 1895.

Des différences assez considérables existent entre les trois pays où l'enquête a été faite. Les institutions suisses se distinguent par une consommation de vin sensiblement plus forte.

De très fortes sommes ont été économisées par suite de cette diminution. Ainsi en 1907 les hôpitaux ont payé £1,426 en moins pour les boissons alcooliques, bien que le nombre des patients se fût élevé de 79%. Dans les asiles allemands, l'économie atteint £6,984, bien que là aussi l'augmentation du nombre des patients ait été de 79,6%.

Dans la plupart des institutions, on fournit encore à volonté des boissons alcooliques au personnel, quoique dans plusieurs institutions tel ne soit pas le cas ; dans d'autres encore, on donne le choix entre le vin ou la bière, ainsi qu'une compensation en argent ou en boissons non-alcooliques, comme le lait ou la limonade.

Nous pouvons dire qu'en général la consommation moyenne de l'alcool a considérablement diminué, durant ces douze années, dans les asiles comme dans les hôpitaux. Des communications que beaucoup de Docteurs nous ont adressées en réponse, nous pouvons conclure que cette diminution continuera, et que la consommation de l'alcool se réduira encore davantage.

L'ACTION DE L'ALCOOL SUR L'EFFICACITÉ MUSCULAIRE ET L'EFFICACITÉ MENTALE.

Par Dr. W. H. R. RIVERS et H. N. WEBBER.

Ce travail est une suite de recherches antérieures (*Brit. Journ. Psych.* 1908, vol. ii., p. 263, et Rivers, "The Influence of Alcohol and other Drugs on Fatigue," London, 1908) dans lesquelles nous n'avons pu découvrir les effets certains de l'alcool sur l'efficacité musculaire et l'efficacité mentale qui ont été signalés par la plupart des derniers investigateurs. Dans ce nouveau travail, où l'ergographe et une forme complexe de l'épreuve de la multiplication ont été employés, l'auteur a suivi les mêmes méthodes générales dont la plus importante est l'administration de l'alcool sous forme déguisée. Avec des doses de 10 et de 20 cc. d'alcool pur, nous avons éprouvé cinq nouveaux sujets, et nous n'avons pu encore obtenir aucun effet décisif. Avec de plus fortes doses de 30 et de 40 cc. d'alcool pur, et avec des doses de whiskey, contenant 20 cc. d'alcool, les résultats ont aussi été négatifs. Chaque fois qu'il y a eu effet apparent, l'accroissement n'a été suivi d'aucun signe de réaction, mais l'accroissement a été inconstant et pas entièrement exempt de variations accidentelles. L'effet stimulant habituel des boissons alcooliques est certainement complexe ; il dépend en partie de la stimulation des sens et du plaisir éprouvé en les buvant, et très souvent de la satisfaction d'un besoin impérieux. Cependant, il est probable qu'il y a de plus un véritable effet stimulant dû à son action plus essentiellement physiologique, mais cette action n'est pas constante, et elle est facilement obscurcie par d'autres conditions.

Les expériences par la méthode de McDougall, à l'aide d'un nouvel appareil, ont été peu décisives, à l'exception d'une seule dans laquelle une dose de 20 cc. d'alcool pur a produit un décroissement réel bien que léger dans la justesse du point de mire.

Le travail ne s'occupe que sur les effets de l'alcool sur la capacité de travailler quelques heures après sa consommation, et nous n'avons pas encore recherché son action cumulative.

LE POUVOIR DE RÉSISTANCE DU CERVEAU HUMAIN CONTRE L'ALCOOL ET SES LIMITES.

Par le Professeur Dr. CLOUSTON, F.R.S., d'Edimbourg.

On a accordé jusqu'ici plus d'attention aux effets positifs qu'aux effets négatifs de l'alcool sur le cerveau humain.—Critique des expériences scientifiques de Kraepelin et Macdougall ayant trait aux effets de l'alcool sur l'action normale du cerveau.—Pouvoir énorme de résistance aux effets de l'alcool chez des cerveaux réellement sains et normaux.—La majorité des hommes en Europe et en Amérique boivent de l'alcool modérément, sous une forme ou sous une autre, et beaucoup en prennent avec excès, sans qu'il en résulte beaucoup de mauvais

effets, en apparence et immédiatement.—Effets évidents de cette constation sur l'opinion populaire.—"Immunité" contre l'alcool.—L'humanité disposée à courir des risques dans cette direction et dans toutes les autres.—Sensations agréables produites par l'alcool. L'humanité a toujours désiré et désirera toujours quelque chose qui lui donne du plasir, qui lui procure un sentiment d'idéal, une élévation des instincts sociaux et des émotions: quelque chose de plus qu'une nourriture, et dont les effets subjectifs diffèrent selon la nourriture désirée, par exemple l'alcool, l'opium, le chanvre indien, le cacao, le thé, le café, le tabac, les épices, les assaisonnements, etc.—Ces facteurs ont probablement aidé à l'évolution de l'humanité.—Ce que nous voulons découvrir, c'est le danger de ces choses, et leurs dangers spéciaux pour des individus spéciaux.—On ne peut y arriver qu'en étudiant scientifiquement le pouvoir de résistance du cerveau en général, et de chaque espèce de cerveau, aux effets de l'alcool.—Remarques supplémentaires sur "l'immunité."—Vues du Dr. Archdall Reid.—Tolérance et points dangereux de l'alcool.—Relations de race de l'alcool.—Le pouvoir de résistance ou de tolérance ne peut pas toujours être déterminé exactement, si ce n'est par l'expérience. Danger qui en résulte.—*L'interdiction mentale*, son attaque ou sa destruction par l'alcool, constituant le grand risque. Effets détaillés de l'alcool sur la cellule cérébrale d'ordre supérieur.—Comment on peut se guérir de ces effets, ou ne pas s'en guérir.—Dangers spéciaux de l'alcool sur le cerveau avant l'âge de vingt-cinq ans,—sur le cerveau en développement, sur le cerveau de la femme, et effets particulièrement mauvais auxquels sont exposés les adolescents.—L'alcool et les peuples primitifs et sauvages, par exemple les Peaux-Rouges.—Analogie de ces résultats avec les effets produits sur certaines espèces de cerveaux chez les peuples civilisés.—L' "ivrogne" ou "dipsomane"—Une maladie généralement incurable quand elle est bien établie.—Grands changements et progrès accomplis par l'opinion publique dans les vingt-cinq dernières années au sujet de la nécessité de restreindre la liberté de l'ivrognerie (Rapports départementaux anglais et écossais sur l'ivresse).—On constate chez l'ivrogne d'autres symptômes que le désir irrésistible d'alcool.—L'ivrogne fait partie des "incapables," incapables de procréer ou même de vivre au sens supérieur.—Il est déjà mort aux privilèges et aux devoirs du citoyen.

EFFETS DE L'ALCOOL SUR LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX DÉMONTRÉS PAR LA PRATIQUE DES HÔPITAUX ET ASILES.

Par F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Médecin de l'Hôpital de Charing Cross, Aliéniste des Asiles du Comté de Londres; Professeur "Fullerian" de physiologie à l'Institut Royal.

DESCRIPTION rapide et préliminaire de la structure et des fonctions du système nerveux.—Cerveau, moelle épinière, nerfs.—L'unité nerveuse ou neurone.—Cellules nerveuses et fibres nerveuses.—Le système nerveux "invalide," et spécialement le cerveau, transmis par l'hérédité.—Le système nerveux rendu

"invalide" par l'alcool.—Le système nerveux rendu "invalide" par d'autres causes que l'alcool. Combinaison de ces divers facteurs.

1. Effets transitoires d'un excès d'alcool sur un système nerveux stable et sain.

2. Effets permanents d'un abus prolongé d'alcool sur un système nerveux stable et sain :

a) Changements subtils et imperceptibles qui constituent une habitude vicieuse ;

b) Changements perceptibles de structure dans le cerveau, la moelle épinière et les nerfs, résultant moins d'une action directe de l'alcool sur les tissus nerveux que de son effet sur les organes de digestion, d'assimilation, d'excrétion et de circulation, effet en vertu duquel des poisons engendrés dans le corps par le dérangement des procès bio-chimiques, et des poisons produits par les microbes qui ont envahi les tissus du corps, se combinent et conspirent avec l'alcool pour produire un cercle vicieux morbide, qui peut cependant être rompu par la suppression de l'alcool ;

Changements microscopiques dans les nerfs, dans la moelle épinière, dans le cerveau, et aussi dans les organes du corps. Correspondance de ces changements avec les symptômes mentaux et physiques.

3. Effets de l'alcool sur le cerveau "invalide."—Chez tous les gens faibles d'esprit, atteints d'épilepsie ou d'insanité potentielle, et chez tous ceux qui par suite de causes inhérentes ou acquises sont privés de leur souverain contrôle, l'alcool agit comme un poison, même à doses modérées.

Statistiques comparées des hôpitaux et des asiles.

ABSTRACTS IN GERMAN.

BELEHRUNG DER JUGEND ÜBER DIE ALKOHOLFRAGE UND NATIONALER FORTSCHRITT.

Von CORA FRANCES STODDARD.

EINE Nation ist gross, sofern ihre Glieder stark sind, voll Selbstbeherrschung, verständig, gerecht, und wenn sie freie Gelegenheit haben, sich innerhalb der Grenzen, welche die Rücksicht auf das allgemeine Wohl setzt, so reich wie möglich zu entwickeln. Daher ist es für den Fortschritt der Nation von besonderer Wichtigkeit, dass das Kind eine Erziehung geniesst, die dem Wachsen von Einflüssen wie Alkoholismus, welche dem Fortschritt feindlich sind, vorbeugt.

Nicht jede Abstinenzbelehrung führt zu unmittelbaren Resultaten, aber sie tendiert dahin, die Haltung gegenüber dem Genuss von berauschenden Getränken zu ändern, das allgemeine Niveau der Nüchternheit zu heben, wie sich dies aus den Resultaten von Sammelforschungen ersehen lässt, und so indirekt die Elemente nationalen Fortschritts zu bessern.

Die Uebung der Jugend in Abstinenz bewirkt ferner direkt eine Erhaltung der Volkskräfte, die von Gesundheit, Leistungsfähigkeit, Sparsamkeit, Brüderlichkeit und hohen sittlichen und geistigen Idealen abhängen.

Der Mann, der seine Gesundheit nicht durch Alkohol schädigt, leistet aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach mehr für seine Generation, hat mehr Lebensjahre und eine längere Erfahrung an die Herbeiführung gesunder sozialer Verhältnisse zu setzen und bezahlt so die genossene Pflege und Erziehung reichlicher zurück.

Modernes Leben und moderner Fortschritt verlangen höchste Fähigkeit und Wachsamkeit, um den Anforderungen der beständig sich ändernden sozialen und ökonomischen Verhältnisse nachzukommen. Vom ökonomischen Gesichtspunkt aus betrachtet, liegt für die Nation ein grosser Gewinn in einer vernünftig nüchternen Bevölkerung, wegen der Schädigung, die die Leistungsfähigkeit durch Alkohol erleidet. Solche Leute entwickeln nicht nur die nationalen Kräfte besser, sie haben auch persönlich mehr Anteil an den Produkten geistiger Arbeit, die dem Arbeiter einen verhältnismässig reichlicheren Gewinn verschafft als die Produktion alkoholischer Getränke.

Für das vielseitige Werk modernen sozialen Aufschwungs ist die Uebung der Jugend in Abstinenz sehr wichtig. Der Alkohol ist nicht nur ein Teil eines circulus vitiosus von sozialem Elend, er hat auch die Tendenz, den persönlichen Sinn für soziale Verantwortlichkeit abzustumpfen. Das Individuum, das über die gefährlichen Wirkungen des Alkohols belehrt ist, wird den Gefahren, die ihm als einem Glied der Gesellschaft aus dessen Gebrauch erwachsen, mehr Aufmerksamkeit schenken und weniger leicht anderen erniedrigenden Einflüssen, die oft mit dem Alkoholgenuss umhergehen und die Höhe der sozialen Stellung herabdrücken, zum Opfer fallen. So tendiert die Abstinenzbelehrung der Jugend

dahin, die Ideale des sittlichen und geistigen Lebens zu stärken und zu heben, welche ja von grösster Wichtigkeit nicht nur für nationalen Fortschritt, sondern auch für die Dauer der Nation sind.

Unterweisung hat früh zu beginnen. Sie verlangt Wissen, Geduld, Ausdauer und Takt, hohe Ideale inbezug auf menschliches Leben und vaterländische Pflicht. Sie ist in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Geist der modernen medizinischen und sozialen Wissenschaft, die Gewicht auf Vorbeugung legt. Sie hat nicht nur Einfluss auf die Völker von heute, sondern auch auf die der Zukunft. Ihr Lohn sind nicht die geretteten Ruinen menschlichen Lebens, sondern vielmehr die Kraft und Majestät von Leben, die geschult sind, unbelastet von degenerierenden Gewohnheiten, ihren eigenen hohen Zielen nachzustreben und das allgemeine Wohl im Auge zu behalten.

DIE AUSBILDUNG DES LEHRERS FÜR DEN KAMPF GEGEN DEN ALKOHOL.

Von Herrn E. AUBERT, Paris.

Die antialkoholische Erziehung eines Volkes beruht auf der Aufopferung der Lehrer. Man muss daher genau wissen, wie dieselben in den Stand gesetzt werden, diese Mission am besten zu erfüllen.

Das Problem ist ein doppeltes: *a*) Wie kann man die Lehrer für ihre antialkoholische Aufgabe ausbilden? *b*) Wie kann man an die Schüler der Seminare gelangen und sie bekehren, da sich ja die Lehrer aus ihnen rekrutieren?

Das Seminar, in dem die Primarlehrer gebildet werden, sollte für die Erziehung als Abstinenten eintreten und andererseits Belehrung über die Alkoholfrage geben. Dies würde geschehen durch einen verschiedenartigen Unterricht, nämlich psychologischen, moralischen und wissenschaftlichen (Beobachtungen der Entartungen, die durch Alkohol bewirkt werden), Besuche von Asylen, medizinische Vorträge, gelegentliche, aber wiederholte Belehrung durch Professoren der Seminare, Schülervorträge u.s.w.

Man sollte nicht vergessen, den Schülerinnen der Seminarien eine spezielle Unterweisung zu geben, die ihrer besonderen Mission entsprechen würde.

Die Professoren der Sekundarschulen und des höheren Unterrichts haben gleichfalls ihre antialkoholische Mission. Da dieselben ihre Erziehung auf den Bänken der Universität geholt, haben sie eine besondere Verantwortlichkeit.

Sie sollten einige bestimmte Stunden der Belehrung über den Alkoholismus und die anderen sozialen Schäden widmen und alle günstigen Gelegenheiten benutzen, um die Schüler aufzuklären und ihnen ihre soziale Mission deutlich zeigen. Die Schüler-Abstinentenvereine sind die unentbehrliche Ergänzung der antialkoholischen Tätigkeit der Lehrer.

DER ALKOHOL UND DAS HÄUSLICHE LEBEN.

Von Herrn BRAMWELL BOOTH und Frau.

Das Thema des Vortrags ist: Der Alkohol und das häusliche Leben. Es ist wünschenswert, dass wir über das häusliche Leben eine allgemeine Bemerkung im voraus machen.

Das häusliche Leben ist nicht nur die Pflanzstätte, von der das Fortbestehen einer Nation abhängt, sondern auch die Quelle, aus der alles entspringt, was zu echter Vaterlandsliebe und wirklicher Macht eines Volkes gehört und den Einfluss des nationalen Lebens eines Volkes und dessen Staatseinrichtungen ausmacht.

Darum ist alles, was einen guten oder schlechten Einfluss auf das häusliche oder Familienleben ausüben kann, auch von grösster Wichtigkeit im allgemeinen.

Langjährige Erfahrung über die Lebensverhältnisse in vielen Ländern und die ziemlich enge Bekanntschaft mit der Lebensweise unter Arbeitern und wenig gebildeten Klassen haben dem Offizier der Heilsarmee viele wichtige Aufschlüsse über diese oder ähnliche Fragen verschafft.

Diese Vorlesung—so kurz sie auch ist—soll den Zweck haben, dem Kongress einige der Schlüsse, zu denen wir gelangt sind, darzulegen und zu zeigen, welche Wirkung der Genuss berauschender Getränke durch das, was wir im häuslichen Leben beobachten, auf das gesellschaftliche Leben eines Volkes ausübt.

1. Zuerst stellen wir fest, dass Alkoholgenuss in der Familie Trennung und Kraft, sowie Materialverlust hervorruft.

Schon diese Feststellung allein muss uns fast allgemeine Zustimmung verschaffen. Wo der Alkohol im häuslichen Leben in Erscheinung tritt, bringt er stets Verluste mit sich. Er verzehrt, ohne den entsprechenden Gewinn für das zu gewähren, was seinethalben an den erforderlichen Bedürfnissen für die Kinder, die Alten und die Kranken aufgewendet wird.

Es ist erstaunlich, in welchem Masse sich der Wahn aufrecht erhält, dass Alkohol unentbehrlich sei, während er doch nur den Stoffen und Kräften hinderlich ist, die zu kräftiger Körperentwicklung und zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit unbedingt notwendig sind. In Zeiten der Armut und Arbeitslosigkeit wird den Kindern die Milch eher vorenthalten, als dass die Eltern die Gier oder den Genuss sonstiger alkoholischer Getränke aufgeben würden. Der Taglöhner verzichtet eher zu seinem grössten Nachteil ganz willig auf erheblich mehr Wohltaten, als dass er sein gewohnheitsmässiges Quantum alkoholischer Getränke aufgibt.

Wir finden, dass der Genuss starker Getränke einer der grössten Feinde der Sparsamkeit nach jeder Richtung hin ist. Die geringe Möglichkeit, etwas zu ersparen, nachdem alle nötigen Ausgaben gedeckt sind, verschwindet selbst dort völlig, wo gar keine Zeichen von Unmässigkeit vorhanden sind. Wenn dort eine unvorhergesehene und plötzliche Notlage eintritt, so ist nichts vorhanden, wovon man zehren könnte, denn alles ist aufgegangen.

Selbst wenn durch frühzeitiges Anhalten Kindern die Gewohnheit des Sparens anerzogen wurde, so wird doch gewohnheitsmässiger Alkoholgenuss solche Reserven allmählich erschöpfen, und wenn es auch nur durch gelegentliche kleinere Gelage geschieht. Das hat immer verderbliche Folgen und lässt alle Ersparnisse bald zur Erschöpfung kommen.

2. Der Alkohol zersplittert die Lebenskraft und die Gesinnung, die das häusliche Leben zu einem Lebensfaktor machen.

3. Der Alkohol verringert und zerstört auch nur zu oft die natürliche Würde und das Prestige des häuslichen und Familienlebens.

Wir glauben bestimmt, dass mancher revolutionäre Geist, mancher verwegene Verbrecher und manche verlassene Frau den ersten Schritt zum Ruin unter dem Einfluss eines Heims genommen hat, wo berauschende Getränke jene sittliche Würde und jenes natürliche Ansehen, die eben wie ein starkes Bollwerk gegen solche Uebel hätten vorhanden sein sollen, bereits untergraben hatten.

4. Der Alkohol neigt auch dahin, die Autorität der Familie, zum Schaden der Kinder, zu schwächen und schliesslich umzustossen.

Gerade hier findet man die Quelle der Entartung und Zerstörung jener gesetzmässigen und natürlichen Autorität, ohne deren Anerkennung das menschliche Leben wenig besser dran wäre, wie eine Stätte der wilden Tiere.

5. Der Alkohol öffnet die Türe des häuslichen Lebens den meisten lasterhaften Gestalten der Selbstsucht und Unreinheit.

6. Der Alkoholismus ist der unversöhnliche Feind alles dessen, was den ethischen Fortschritt der Gesellschaft betrifft.

Die Kinder fühlen die Wirkungen des Alkohols; die herangewachsenen Jünglinge und Jungfrauen leiden unter ihnen, die Besucher und Freunde—wenn es solche gibt—die Diener und sonstigen Hausgenossen entrinnen den Einflüssen des Alkohols nicht und die Häupter der Familie geben einen weiteren, furchtbaren Ansporn auf dem Weg zur sittlichen und geistigen Versiechung. Anstatt, dass das auf diese Weise entartete häusliche Leben eine Kinderstube des geistigen Lebens und der Schönheit wird, ist es ein Leichenhaus für die gestorbenen oder sterbenden Seelen geworden.

Wegen der hier kurz erwähnten Gründe sagen wir in der Heilsarmee, dass berauschende Getränke aus dem häuslichen Leben, aus der Kirche, die doch das irdische Heim der Familie Christi ist, und aus allen zivilisierten Nationen verbannt sein sollte.

Und aus diesen Gründen haben wir, was unser Volk anbelangt, das fluchbringende Uebel bereits aus unseren Grenzen im Namen Gottes auf ewig verbannt.

DER GESETZLICHE SCHUTZ DES KINDES IM KAMPF GEGEN DEN ALKOHOLISMUS.

Von Herrn Dr. R. HERCOD, Lausanne.

UNSER Jahrhundert, das sich das Jahrhundert des Kindes nennt und oft diese Bezeichnung verdient, hat noch wenig getan, um das Kind gegen Misshandlung seitens trunksüchtiger Eltern zu schützen. Es bedurfte der englischen, in zwei Bänden gesammelten Artikel von Mr. Sims (" The Cry of the Child " und " The Black Stain "), um die Aufmerksamkeit der Leute zu wecken und gesetzliches Einschreiten zu bewirken. So sind wir zur " Children Act " von 1908 gekommen, dieser Magna Charta des englischen Kindes.

Im Prinzip ist gesetzliche Intervention zum Schutze des Kindes kaum mehr

bestritten, und es haben neben England schon mehrere Staaten interessante Verfügungen in dieser Sache getroffen.

Die Umfrage, die vom Verfasser dieses Berichtes veranstaltet worden ist, erstreckt sich auf die englische, deutsche, schweizerische. amerikanische und finnische Gesetzgebung und umfasst folgende Punkte :

1. Massnahmen, getroffen zum Schutz des Kindes gegen trunksüchtige Eltern.
2. Verbot, Kindern alkoholische Getränke zu verabreichen.
3. Kinder und Wirtschaftsgesetzgebung.

I.

Die Gesetzgebungen, die Vormundschaft für Trinker oder deren Unterbringung in einer Spezialanstalt kennen (England, Deutschland, Schweiz usw.), betrachten die Misshandlungen, denen ein Kind von seiten trunksüchtiger Eltern ausgesetzt ist, als Grund zur Einschreitung. Die Texte präzisieren weniger, ausser in der englischen und amerikanischen Gesetzgebung, was mit dem Kinde geschieht, dessen Vater unter Vormundschaft gestellt oder in einer Anstalt untergebracht worden ist. Bemerkenswert ist die Gesetzgebung von Rhode-Island, die vorsieht, dass die Kinder von Trinkern *auf Kosten der Eltern* einer besonderen Gesellschaft anvertraut werden sollen. Diese Bestimmung verhindert, dass unwürdige Eltern sich auf Kosten des Staates von der Sorge um ihre Kinder befreien.

Die Gesetze, die sich auf Rechtsverlust des Vaters wegen Misshandlungen beziehen, bleiben ein toter Buchstabe, wenn nicht eine starke öffentliche Meinung hinter ihnen steht. Sie ist es, die gegen Missbräuche nachdrücklichst Klagen einzureichen hat ; die Abstinenzvereine sollten überall Wachsamkeitsausschüsse sein, die den Behörden und der Presse von schlechter Behandlung von Kindern seitens trunksüchtiger Eltern Nachricht geben sollten. Sie haben auch die allgemeinen Vereine für Kinderschutz anzuspornen, um sie dahin zu führen, die wichtige Rolle, die der Alkohol in der Frage des Kinderschutzes spielt, besser zu verstehen. Die Bildung einer Zentralkommission der Jugend-Abstinenzvereine, wie die schweizerische Jugendwerkzentrale, kann auf diesem Gebiet von grossem Nutzen sein.

II.

Je mehr die besonderen Gefahren der alkoholischen Getränke für die Kinder erkannt werden, umsomehr erhebt sich die Frage, ob das Gesetz nicht jedermann, selbst Eltern, verbieten könnte, Kindern bis zu einem gewissen Alter alkoholische Getränke zu geben. Wie sehr auch dies, theoretisch genommen, einleuchtet, so ist doch die Anwendung eines solchen Gesetzes schwierig, weil dieses Verbot manchen Leuten als ein Eingriff des Gesetzes in die Familie erscheint, und weil andererseits, wenn es nicht zu gehässigen Inquisitionen führen soll, die Uebertretungen schwerlich festgestellt werden können. Dies ist zweifellos der Grund, weshalb die Mehrzahl der amerikanischen Gesetze jedermann, *ausser Eltern oder Vormund*, verbieten, Kindern alkoholische Getränke zu geben. Aber eine solche Ausnahme nimmt dem Gesetz seine ganze Wirkungskraft. Der englische Gesetzgeber ist in der " Children Act " dem Problem auf den Grund gegangen und verbietet selbst den Eltern, ihren Kindern vor dem 5. Altersjahr alkoholische Getränke zu geben, ausgenommen im Notfall. Bis zu fünf Jahren ist zwar sehr wenig, aber man hat den Stand der Sitten, besonders auf diesem Gebiet, in Betracht zu ziehen, denn sonst ist das Gesetz durchaus undurchführbar. Die Altersgrenze wäre somit allmählich hinaufzusetzen und zugleich sollte man die Eltern über die Motive des Gesetzes, das ihnen auferlegt worden, aufklären.

Dies liesse sich besonders durch Verteilung von Belehrungskarten durch Standesbeamte, Aerzte, die die Kinder zu impfen haben usw., ausüben.

III.

Alle modernen Gesetzgebungen suchen das Kind vom Besuch von Wirtschaften fern zu halten. Die einen verbieten den Schankwirten, Kindern, die nicht in Begleitung eines für sie verantwortlichen Erwachsenen sind, alkoholische Getränke zu verabreichen (die Mehrzahl der Schweizer Kantone, Hamburg, Würtemberg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin usw.). Andere verbieten allgemein Kindern, ausser in Begleitung von Erwachsenen, ein Wirtshaus zu betreten (Bern, Glarus, Aargau, Oldenburg, Baden, Waldeck, und die Mehrzahl der amerikanischen Staaten).

Dieses Verbot bleibt leider in einer grossen Zahl der Länder ein toter Buchstabe und zwar liegt der Fehler an der öffentlichen Meinung, die gleichgültig bleibt und am Gesetz, das lächerliche Strafen vorsieht (Baden, 1—3 Mk., Appenzell T. Rh. 5—10 Fr.). Eine sehr hohe Busse für erstmalige Uebertretung, Entzug des Patentes im Wiederholungsfalle würden Widerspenstige bald zum Verstande bringen.

Das Gesetz kann noch weiter gehen und in Betracht ziehen, dass das Wirtshaus überhaupt nicht ein für Kinder passender Ort ist und ihnen den Eintritt, auch in Begleitung ihrer Eltern oder für sie verantwortlicher Personen, verbieten. Hier ebenso hat das englische Parlament eine Neuerung eingeführt und Kindern, auch in Begleitung von Erwachsenen, den Eintritt in Schanklokale verboten (Children Act, 1908). Eine ähnliche Bestimmung findet sich in der Gesetzgebung von Arizona. Wie gesetzlich auch dieser Ausschluss ist, so stösst er doch auf grosse Schwierigkeiten, indem die Eltern stets glauben, sie wüssten schon, an welche Orte sie ihre Kinder mitnehmen dürften. Vielleicht könnte man, um die noch wenig aufgeklärte öffentliche Meinung nicht zu sehr zu verletzen, dieses Verbot auf die Abendstunden einschränken, jedoch in jedem Falle verbieten, den Kindern irgend welche alkoholischen Getränke zu geben, selbst wenn in Begleitung der Eltern.

Das Gesetz hat sich ebenso in mehreren Ländern mit der Arbeit von Kindern in Wirtschaften befasst, wo ihre Sittlichkeit oder ihre Gesundheit besonders zu leiden haben. In der Schweiz ist die Altersgrenze für junge Mädchen auf 18 (in Zürich auf 20) und für junge Burschen auf 16 Jahre angesetzt, aber eine Ausnahme wird immer mit der Familie des Wirtes gemacht. Das deutsche Gesetz setzt als Grenze 12 Jahre für die Knaben und 13 Jahre für die Mädchen an, soweit die Bedienung der Gäste in Betracht kommt. Für die Kinder des Wirtes besteht keine Ausnahme, ausser in den Städten mit weniger als 20,000 Einwohnern. Die Vereinigten Staaten sind auf diesem Gebiete sehr energisch gewesen: Der Staat Wyoming verbietet, Frauen und junge Burschen vor dem 21. Altersjahr anzustellen, ebenso Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland u.a. Andere Staaten erlauben niedrigere Altersgrenzen.

Es scheint uns, dass, wenn man Frauen zum Wirtschaftsdienst zulassen will, das Alter von 20 Jahren ein Minimum bedeutet, wenigstens soweit es sich um Bedienung der Gäste handelt.

Für die jungen Burschen sind mindestens 18 Jahre zu verlangen. Die Ausnahmen, die zugunsten der Familie des Wirtes gemacht werden, sind nicht gerechtfertigt, wenigstens nicht, sofern es sich um Bedienung der Gäste handelt.

Thesen.

1. Die minderjährigen Kinder trunksüchtiger Eltern sollen diesen weggenommen und besonderen Instituten oder Wohltätigkeitsanstalten anvertraut,

oder aber, wenn möglich, in abstinenten Familien untergebracht werden. Unwürdige Eltern sind gehalten, soweit sie es vermögen, zu den Kosten der Unterbringung beizutragen.

2. Das Gesetz soll selbst Eltern verbieten, den Kindern alkoholische Getränke zu geben. Bei der Ansetzung einer Altersgrenze hätte man den Stand der öffentlichen Meinung in Betracht zu ziehen ; es sollen Massnahmen getroffen werden, um das Publikum und speziell die Eltern über die Motive, die zum Verbot geführt, aufzuklären.

3. Der Zutritt zu Schanklokalen soll Minderjährigen ohne Begleitung bis zum Alter von 18 Jahren verboten werden. Eine Ausnahme ist möglich für Pensionäre während der Essenszeit.

4. Kinder unter 14 Jahren dürfen nach 7 Uhr abends, auch in Begleitung ihrer Eltern, kein Schanklokal mehr betreten.

5. Es soll verboten werden, Mädchen unter 20 Jahren, Burschen unter 18 Jahren für die Bedienung der Gäste anzustellen, ob sie nun zur Familie des Wirtes gehören oder nicht.

(Die angegebenen Zahlen sind nur ganz annähernde.)

ALKOHOL UND LEISTUNGSFÄHIGKEIT IM MARINEDIENSTE.

Von Herrn Vice-Admiral G. KING-HALL.

Die Marine wird sicherlich durch Alkoholgenuss nicht leistungsfähiger gemacht, vielmehr wird das Gegenteil wahr sein, dass die Leistungsfähigkeit umso grösser sein wird, je weiter der Alkohol weg ist ; denn der grösste Feind der Leistungsfähigkeit ist die Trunkenheit, die durch unmässigen Alkoholgenuss entsteht. Meine Erfahrung während 44 Dienstjahren ist, das etwa 80% der Vergehen gegen die Disziplin, wie unerlaubtes Wegbleiben und Ungehorsam, übermässigem Alkoholgenuss zuzuschreiben sind. Während der letzten 30 Jahre sind in der Marine durch Abstinenz grosse und stets wachsende Fortschritte gemacht worden, hauptsächlich durch die Tausende von Burschen, die in den Dienst eintreten und unter den sittlichen Einfluss von Abstinenzarbeitern wie Miss Weston und ihre tüchtigen Mitarbeiter kommen, unter Umständen Seesoldaten werden, den Dienst mit Abstinenzgedanken durchbringen und mit Gottes Beistand die Marine zu dem machen helfen, was sie heute ist.

Temperenz vermindert Verbrechen, verbessert die Gesundheit der Leute, gibt einen klaren Kopf und bewirkt eine höhere Entwicklung der Verstandeskräfte, die auch notwendig sind, um den anstrengenden und harten Pflichten des Dienstes heutzutage nachzukommen.

Es gibt heute etwa 25 000 Abstinenten, die der Royal Navy Temperance Society angehören ; die Lords der Admiralität und die Mehrzahl unserer Admirale und Kapitäne sind Patrone, und es gibt Zweigvereine fast auf allen Schiffen. In allen Häfen bestehen prächtige Herbergen und " Heime," wo die Seeleute herzliche Aufnahme finden. Ersatzgetränke wie Tee und Kaffee werden im Dienst denen verabreicht, die keinen Grog mehr haben wollen und noch viel mehr würden damit aufhören, wenn sie anstatt des Grogs einen Penny pro Tag bekämen.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford schreibt: "Die erfreuliche Verminderung der Vergehen im Dienst ist der Abnahme der Trinksittten zuzuschreiben, sowie dem merklich erhöhten Sinn für Nüchternheit in der Marine und den Unterstützungen, die dieser Bewegung durch Soldaten und Offiziere zuteil werden. Abstinenzgewohnheiten erhöhen die Zufriedenheit, Fröhlichkeit und Männlichkeit der Leute und direkt die Leistungsfähigkeit der Flotte."

Admiral von Müller, Chef des Kaiserlich Deutschen Marineministeriums, schreibt: "In der deutschen Marine sind Grogrationen von den Schiffen verbannt, ebenso von sämtlichen Kantinen, und jedem Rekruten wird bei seinem Eintritt in die Marine ein Schriftchen zugestellt, das ihn vor unmässigem Alkoholgenuss warnt."

Prinz Bernadotte, schwedischer Admiral, schreibt: "Alkohol ist die Hauptursache von Disziplinarvergehen und allen Strafen, die über die Soldaten in unserer Flotte verhängt werden, und es wäre ein grosser Segen für unsere Seemacht, wenn wir den Alkoholgenuss loswerden könnten."

Wie ich begonnen, so will ich schliessen: wo getrunken wird, da besteht Gefahr.

ALKOHOL UND DER GESUNDHEITSZUSTAND DER ARMEE.

Von Herrn Hauptmann L. G. FAWKES, Königl. Britische Artillerie, Ehrensekretär der Temperenzgesellschaft der Königl. Britischen Armee.

Die moderne Kriegskunst hat die Notwendigkeit, den Soldaten die Gesundheitsgesetze einzuprägen, in besonderer Weise hervorgehoben. Es wurde dies von den Japanern erkannt und nach einem sechsmonatlichen Feldzuge in der Mandschurei setzten sie die nicht durch Wunden verursachten Todesfälle auf einen Bruchteil eines Prozents herab.

Britische Armee.

Aus zwei Gründen ist es in der britischen Armee von besonderer Wichtigkeit, die Soldaten vor dem Alkohol zu warnen.

1. Der britische Soldat hat in ungesunden Klimaten zu dienen.
2. Da die Armee aus Angeworbenen besteht, erhält der Saldat einen hohen Sold.

Steigerung der Temperenz während der letzten Jahre.

Es ist in der Temperenz eine beachtenswerte und stetige Steigerung eingetreten. 25% der Soldaten in der gesamten Armee sind Abstinenten und die Nicht-Abstinenten trinken nur halb so viel wie früher. An einigen Anwerbestellen waren 66% der Rekruten vor der Anwerbung Abstinenten.

R.A.T.A.

Der Zweck der Temperenz-Gesellschaft der Königl. Britischen Armee (R.A.T.A.) besteht darin, Soldaten sämtlicher Rangstufen zur Förderung der Temperenz zu vereinigen; die Gesellschaft empfängt einen Beitrag von der Regierung. In England und den englischen Kolonien hat dieselbe 203 Zweige und in Indien bildet das Temperenz-Zimmer einen anerkannten Teil der Veran-

staltungen eines Regimentes. S. M. der König ist der Patron und von dem Feldmarschall Lord Roberts und allen höheren Offizieren wird der Gesellschaft, die sich ebenfalls bemüht, ihren Mitgliedern nach ihrer Verabschiedung Beschäftigung zu verschaffen, jegliche Unterstützung zuteil.

Einfluss der Temperenz auf den Gesundheitszustand der Truppen.

Der General-Direktor der Medizinischen Abteilung der Königl. Armee berichtet, dass in Indien der Prozentsatz der in die Hospitäler aufgenommenen Soldaten innerhalb der letzten zwanzig Jahre von vierzehn oder fünfzehn pro Tausend auf zwei bis vier pro Tausend fiel. Aus Sierra Leone, welche Kolonie vielleicht das allerungesundeste Klima besitzt, in der britische Truppen zu dienen haben, wurden folgende Zahlenangaben von dem leitenden Militär-Arzte für die ersten zehn Monate des Jahres 1908 gemacht:—

	Abstinenten	Nicht-Abstinenten.
Gesamtzahl	60 ...	213
Ins Hospital aufgenommen ...	29 ...	321

In einem Regimente in Nord-China, in welchem sich 300 Abstinenten befinden, betrug der Prozentsatz der Erkrankungen im Jahre 1908 unter den Abstinenten ½% und unter den Nicht-Abstinenten 2½%. In einer Kompagnie der Königl. Garnison-Artillerie in Mauritius sind dem Berichte zufolge sämtliche Abstinenten gesund, während von den mässigen Trinkern 76% gesund, 19.5% einigermassen gesund und 4.5% krank sind.

Einfluss der Temperence auf die Führung.

Die Enthaltsamkeit von Alkohol übt einen beachtenswerten Einfluss auf die Führung aus. Lord Kitchener gibt an, dass in Indien infolge des verringerten Trinkens die Anzahl der Kriegsgerichte auf die Hälfte herabgegangen ist. In Singapore kamen im Jahre 1907 32 Fälle vor das Kriegsgericht, aber in keinem einzigen Fall war der Delinquent ein Temperenzler.

Bei einem in Nord-China stationierten Regimente befand sich von 45 Fällen, die im Jahre 1908 vor das Kriegsgericht kamen, in nur einem Falle der Name des Delinquenten auf der Liste der R.A.T.A. Ueber eine in Mauritius befindliche Kompagnie der Königl. Garnison-Artillerie ging folgende Auskunft ein:

	Abstinenten.	Mässige Trinker.
Führung gut oder sehr gut	95.5% ...	79%
Führung im allgemeinen gut ...	4.5% ...	18%
Führung schlecht	0% ...	3%

N.B.—Obige Angaben enthalten keine unachtsamen Trinker. Lord Methuen bemerkt: "In vielen Fällen haben gute Leute, die im allgemeinen nüchtern sind, die Gelegenheit sich einen "sehr guten" Charakter zu verdienen, dadurch verloren, dass sie sich im Laufe ihrer Dienstzeit ein oder zweimal übermässig dem Trunke ergaben."

Der Einfluss der Temperenz auf den Charakter.

Durch Enthaltung vom Alkohol wird der Charakter in der Weise beeinflusst, dass die Gewohnheiten der Sparsamkeit, Selbstbeherrschung und Unabhängigkeit befördert werden. In einer Armee, die einen so hohen Sold erhält, wie die britische, ist ein Fall bekannt, in dem ein gemeiner Soldat, weil er ein Temperenzler war, es verstanden hat, sich im Laufe seiner 21jährigen Dienstzeit über 4,000 Mark zu ersparen.

Korrespondenz mit ausländischen Regierungen.

FRANKREICH.

Die Temperenz-Vereine, denen Soldaten angehören dürfen, sind folgende:

Société contre l'usage des boissons spiritueuses 5, rue de Pontoise, Paris.

Ligue Nationale contre l'alcoolisme, 50, rue des Ecoles, Paris.

Es sind dies nicht ausschliesslich Militär-Vereine. Branntwein und "apéritiff" dürfen in den Marketenderbuden nicht zum Verkaufe gelangen.

Bier, Wein und Cider (Obstwein) dürfen verkauft werden, da man dieselben in Frankreich als "boissons hygiéniques" und nicht als alkoholische Getränke betrachtet.

Der französische Soldat trinkt nicht viel, da Trunksucht nicht zum Nationalcharakter gehört. Ausserdem erhält er nur 4 Pfg. täglich, was ihn ebenfalls vom Trinken zurückhält.

HOLLAND, DÄNEMARK, NORWEGEN, BELGIEN.

Zur gegenwärtigen Zeit gibt es in keinem jener Länder Regimentsmarketenderbuden, so wie man sie in der britischen Armee kennt. Man trinkt viel weniger wie früher. Es ist eine beachtenswerte Tatsache, dass während der kürzlich abgehaltenen Festlichkeiten gelegentlich der Geburt der Prinzessin Juliana der Militär-Attaché berichtete, dass er, wiewohl er jede Nacht in den Strassen des Haags umherging, auch nicht einen einzigen betrunkenen Mann oder Frau gesehen habe.

ALKOHOL IN BEZUG AUF DIE TÜCHTIGKEIT IM EISENBAHNDIENSTE.

Von Herrn A. FAULKNER, J.P., Vorsitzender der United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union.

OBSCHON die Eisenbahn unserem Programme nach an letzter Stelle kommt, so ist sie doch bei weitem die wichtigste der fünf vertretenen Verwaltungen; denn ohne dieselbe würden die anderen ausserstande sein, ihr Werk zu einem wirksamen Abschluss bringen zu können.

Die bis heute eröffneten Bahnen bedecken die ungeheuere Strecke von rund 600,000 Meilen und haben in ihrer Herstellung eine Summe von über £9,000,000,000 verschlungen. Zur Bewältigung dieses enormen Apparates ist unausgesetzt ein Personal von über 5,000,000 Menschen tätig, nicht etwa gedankenlose, gleichgültige Maschinen, nein, tadellos ausgebildete, unerschrockene Leute, die bereit sind, unter dem Druck der enormen Verantwortung, die die Beförderung von so vielen Millionen Reisenden jährlich ihnen aufbürdet, selbst ihr Leben zu deren Wohl zu wagen. Daneben sind sie noch verantwortlich für die Werte im Betrage von vielen Millionen Pfund Sterling, die ihrer Obhut und Fürsorge anvertraut sind. Man vergegenwärtige sich einmal die anhaltende geistige Anspannung, welcher der Führer einer mächtigen Expresszug-Maschine, die mit einer mittleren Geschwindigkeit von 50 bis 60 Meilen die Stunde, in

stundenlanger Folge dahin saust, unterworfen ist. Jede Sekunde erfordert seine höchste Aufmerksamkeit sowohl im Regulieren der sehr verwickelten Maschinerie, wie auch im unablässigen Beachten der mannigfaltigen Signale am Schienenwege; dabei mag er jeden Augenblick gewärtig sein, irgend einer Gefahr entgegensehen zu müssen. Nicht weniger wichtig und anstrengend ist der Dienst jener Weichensteller, die in kleinen Wärterhäuschen der Bahnlinie entlang stationiert sind und deren Aufgabe es ist, die zahllosen Signale und Weichen für die verschiedenen Züge zu stellen und zu kontrollieren. Die leiseste Unachtsamkeit oder das kleinste Versehen kann hier von unabsehbaren Folgen begleitet sein und zu grossen Verlusten an Menschenleben, tödlichen Verletzungen oder lebenslänglichem Siechtum von vielen Reisenden führen, ungeachtet noch des grossen Schadens, der hierbei mitverursacht wird. Wenn man sich noch vergegenwärtigt, dass das Wohl und die Sicherheit der Reisenden von der Tatkraft, Aufmerksamkeit und Vorsicht vieler Tausenden von Bahnangestellten abhängt, so muss man doch sagen, dass es in ihrem eigenen Interesse, wie in dem der Reisenden und der betreffenden Verwaltungen liegt, dass Bahnangestellte sich gänzlich von jeglichen alkoholischen Getränken enthalten sollten; denn das Zeugnis der höchsten medizinischen Autoritäten, das Ergebnis langjähriger wissenschaftlicher Forschungen, beweist, dass der Alkohol das Nervensystem abstumpft, das Sehvermögen und das Gedächtnis beeinträchtigt, die Muskeln schwächt und die Urteilskraft trübt. Daraus geht hervor, dass für Bahnangestellte, denen feste Nerven, ein scharfes Sehvermögen und treues Gedächtnis sowie Kraft und Geistesgegenwart vor allem not tun, *die gänzliche Enthaltsamkeit von geistigen Getränken* von höchster Wichtigkeit ist. Dennoch ist es eine bemerkenswerte Tatsache, dass, trotzdem England die Heimat der Bewegung für gänzliche Enthaltsamkeit von geistigen Getränken ist und die Temperenz-Propaganda sehr energisch betrieben hat, unsere Eisenbahn-Direktoren und Betriebsleiter denjenigen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, Kanadas und Neu-Seelands in der Anerkennung der Wichtigkeit eines ausschliesslich aus "Teetotalers" bestehenden Personales in allen Betriebsabteilungen, besonders aber was das Zugs- und Wächterpersonal anbelangt, nachstehen. Die hiesigen Temperenz-Reformatoren haben jedoch diese Notwendigkeit schon seit langem anerkannt und die "United Kingdom Temperance Union" ist im Jahre 1882 gegründet worden; die Mitgliederzahl derselben beläuft sich zurzeit auf über 44,000, und es befinden sich im Dienst der Eisenbahnen wahrscheinlich weitere 60,000 "Teetotalers," welche anderen Vereinigungen angehören.

Der vorbezeichnete Verein veröffentlicht sein eigenes offizielles Organ, *On the Line* (Auf der Eisenbahnlinie), das in einer jährlichen Auflage von 160,000 Exemplaren erscheint.

In Grossbritannien verbieten die Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften ihren Angestellten das Trinken geistiger Getränke nicht, doch wird eine strenge Aufsicht ausgeübt und während der Dienststunden is es ihnen nicht gestattet, ein Wirtshaus zum Genusse geistiger Getränke zu betreten; übrigens werden Fälle von Betrunkenheit der diensthabenden Angestellten streng bestraft, manchmal mit sofortiger Entlassung.

Auf dem Festlande Europas bestehen unter den Eisenbahnbeamten Temperenz-Vereine in Frankreich, Deutschland, der Schweiz, Oesterreich, Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden und Finnland.

Ausserhalb Englands gibt es sonst nirgends Temperenz-Verbindungen von Eisenbahnbeamten, doch hat der "Christliche Jünglingsverein" in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika eine spezielle Abteilung für Eisenbahnangestellte, welche sich der besonderen Gunst der Eisenbahnbehörden erfreut. Die Betriebs-

kosten für das Jahr 1908 belaufen sich auf £220 300, wovon 35% seitens der Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften und der Rest von den Bahnangestellten und ihren Freunden bestritten wurden.

Durch die von den amerikanischen Eisenbahn-Verwaltungen allgemein aufgestellte Regel: "der Genuss berauschender Getränke ist den Angestellten während der Dienststunden untersagt, und ein gewohnheitsmässiger Verkehr in Lokalen, wo solche Getränke verkauft werden, genügt als Grund zur Entlassung," haben dieselben den englischen Eisenbahnen gegenüber einen Vorsprung gewonnen.

Die Baltimore und Ohio-Eisenbahngesellschaft hat folgende Bekanntmachung erlassen: "Zum Schutze von Leib und Gut und um eine exakte Dienstausführung zu ermöglichen, ist die strikte Durchführung der Betriebsvorschriften hinsichtlich des Genusses von berauschenden Getränken seitens des Bahnpersonals absolut geboten." Es heisst dann noch weiter, dass Angestellte, die mit der Führung von Zügen betraut oder in irgend einer Weise im Fahrdienste beschäftigt sind, sofort, ohne Ausnahme, aus dem Dienste zu entlassen sind, wenn ihnen der gewohnheitsmässige Genuss berauschender Getränke, sei es in oder ausser Dienst, nachgewiesen wird.

In einigen Staaten, vornehmlich Michigan, bestehen gleichartige Verordnungen, die unter anderem den Eisenbahngesellschaften untersagen, Leute für den Fahrdienst anzustellen, die dem gewohnheitsmässigen Genuss von Spirituosen ergeben sind. Auf Zuwiderhandlung gegen diese Verordnung steht für jeden einzelnen Fall eine gerichtliche Strafe von $500.

Viele amerikanische Eisenbahngesellschaften, die auch einen Dampferdienst unterhalten, haben auf ihren Booten die Bars geschlossen und verlangen von ihrem Dampferpersonal völlige Abstinenz hinsichtlich alkoholischer Getränke. Nicht minder strenge Verfügungen existieren in Kanada. In Indien, Japan, und Australien sind keine Temperenzvereine für Bahnangestellte, doch ist solchen in Australien verboten Wirtschaften zwecks Erlangung von alkoholischen Getränken zu besuchen. Die Verfügungen Neu-Seelands sind gleichfalls sehr streng und ähneln denen Amerikas und Kanadas.

Anlässlich eines vor einigen Jahren in Neu-Seeland gehaltenen Eisenbahn-Kongresses hat Sir Joseph Ward alle Eisenbahn-Wirtschaftslizenzen mit Ablauf der betr. Verträge aufgehoben. Jetzt sind weder in den Bahnhofbüffets noch in den Speisewagen des ganzen Staatengebietes alkoholische Getränke erhältlich.

Die aus den besten Quellen geschöpfte Auskunft, welche ich Ihnen geben konnte, beweist, dass in allen zivilisierten Ländern die Direktoren des Eisenbahnbetriebes zur Erkenntnis der Tatsache gelangen, dass der Alkohol der Tüchtigkeit keineswegs förderlich ist, und dass in den vergleichsweise jungen, nicht durch althergebrachte Sitten und Gebräuche behinderten Ländern die Wegschaffung alkoholischer Getränke aus dem Eisenbahndienst in eingreifendster Weise ausgeführt wird. Das Urteil der Eisenbahn lautet somit, dass der Alkohol eine Gefahr bedeute, gegen welche sie auf der Hut sein muss, denn zweifellos schädigt derselbe die Geistes- und Körperkräfte der Arbeiter, so dass es für dieselben von höchster Wichtigkeit ist, sich davon zu enthalten, um den Dienstanforderungen auch im Interesse der Sicherheit des Publikums gewachsen zu bleiben.

ALKOHOL UND LEISTUNGSFÄHIGKEIT IM POSTDIENST.

Von Herrn F. J. BROWN, M.A., B.Sc.

Im Postdienst machen moderne Verhältnisse Schärfe der Auffassung und Raschheit der Entscheidung immer mehr zur Hauptsache. Dies bezieht sich besonders auf die gewöhnliche und die drahtlose Telegraphie, sowie die Bedienung des Telephons, wobei komplizierte Apparate Feinheit der Handhabung und beständige Klarheit verlangen. Hier, wie anderswo, ist der Mann, dessen Bewusstsein durch Alkohol benebelt ist, in bedenklichem Nachteil.

Welche ernstliche Bedeutung der Unmässigkeit im Postdienst zukommt, ergibt sich aus dem hohen Prozentsatz, den Ausweisungen und Degradationen aus dieser Ursache bilden, im Vergleich mit solchen aus anderen Gründen. Im Jahre 1907-8 war die Anzahl der Entlassungen wegen Unmässigkeit 114 oder 36% der Gesamtzahl aller Entlassungen, während die Zahl der Entziehungen von "Verdienststreifen" wegen Unmässigkeit 158, oder 66% betrug. Im Verhältnis zur Gesamtzahl des Personals (91,000) ist dies allerdings wenig, aber als Ganzes genommen stellt diese Unmässigkeit—die ohne Zweifel in den meisten Fällen einige Zeit angedauert, bevor sie zur offiziellen Bestrafung gelangte—einen bedeutenden Verlust an Arbeitskraft dar, nicht zu reden von dem Unglück, das für diese Männer und ihre Familien infolge Ruins durch Alkohol entsteht.

Der Verein abstinenter Postbeamter ist verhältnismässig klein, aber sein Einfluss ist wahrscheinlich weit beträchtlicher, als es seine Grösse erwarten liesse. Seine Mitgliederzahl (etwa 3000) lässt uns nichts aussagen über die Anzahl der Abstinenten im Postdienst. Die Mehrzahl von ihnen ziehen es wegen ihrer Arbeitsverhältnisse vor, einem Vereine in der Nähe ihrer Wohnung beizutreten und nicht dem der Postbeamten. In einigen grossen Bureaux sind die Mehrzahl der Angestellten Abstinenten.

NEUESTE FORTSCHRITTE DER VERBOTS-GESETZGEBUNG.

Von Herrn F. S. SPENCE, Toronto.

Herr Spence bezieht sich in seiner Abhandlung auf "Lokal-Option" und "Staatsverbot" in den Vereinigten Staaten und in Kanada, sowie auf die von diesen beiden Systemen auf Verbrechen, Trunkenheit, Geschäft und allgemeinen Wohlstand hervorgebrachten Wirkungen.

Vereinigte Staaten.—Die Abhandlung enthält eine historische Skizze der Trinkgesetzgebung seit dem Jahre 1829, wo Maine den ersten Schritt unternahm, durch Einführung eines Gesetzes, wonach der Verkauf von Getränken im Lokale nur mit der Genehmigung der jährlichen Stadtversammlung statthaft sein sollte,

bis zur heutigen Zeit, wo von 38 ein Konzessions-System besitzenden Staaten in 30 derselben Lokal-Option sich im Schwunge befindet, während in acht Staaten Verbot seitens des Staates besteht.

Am ersten Januar 1909 stellte sich das Gebiet und die Bevölkerung, wo Verbot besteht, folgendermassen:

	Gebiet in Quadratmeilen.	Bevölkerung.
Verbot seitens der Zentralregierung	445,003	4,000,000
Verbot seitens der Regierung des betreffenden Staates	456,372	9,213,316
Verbot infolge "Lokal-Option"	1,221,748	24,750,000
Summa	2,123,120	37,963,316

Konzession besteht in 1,429,626 Quadratmeilen mit einer Bevölkerung von 38,340,071.

Kanada.—In der "Dominion of Canada" gibt es zwei Arten von Lokal-Option, eine für Grafschaften und Städte auf Grund einer unter dem Namen "Scott Act" bekannten Akte des Parlaments der Dominion of Canada, und eine andere für Elementar-Körperschaften von Gemeinden und Städten auf Grund von seitens der betreffenden Provinzial-Legislatur eingeführten Gesetzen.

Im allgemeinen gibt man in Kanada den Provinzial-Gesetzen den Vorzug. In Prince Edward Island besteht Staatsverbot, während dies in Neu-Schottland (Nova Scotia) durch Lokal-Option erreicht wird. In mehreren Provinzen ist eine Majorität von drei Fünftel erforderlich. Lokal-Verbot gelangt in Kanada in besserer Weise zur Durchführung als in den Vereinigten Staaten, hauptsächlich infolge Verschiedenheiten im politischen System der lokalen Selbstverwaltung.

Resultate.—Verbrechen. Georgia ist ein typischer südlicher Staat am atlantischen Ozean. Die Zahl der vom Polizei-Gericht behandelten Vergehen während zehn Monate im Jahre 1907 (wo Konzession bestand) und während der ersten Monate im Jahre 1908 (wo Verbot bestand) betrug:

	1907.	1908.
Fälle von Trunkenheit	4,352	1,598
Gesamtzahl der gerichtlich behandelten Fälle	15,086	8,990

Städte von über 30,000 Einwohnern in Massachusetts, letztes Jahr der Konzession und erstes Jahr des Verbots, Verhaftungen wegen Trunkenheit in beiden Fällen:

Brockton—	1898, Konzession	Verhaftungen	1,627
,,	1899, Keine Konzession	,,	455
Lowell—	1902, Konzession	,,	4,077
,,	1903, Keine Konzession	,,	2,304
Salem—	1903, Konzession	,,	1,432
,,	1904, Keine Konzession	,,	503

Aehnliche Beispiele liegen vor für Tennessee, Texas und New Brunswick (Neu-Braunschweig). Es wurden ebenfalls Beweise dafür geliefert, dass sich unter dem Verbote das Geschäft im allgemeinen belebt und die Anzahl der Verurteilungen wegen allgemeiner Verbrechen im Verhältnis zur Bevölkerung geringer wird.

Lokal-Option bildet erfahrungsgemäss eine wirksame Vorstufe zur Einführung des gänzlichen Verbots.

DAS NORWEGISCHE SYSTEM FÜR DIE KONTROLLE ODER DIE LEITUNG DES BRANNTWEINHANDELS.

Von Herrn LARS O. JENSEN, Bergen.

In Norwegen war die Schnapsbrennerei während der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts verboten. Im Jahre 1816 wurde sie freigegeben. Der Verbrauch stieg sodann im Jahre 1812 von 6.8 Liter pro Kopf (annähernd) auf 16 Liter (annähernd) im Jahre 1833. Verbrechen, Selbstmorde usw. nahmen ebenfalls zu. Darauf setzte die Abstinenzbewegung ein und der Verbrauch hat sich bis auf 10 Liter im Jahre 1843 vermindert, 1845 wurde ein neues Einschränkungsgesetz erlassen, die Abstinenzbewegung machte Fortschritte und der Verbrauch nahm beständig ab, bis er im Jahre 1864—65 auf 4.4 Liter pro Kopf gesunken war.

Als dann aber der Verbrauch wieder zuzunehmen begann, wurde das Gothenburger- oder Gesellschaftssystem eifrig empfohlen als ein neues Mittel, der Unmässigkeit zu steuern. 1871 wurde die erste Gesellschaft (Samlag) gebildet und bis 1876 gab es 25 Samlag-Städte, worunter Bergen sich befand. Der Verbrauch, der zugenommen hatte (6.6 Liter im Jahre 1875—76) nahm nun stetig ab bis zum Jahre 1888 (3.0 Liter) und während dieses Zeitraums wurden 26 neue "Samlags" gebildet. Die "Samlags" verkauften damals etwa 43% allen in Norwegen verkauften Schnapses und seit 1884 verkauften einige auch Bier und Wein, freilich ohne das Monopol für den Kleinhandel mit diesen Getränken zu haben. Seit 1888 nahm jedoch der Verbrauch von gebrannten Wassern wieder zu und es wurde beschlossen, das Monopol der "Samlags" für Mengen von 250 Liter, anstatt 40 Liter, auszudehnen. Dieses Gesetz wurde 1894 erlassen und gab zugleich allen Männern und Frauen über 25 Jahren das Recht, den "Sammlag" ihrer Städt durch Abstimmung aufzuheben. Kraft dieses Gesetzes wurden 28 "Samlags" geschlossen und der Verbrauch wurde von 3.7 Litern im Jahre 1893—94 auf 2—4 Liter im Jahre 1897—98 herabgesetzt. Dann kam eine Reaktion: der Verbrauch stieg auf 3.4 Liter und die Branntweinhändler versuchten, das Gesetz von 1894 aufzuheben. Dies missglückte ihnen zwar, aber andererseits gelang es auch der Abstinenzpartei nicht, die privaten Schnapswirtschaften abzuschaffen, die immer noch in Christiania existierten. Das neue Gesetz datiert vom 17. Mai 1904. Es ist nun das Programm der Abstinenzpartei in Norwegen, allen Kleinhandel mit Branntwein (bis zu 250 Liter) unter das "Samlag"-System zu bringen und in manchen unserer Städte, wie Bergen z. B., ist es das lokale Programm der Abstinenzpartei, auch Bier und Wein unter das "Samlag"-System zu bringen.

Von der Geschichte der Temperenzreform in Norwegen lernen wir:

1. Das "Samlag"-System war ursprünglich nicht von Abstinenten in Norwegen eingeführt. Während der letzten Jahre is est jedoch anerkannte Taktik der Temperenzpartei gewesen, dass da, wo der Verkauf von Schnaps erlaubt ist, dies unter dem "Samlag"-System geschehen sollte, und da, wo er verboten werden kann, sollte er verboten werden.

2. Andererseits versuchen nun die Branntweinhändler, von denen manche das System zuerst gelobt haben, seine Einführung zu verhindern, sobald die Wahl zwischen dem "Samlag"-System und privaten Konzessionen besteht und empfehlen es nur da, wo die Wahl zwischen "Samlag"-System und Verbot besteht.

3. In den meisten Städten Norwegens ist der Branntweinhandel zuerst unter

die Kontrolle des "Samlag" gebracht und dann gänzlich verboten worden und in einigen Städten ist dasselbe mit Bier und Wein geschehen.

4. Der Branntweinhandel, sofern er von "Samlags" betrieben wird, ist allgemein als weniger achtbar betrachtet als der Handel mit Bier und Wein, der nicht von "Samlags" kontrolliert wird. In der Tat sind manche gegen die Unterstellung von Wein und Bier unter die "Samlag"-Kontrolle, weil dies in sich schliessen würde, dass dieser Handel nicht ganz achtbar sei. Es scheint so das "Samlag"-System das "Trinken nicht achtbar gemacht" zu haben.

5. Der Ueberschuss des "Samlag" könnte Bewohner in die Versuchung bringen, den Handel mit alkoholischen Getränken trotz seiner schlimmen Folgen aufrecht zu erhalten. Um dieser Gefahr zu begegnen, geben wir den grössten Teil des Profites an den Staat ab, wahren aber den Bewohnern der Stadt das Recht, zu entscheiden, ob in der Stadt ein "Samlag" sein soll oder nicht. Die Erfahrung hat uns gelehrt, dass es schwieriger ist, Schankwirtschaften zu schliessen, wenn Privatleute darunter leiden, als wenn ein verhältnismässig kleines öffentliches Einkommen auf dem Spiele steht.

6. Wenn der Gewinn in die Staatskasse fliesst oder der Stadt zukommt, hilft dies nicht die Partei der Branntweinhändler dadurch unterstützen, dass sie mit dem nötigen Kapital versehen werden, um alle Temperenz-Massregeln zunichte zu machen. Daher sind es die Wein- und Bierhändler, nicht die Branntweinhändler, die die Stärke der "Getränke-Partei" in Norwegen ausmachen.

7. Jedermann gibt zu, dass Trunkenheit in Norwegen abgenommen hat, doch inwiefern dies den "Samlags" zu verdanken ist, darin gehen die Meinungen auseinander. Die bedeutendste Abnahme fand vor der Einführung der "Samlags" statt und kann daher nicht diesen zuzuschreiben sein. Andererseits scheinen alle darin einig zu sein, dass das "Samlag"-System helfen wird, die gemeinsten Formen von Trunkenheit zu verhindern, weil für den Schankwirt nicht dieselbe Versuchung besteht, möglichst viel zu verkaufen; nichts wird auf Kredit verkauft, es ist leichter, den Schankgesetzen Geltung zu verschaffen und die Schanklokale früher zu schliessen, wenn es die öffentliche Meinung verlangt. Diesen Einfluss statistisch nachzuweisen hält schwer, Vergleichungen zwischen der Anzahl von Verhaftungen in einigen "Samlag"-Staaten in Norwegen und einigen englischen und amerikanischen Städten sind von sehr geringem Werte, da die übrigen Bedingungen gänzlich verschieden sein mögen.

8. Das "Samlag"-System ist in Wirksamkeit in Norwegen, Schweden und Finnland. Nun sind es unter allen Staaten Europas diese drei, welche die stärkste Verminderung der Trunkenheit aufweisen und Norwegen und Finnland, die den geringsten Alkoholverbrauch haben. Es mag eingewendet werden, dies sei so trotz des "Samlag"-Systems dieser drei Länder, aber man hält in Norwegen allgemein dafür, dass das "Samlag"-System in dieser Beziehung geholfen hat und für weitere Temperenzarbeit zu verwenden ist.

ALKOHOLISMUS UND VERBRECHEN.

Von Oberst-Leutnant A. B. McHARDY, Edinburgh.

Im voraus diene die Bermerkung, dass sich nachstehende Angaben auf Schottland beziehen und dass die angeführten hohen Zahlen auf die Tatsache zurückzuführen sind, dass das Nationalgetränk Whisky ist, der, wenn er zum Verkauf gelangt, 37½% reinen Alkohol enthalten muss. Im Jahre 1907 wurden

58,000 Fälle einfacher Trunkenheit der Polizei gemeldet bei einer Bevölkerung von 4,776,000 einschliesslich sämtlicher Stände und Altersstufen. Diese Fälle stellten wahrscheinlich 39,000 verschiedene Individuen dar. Es kamen ausserdem etwa 32,000 Fälle von Friedensbruch vor, die meistens auf unmässiges Trinken zurückzuführen sind, so dass es in Schottland etwa 90,000 Fälle von öffentlicher unordentlicher Aufführung gab, welche die direkte Folge des Trunkes waren. 50 bis 60 Prozent Diebstähle liessen sich auf den Trunk zurückführen; was ernsthafte Verbrechen betrifft, so wurde seitens erfahrener Beamten in 50 Fällen von zu langen Gefängnisperioden verurteilten Gefangenen die Vorgeschichte derselben untersucht. Das erste Ergebnis war, dass *a*) 34% der Leute zur Zeit des Verbrechens nüchtern waren, *b*) dass 34% derselben vor der Ausführung des Verbrechens an einem Trinkgelage teilgenommen hatten und dass *c*) 32% derselben in gewissem Grade unter dem Einflusse kurz vorher zu sich genommener Getränke standen. Aus einer einige Jahre später angestellten Nachforschung ging hervor, dass 60% der zu langen Gefängnisperioden verurteilten Verbrecher unmittelbar vor der Ausübung ihres Verbrechens getrunken hatten. Eine dritte Nachforschung gab in 50% ähnlicher Fälle den Trunk als einen Faktor an und bei einer vierten Nachforschung stellte sich heraus, dass nur 24% der Leute bei der Begehung ihres Verbrechens nüchtern waren, während sich 76% mehr oder weniger unter dem Einflusse des Alkohols befanden. Während dieser Nachforschungen kam die Tatsache an den Tag, dass 6 bis 14% sich als Temperenzler ausgaben. Das Verhältnis von eingesperrten Verbrechern, die zur Zeit, als sie ihr Verbrechen begingen, als nüchtern angegeben wurden, zu denjenigen, welche nicht gänzlich nüchtern waren, betrug 30 : 70; in allen diesen Fällen handelte es sich um gewaltsame Verbrechen gegen Eigentum. Die Aufzeichnungen über 153 Fälle, in denen Verurteilungen wegen Mord, Totschlag usw. erfolgten, enthüllten bei sorgsamer Prüfung die Tatsache, dass in nicht weniger als 129 Fällen, oder in 84% derselben, der Trunk mit dem Verbrechen in Beziehung stand, und zwar meistens in direkter und unmittelbarer Weise. Der Oberpolizeimeister einer grossen Stadt gab kürzlich an, dass von den in jener Stadt im Laufe eines Monats verhafteten Personen 70% ihren Fall dem Trunke zu verdanken hatten. Eine äusserst kompetente Autorität gibt an: "Mir ist kein Mittel bekannt, das sich in bezug auf die Verleitung zum Verbrechen auch nur annähernd mit berauschenden Getränken vergleichen liesse."

GESETZGEBUNG FÜR TRINKER.

Von R. WELSCH BRANTHWAITE, M.D., H.M. Inspector under the Inebriates Acts, England.

Die Trinker sind in der Mehrzahl in ihren Zustand geraten, ungeachtet des Einflusses von Abstinenz-Beispiel und Vorschrift, und um ein gewohnheitsmässiger Trinker zu werden, sind ursprüngliche Eigenart der Konstitution, Schwäche oder Mängel von grösster Bedeutung. Abstinenzbelehrung hat den "verständigen, denkenden Mann" nüchterner gemacht, aber es ist äusserst fragwürdig, ob der gleiche Einfluss, ohne Zuhülfenahme anderer Mittel, ebenso auf gedankenlose, unfähige Leute—die zu Trinkern werden—ausgeübt werden kann. Sicherlich haben wir alle Mittel zu versuchen; die Aussicht auf möglichst gute Erholung

bildet den tiefsten Grund für unsere Forderung von gesetzlicher Macht, dem Trinker gewisse Beschränkung aufzuerlegen. Jeder Trinker ist entweder ein potentieller Verbrecher, eine Last für die öffentlichen Mittel, eine Gefahr für sich selbst oder andere, oder die Ursache von Not, Schrecken, Anstoss oder Belästigung für seine Familie und die, mit denen er zusammen lebt. Jeder Trinker trägt ferner durch Anweisung, Beispiel, Vernachlässigung der Kinder und wahrscheinlich durch direkte Fortpflanzung seiner Art zur Verbreitung bei, pflanzt seinesgleichen fort zum Schaden der zukünftigen nationalen Wohlfahrt. Die Freiheit des Trinkers einzuschränken, so dass die persönliche Freiheit anderer gewahrt wird, ist daher gerechtfertigt, und um dies zu bewirken, ist Gesetzgebung mit vollkommenem Schutz gegen Missbrauch notwendig. Jegliches Gesetz gegen Trinker muss dehnbar genug sein, um zu erlauben, die mildesten Massregeln zu treffen, zugleich aber auch strengere, wenn die milderen erfolglos geblieben. Unsere heutigen Gesetze gegen Trinker sind in dieser Beziehung mangelhaft, aber man darf in der nächsten Zukunft weitgehende Aenderungen erwarten. Departements-Countees haben neulich Berichte zugunsten einer Ausdehnung der gegenwärtigen Macht bei der Behandlung von Trinkern abgegeben. Zum Wohle von Trinkern, die noch nicht Verbrecher geworden, schlägt das englische Countee als vorläufige Massnahme ein offiziell bezeugtes Versprechen, sich alkoholischer Getränke zu enthalten, vor. Falls der Trinker dieses Versprechen nicht halten kann, soll ihm Gelegenheit geboten werden, sich unter die Obhut eines Patrones zu stellen oder in eine Trinkerheilstätte einzutreten. Sollten auch diese Massnahmen erfolglos sein, so sind Freunde des Patienten zu bevollmächtigen, die zwangsweise Stellung unter Vormundschaft zu erwirken oder um Unterbringung in eine Heilstätte nachzusuchen. Bis heute hat sich bei einer beträchtlichen Zahl der kriminellen Fälle, die Trinkerheilstätten überwiesen worden waren, gezeigt, dass diese Leute zu tief eingewurzelte Gewohnheiten haben, moralisch zu tief gesunken oder geistig zu abnorm sind, als dass irgend welche Hoffnung auf dauernde Heilung gehegt werden könnte. Dass diejenigen, die für die Abstinenz arbeiten, dem Trinker mehr Interesse entgegenbringen sollten, ist durchaus zu verlangen, und zwar im Namen der Humanität, der Rettung von Leben und der Verminderung von Schaden, und ebenso im Interesse der Gesamtheit, als ein Mittel, Trunkenheit, Armut, Geisteskrankheit und Verbrechen zu vermindern.

BEITRAG ZUM STUDIUM DES EINFLUSSES DES ALKOHOLS AUF DIE AUSARTUNG MENSCHLICHER NACHKOMMEN.

Von Professor TAAV. LAITINEN, Dr. med., Professor der Hygiene, Direktor des Hygienischen Institutes der Universität zu Helsingfors, Mitglied der Finnländischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

In meiner Abhandlung auf dem letzten Antialkoholkongresse in Stockholm im Jahre 1907 habe ich nachgewiesen, dass der Alkohol, selbst wenn derselbe in nur geringen Dosen beigebracht wird, bei den Jungen der Tiere, an denen ich meine Experimente ausführte, eine bemerkenswerte Degeneration zur Folge hat; ich erwähnte damals, dass ich mit ähnlichen Beobachtungen inbezug auf menschliche Wesen den Anfang gemacht hätte.

Die Materialien für dieses Studium begann ich vor sechs Jahren zu sammeln.

1. Ich beobachtete eine Anzahl alkoholtrinkende und nichtalkoholtrinkende Familien in einer kleinen Landstadt, wo die alltäglichen Gewohnheiten der Bewohner einem jeden wohl bekannt sind. Ich beobachtete zunächst das Alter der Eltern, die Anzahl der Zimmer im Hause, die Anzahl der lebenden und verstorbenen Kinder, die Anzahl der Fehlgeburten und das Gewicht der Kinder, soweit mir dies möglich war.

2. Ich habe als Arzt in oben angegebener Weise im Laufe der letzten Jahre eine grosse Anzahl Familien, mit denen ich in Berührung kam, studiert.

3. Um weitere Materialien zu erhalten, sandte ich 15,000 Zikulare aus, welche folgendermassen abgefasst waren:

"*Geehrte Mitbürger.*

"Sie würden der Wissenschaft einen grossen Dienst erweisen, wenn Sie dieses Zirkular hinsichtlich Ihres neugeborenen Kindes während der ersten acht Monate seines Lebens gewissenhaft ausfüllen und das Zirkular in einliegendem Briefumschlag an Professor Taav. Laitinen zurückschicken wollten.

Sie belieben anzugeben: den Beruf, das Alter, den Wohnort (Stadt, Landstadt, Kirchdorf, Dorf) der Eltern (des Vaters, der Mutter oder beider).

Sind die Eltern gesund oder leiden sie an einer Krankheit?

Wie viele Zimmer hat Ihre Wohnung? Wann wurde das Kind geboren (Jahr, Monat, Tag)?

War das Kind bei seiner Geburt gesund oder ungesund (missgestaltet)?

Knabe oder Mädchen?

Das erste Kind? Wenn nein, wie viele wurden vor ihm geboren?

Gewicht bei der Geburt?

Das Gewicht des nackten Kindes ist auf dem Rücken dieses Bogens alle sieben Tage von der Geburt an während der ersten acht Monate anzugeben.

Wann erhielt das Kind seinen ersten Zahn?

Wie viele Zähne hatte das Kind, als es acht Monate alt war?

Wie lange gab die Mutter dem Kinde die Brust?

Sind die Eltern Alkoholtrinker oder Temperenzler? Beide?

In welchem Umfange nehmen sie Alkohol zu sich (Sie wollen angeben, ob täglich, ob Bier, Kornbranntwein, Wein, Branntwein oder eine andere Art Alkohol oder alle diese Arten)."

4. Ich habe den Einfluss des Alkoholgenusses auf das menschliche Blut studiert.

Auf diese Weise erhielt ich Auskunft über 5845 Familien mit 20 008 Kindern.

Auf Grund dieser Mitteilungen war es mir möglich, diese Frage eingehender zu studieren.

Im ersten Falle sind die Resultate dieser Studien aus der Tabelle IV ersichtlich.

Die auf die vorerwähnte Landstadt bezüglichen Zahlen sind nahezu dieselben.

Im zweiten Falle sind die Resultate aus der Tabelle I ersichtlich, welche das Durchschnittsgewicht und Durchschnittswachstum der Kinder in den verschiedenen Kategorien anzeigt.

Im dritten Falle ist die Geschwindigkeit der Entwicklung der Kinder in den verschiedenen Kategorien ebenfalls bis zu einem gewissen Grade aus nachstehenden Zahlenangaben ersichtlich.

Am Ende des achten Monats waren von den Kindern:

Von Temperenzlern 27.5% ohne Zähne, von mässigen Trinkern 33.9%, von Trinkern 42.3% ohne Zähne.

Die Durchschnittsanzahl der Zähne am Ende des achten Monats betrug etwa: pro Kind, dessen Eltern Temperenzler waren 2.5%; pro Kind, dessen Eltern mässig tranken 2.1%; pro Kind von Trinkern 1.5%.

Wir können daher ebenfalls aus den Resultaten dieser Nachforschung ersehen, dass Alkohol, selbst wenn derselbe in mässigen Quantitäten zu sich genommen wird auf menschliche Nachkommen schädliche Wirkungen ausübt. wie ich früher nachgewiesen habe, dass er diese Wirkungen auf die Jungen von Tieren ausübt.

Ich habe des weiteren einen ungünstigen Einfluss des Alkohols auf das menschliche Blut beobachtet.

ÜBER ALKOHOLISMUS UND TUBERKULOSE.

Von S. E. HENSCHEN, Professor in Stockholm.

RÉSUMÉ.

1. DIE Mortalität infolge Tuberkulose geht mit der Wohnungsdichtigkeit parallel. Durch die Anhäufung von Personen wird die Exposition der Infektion gegenüber vermehrt.

2. Die Anhäufung ist fast immer mit Mangel an Licht, Sonne und Luft sowie mit Unsauberkeit u.s.w. vereint, welche Momente die Fortdauer und Ansammlung des Infektionsstoffes begünstigt.

3. Die Beschaffenheit der Wohnung ist ein direkter Ausdruck der sozialen und der ökonomischen Verhältnisse der Familie.

4. Anhäufung von Personen in engen, schlechten Wohnungen bedeutet Armut.

5. Tuberkulose ist deshalb eine soziale Krankheit, und beruht wesentlich auf Armut.

6. Armut ist meistens eine Folge von übergrossem Alkoholkonsum oder von Alkoholismus.

7. Somit ist Tuberkulose eine Folge des Alkoholismus, indem die Alkoholiker durch ihre Armut gezwungen werden, in engen unsauberen Wohnungen in grosser Anzahl zusammen zu leben; hierdurch wird ihre Exposition für den Infektionsstoff hochgradig vermehrt.

8. Eine vermehrte *Disposition* für die Tuberkulose durch Alkohol wollen Laitinen, Woodhead und Achard durch Experimente an alkoholisierten Tieren nachgewiesen haben.

9. Hervorragende Autoritäten wie Lancereaux Brouardel, Letulle u.a. nehmen auch an, dass eine vermehrte Disposition für Tuberkulose durch Alkohol entsteht.

10. Liebe, Lavarenne, Baudran u.a. wollen auch durch zahlreiche statistische Daten eine Vermehrung der Disposition für Tuberkulose durch Alkohol nachgewiesen haben.

11. Alle gegenwärtigen Statistiken über den Zusammenhang zwischen Alkoholismus und Tuberkulose sind sehr mangelhaft, indem der Term Alkoholiker subjektiv ist und die Mortalitätsatteste in dieser Beziehung wenig zuverlässig sind. Eine neue Alkoholstatistik ist notwendig.

12. In Schweden nahm von 1780 die Mortalität in der Tuberkulose gleichzeitig mit der Steigerung des Alkoholkonsums zu.

13. Die Mortalitätsstatistik (von Cornet) für Preussen zeigt für das Kindesalter

bis 15 Jahren eine vermehrte Mortalität für das weibliche Geschlecht; von 20 Jahren überwiegt auffallend die Mortalität für Männer. Die Ursache ist wahrscheinlich: Alkoholmissbrauch. So auch in Stockholm schon im 17. Jahrhundert.

14. Ebenso ist die Mortalität der *Unverheirateten* Männer viel grösser als die der Verheirateten. Die Ursache ist wahrscheinlich dieselbe.

15. Tatham's Statistik weist eine übergrosse Mortalität in den sogenannten Alkoholberufen (Gastwirte, Gastwirtschaftsbediensteten, Bierbrauer) nach. Dies wird durch die preussische Statistik bestätigt.

16. Alle diese Tatsachen werden als Beweise dafür angeführt, dass Alkohol die Prädisposition für die Tuberkulose vermehrt.

17. Der Verfasser legt seine Untersuchungen über den Zusammenhang zwischen Alkoholismus und Tuberkulose vor und stützt sich auf Befunde in 1249 Fällen von Tuberkulose. Das Material umfasst alle Volksklassen. Die Resultate waren:

Tuberkulöse und Sanatorien.		Abstinente.	"Sehr mässige."	Summa.	Gewohnheits-Verbraucher.	Potatoren.	Summa.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Staats- und private (489)	M.	29·1	60·0	89·1	9·1	2·5	11·7
	W.	28·9	69·9	98·8	1·2	0	1·2
Allgemeine u. Augen-Krankenhäuser (532)	M.	32·9	46·0	78·9	16·3	4·8	21·0
	W.	49·6	49·6	99·2	0·7	0	0·7
Armen - (Kranken-) Häuser (228)	M.	5·1	29·3	35·3	35·7	29·3	65·0
	W.	56·3	32·4	88·7	5·6	5·6	11·2

Diese Daten sind mit der Annahme, dass Alkohol der mächtigste Faktor bei der Tuberkulose sei und zur Tuberkulose disponiere, unvereinbar, 89–99% aller Tuberkulösen in den Sanatorien und 78–99% derselben in den Krankenhäusern sind "Abstinenten" oder "sehr mässige," d.h. sie trinken ab und zu ein Glas Bier oder Wein, und selbst in den Armen-Spitälern sind 88·7% der tuberkulösen Weiber abstinent oder sehr mässig.

Von allen tuberkulösen Weibern in den untersuchten Anstalten fanden sich in den Armenanstalten nur vier weibliche Patatoren, in den allgem. Krankenhäusern und Sanatorien (mehr als 1,000 Patienten) kein einziges Weib, welches "Potator" war; nur wenige brauchten Bier oder dergl. täglich; etwa 90–99% waren Abstinenten oder "sehr mässig."

Aber in den Armenanstalten, wo die Mehrzahl Potatoren sind, waren von den Tuberkulösen 29·3% Potatoren. Dieses beweist nichts, da hier die Allermeisten verfallene Trinker sind.

Die Untersuchung ergab weiter, dass die Tuberkulösen oft (in etwa 30—50%) von tuberkulösen Heimaten stammten und oft alkoholische Eltern hatten.

Der Zusammenhang ist wahrscheinlich dieser: Alkoholkonsum und Alkoholismus führt zur Verarmung und dadurch zu gefährlicher Anhäufung von Personen und Wohnungsdichtigkeit, wo die Exposition der Tuberkelinfektion übergross ist, und wo die Infektion durch die Insalubrität u.s.w. begünstigt wird.

Der Alkoholismus ruft dadurch sekundär Tuberkulose hervor. Die nachgewiesene grosse Mortalität wird dadurch und durch die Zusammenwirkung von Alkohol und Tuberkulose erklärt.

DIE WIRKUNG DES ALKOHOLS AUF DIE GEISTIGE UND KÖRPERLICHE LEISTUNGSFÄHIGKEIT.

Von Herren W. H. R. RIVERS und H. N. WEBBER.

DIESE Arbeit ist eine Fortsetzung früherer Untersuchungen (*Brit. Journ. Psych.*, 1908, vol. ii., p. 263, und Rivers: "Die Wirkung des Alkohols und anderer narkotischer Gifte bei Ermüdung"), bei denen wir nicht die deutlichen Wirkungen des Alkohols auf körperliche und geistige Leistungsfähigkeit fanden, welche von der Mehrzahl der früheren Forscher aufgewiesen wurden. In der neuen Arbeit, bei der der Ergograph und eine komplizierte Form des "Vervielfältigungsmessers" verwendet worden sind, haben wir die gleichen allgemeinen Methoden angewandt, wovon die wichtigste die Verabreichung des Alkohols in versteckter Form ist. Mit Dosen von 10 und 20 cc. reinen Alkohols haben wir Versuche mit 5 neuen Versuchspersonen angestellt und haben wiederum kein entscheidendes Resultat erzielt. Auch mit grösseren Dosen von 30 und 40 cc. reinen Alkohols und mit Dosen von Whiskey (20 cc. Alkohol enthaltend) sind die Resultate negativ gewesen. Wenn überhaupt eine deutliche Wirkung zutage getreten, ist es eine Steigerung ohne irgendwelche nachfolgende Reaktion gewesen; aber diese Steigerung ist unbestimmt gewesen und nicht definitiv ausserhalb des Bereiches zufälliger Variationen. De gewöhnliche stimulierende Wirkung der alkoholischen Getränke ist sicher eine zusammengesetzte und hängt teils von Sinnesreizen und dem Vergnügen, das der Genuss solcher Getränke bereitet, ab, teils, und das in vielen Fällen, von der Befriedigung einer "Sucht." Es ist immerhin wahrscheinlich, dass überdies noch ein wirklich stimulierender Effekt besteht infolge der rein physiologischen Wirkungen des Alkohols; aber diese Wirkung ist unbestimmt und leicht verdunkelt durch andere Faktoren.

Experimente nach Macdougalls Methode mit einem neuen Apparate sind unbestimmt geblieben, mit einer Ausnahme, wo eine Dosis von 20 cc. reinen Alkohols eine bestimmte, wenn auch nur geringe Verminderung der Zielsicherheit bewirkte.

Die Arbeit hat sich nur mit den Wirkungen des Alkohols auf die Leistungsfähigkeit innerhalb weniger Stunden nach der Aufnahme beschäftigt; wir haben die Sammelwirkungen noch nicht erforscht.

ALKOHOLISMUS UND GEISTESKRANKHEIT.

Von Herrn Dr. LEGRAIN, Paris.

KEINE Funktion, sei es des Einzelnen oder der Gesamtheit, kann in normaler und vollständiger Weise ausgeübt werden ohne ein Gleichgewicht des organischen Lebens, resp. Harmonie zwischen den menschlichen Einheiten. Es ist das

Gesetz der Ordnung, welches die Bedingungen eines gesunden und langen Lebens reguliert; es ist auch das Gesetz der Ordnung, das guten Beziehungen zwischen den Menschen vorangeht und Streitigkeiten ein Ende macht. Jede Störung des allgemeinen Gleichgewichts hat ihre Wirkungen auf den Einzelnen und wiederum auf die Gesamtheit.

Alle diese Wahrheiten gelten besonders für die Funktionen des Gehirns und der Nerven, deren besondere Aufgabe es ja ist, die Ordnung herzustellen und aufrecht zu erhalten. Jeder, auch der leichteste Eingriff in das Gehirn führt eine Aufhebung des Gleichgewichts herbei.

Daher ist denn auch der Wahnsinn, der seinem Wesen nach Unordnung ist, eines der schrecklichsten menschlichen Uebel. Er hat furchtbare Rückwirkungen auf die Masse des Volkes durch die Ausgaben, die er verursacht, die materiellen und sittlichen Gefahren, die aus ihm entstehen und seine Uebertragung durch Vererbung.

Gehirnkapital sollte in den Augen der Völker viel höher stehen als Geldkapital. Sie sollten darnach streben sich gegen alles so gut wie möglich zu schützen, was dieses Kapital schädigen könnte. Soziale Gifte, wie Alkohol, Opium u. a. ziehen daher mit vollem Rechte die Aufmerksamkeit verständiger Leute auf sich und eine organisierte Bewegung, die je länger je mehr ihr Vebot verlangt, ist durchaus logisch und berechtigt.

Der Alkohol ist im Abendland das furchtbarste der Gehirngifte. In kleinen Dosen gegeben bewirkt er Trunkenheit, welche ein kurzer Anfall von Wahnsinn ist. Es gibt keinen andern Ausdruck, um die fast plötzliche Unordnung zu bezeichnen, die nach Einnahme von Alkohol entsteht und die sich auf Urteilskraft, Vernunft und Genauigkeit der Gefühle erstreckt, die den Willen vernichtet und durch eine brutale und animalische Impulsivität ersetzt wird.

Bei grösseren und besonders bei wiederholten Dosen haben die Aenderungen die Neigung, dauernd zu bleiben und zwar in einer weit schrecklicheren Art als es gewöhnlich scheint.

Der Gewohnheitstrinker macht oft den täuschenden Eindruck eines vernünftigen Mannes, wennschon er das Spielzeug eines Giftes ist, das seine Nerven abstumpft, die normalen Beziehungen der Gehirnfunktionen zu einander stört und in verhängnisvoller Weise Handlungen bewirkt, die ein gänzlich geistig gesunder Mensch missbilligt.

Den besten Beweis, den man zugunsten dieser Behauptung vorbringen kann, ist der Vergleich zwischen der geistigen Verfassung eines Mannes, der seit längerer Zeit einem mässigen Alkoholgenuss huldigt und der geistigen Verfassung dieses selben Mann es an dem Tage, da er abstinent wird. Er wird nicht zögern, an Handlungen, die er früher begangen, wenn er sich geistig gesund geglaubt und sich gewaltig viel eingebildet hatte, strengste Kritik zu üben. Solche Resultate lassen sich jeden Tag zu Tausenden an den Ausgängen von Trinkerheilstätten beobachten.

Die Vererbung des Uebels bedeutet für das Geisteskapital der Nation den furchtbarsten Schlag, indem verkümmerte, degenerierte, minderwertige Wesen geboren werden, und zwar während mehrerer Generationen, bevor sie gänzlich aussterben.

In unserer Zeit haben der Geist des Wohllebens, der Verfall der Sitten, die Indifferenz der Politiker, die Schwächung des sozialen Pflichtgefühls dem Alkohol eine schreckenerregende Entwicklung erlaubt.

Daher ist die Zahl der Geisteskranken in so furchtbarer Weise angewachsen.

Die Gesellschaft ist voll von Leuten, die von reinem oder unreinem Alkohol bis aufs Mark durchtränkt sind. Der Alkohol ist mit dem privaten und öffent-

lichen Leben der meisten vermengt. Solche Sitten haben eine Störung zur Folge, die auch die weniger weitsichtigen erschrecken muss.

Es gibt wohl kaum ein wirksameres Hilfsmittel als ein aus dem Geist der Disziplin und der Aufopferung stammender Verzicht auf dieses Gehirngift.

Die vereinten Anstrengungen, die im Kampf gegen Gifte wie Blei und Phosphor, die weit weniger gefährlich als Alkohol sind, gemacht werden und wohl ihr Verbot bewirken werden, sind verständiger- und vernünftigerweise gegenüber dem Alkohol noch viel wichtiger. Vereinigten Sie sich nicht zu diesem Zwecke, so wäre das ein deutlicher Beweis dafür, dass man sich vor der modernen Macht, dem Mammon, zu beugen gedenkt.

DIE WIDERSTANDSKRAFT DES MENSCHLICHEN GEHIRNS GEGEN ALKOHOL UND IHRE GRENZEN.

Von Professor CLOUSTON, Edinburgh.

Bis jetzt wurde den positiven Wirkungen des Alkohols auf das menschliche Gehirn mehr Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt als den negativen. Mängel der wissenschaftlichen Versuche von Kraepelin und Macdougall in bezug auf die Wirkungen des Alkohols auf die normale Gehirntätigkeit.—Gewaltige Widerstandskraft gegen die Wirkungen des Alkohols in wirklich gesunden und normalen Gehirnen. — Die Mehrzahl der Männer in Europa und Amerika trinkt mässig Alkohol, in irgendeiner Form, und viele im Uebermass, ohne viele offenkundige und unmittelbare Folgen. — Deutlicher Einfluss hiervon auf die Volksmeinung. — Immunität gegen Alkohol. — Die Menschheit bereit, in dieser und allen andern Richtungen Gefahr zu laufen. — Die angenehmen Gefühle, die der Alkohol erzeugt. Die Menschheit hat immer nach etwas verlangt und wird immer nach etwas verlangen, das Vergnügen bereitet, ein Gefühl des Idealen hervorruft und eine Erhöhung der sozialen Instinkte und Gefühle bewirkt. Etwas mehr als Nahrung und etwas, dessen subjektive Wirkungen verschieden sind von denen der Nahrung, wird verlangt, z. B. Alkohol, Opium, indischer Hanf, Kakao, Tee, Kaffee, Tabak, Gewürze u.s.w. — Diese haben wahrscheinlich an der Evolution des Menschengeschlechts mitgeholfen. — Was wir herausfinden möchten, sind ihre Gefahren, und ihre besonderen Gefahren für besondere Individuen. Dies kann nur geschehen durch wissenschaftliches Studium der Widerstandsfähigkeit des Gehirns im allgemeinen gegen Alkoholwirkungen und derjenigen verschiedener Arten von Gehirnen. — Weitere Betrachtungen über Immunität. — Dr. Archdall Reids Ansichten. — Toleranz und "Gefahrpunkte" des Alkohols. — Beziehungen des Alkohols zur Rasse. — Widerstandskraft oder Toleranz kann nicht immer genau bestimmt werden, ausser durch das Experiment. Gefahr des letzteren.—Geistige Hemmungsvorrichtungen und deren Lähmung oder Vernichtung durch Alkohol — die grosse Gefahr. — Die detaillierten Wirkungen des Alkohols auf die höhere Gehirnzelle. — Tritt die Erholung von diesen Wirkungen ein oder nicht. Besondere Gefahren des Alkohols für das Gehirn vor dem 25. Lebensjahr. Das sich entwickelnde Gehirn, das weibliche Gehirn und die besonders verderblichen Wirkungen, denen junge Leute ausgesetzt sind. — Alkohol und primitive Völker

und Wilde, z. B. Indianer. — Analogie dieser Resultate mit den Wirkungen auf gewisse Arten von Gehirnen bei zivilisierten Völkern.—Der Trunkenbold oder "Dipsomane." Eine Krankheit meist unheilbar, wenn alteingesessen. — Die öffentliche Meinung inbezug auf die Notwendigkeit der Einschränkung der Freiheit von Trunkenbolden innerhalb der letzten Jahre bedeutend verändert und vorgeschritten (die englischen und schottischen Departementsberichte über Trunkenheit). Andere Symptome am Trunkenbold, neben der unbezwingbaren Sucht nach Alkohol. Der Trunkenbold gehört zu den "Unfähigen," sowohl für die Zeugung als für Leben im höheren Sinn. Für die Rechte und Pflichten des Bürgers ist er jetzt schon tot.

DIE WIRKUNGEN DES ALKOHOLS AUF DAS NERVENSYSTEM, WIE SIE SICH IN SPITAL- UND ASYLPRAXIS ZEIGEN.

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KURZE einleitende Darstellung der Struktur und der Funktionen des Nervensystems. — Gehirn, Rückenmark, Nerven. — Nerveneinheit oder Neuron. — Nervenzellen und Nervenfasern. Das ererbte "geschwächte" Nervensystem, speziell das Gehirn. — Das durch Alkohol "geschwächte" Nervensystem. Das Nervensystem, durch andere Wirkungen, als die des Alkohols, geschwächt. Kombination der obigen Faktoren.

1. Die vorübergehende Wirkung übermässigen Alkoholgenusses auf das widerstandsfähige, gesunde Nervensystem.

2. Die dauernde Wirkung wiederholten übermässigen Alkoholgenusses auf das widerstandsfähige, gesunde Nervensystem.

a) Die feinen, unerkennbaren Aenderungen, die eine lasterhafte Gewohnheit ausmachen.

b) Die erkennbaren Strukturveränderungen im Gehirn, dem Rückenmark und den Nerven, nicht so sehr eine direkte Folge der Alkoholwirkug auf die Nervengewebe, als vielmehr derjenigen auf die Organe der Verdauung, der Assimilation, der Exkretion und Zirkulation, wobei sich Gifte, die durch gestörte biochemische Prozesse im Körper erzeugt werden, und solche, geschaffen durch Mikroben, die in die Gewebe des Körpers eingedrungen, sich mit dem Alkohol verbinden und einen Krankheit bringenden circulus vitiosus hervorrufen. Dieser kann immerhin durch Entzug des Alkohols beseitigt werden.

Mikroskopische Veränderungen in den Nerven, dem Rückenmark und dem Gehirn, sowie in den Organen des Leibes. Beziehung dieser Veränderungen zu den geistigen und körperlichen Symptomen.

3. Die Wirkungen des Alkohols auf das "geschwächte" Gehirn. — Auf Schwachsinnige, Epileptische, potentielle Geisteskranke und alle, die infolge ererbter oder erworbener Ursachen nicht im Vollbesitz der geistigen Kräfte sind, wirkt Alkohol als ein Gift, sogar in geringen Quantitäten.

Vergleich von Spital- und Asylstatistiken.

Appendix II.

LISTS

OF

REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENTS;

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES;

AND

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED.

REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENTS.

Foreign Countries.

AUSTRIA: Freiherr Wladimir von Prazak, Ministry of the Interior; Vizi-Sek. H. Otto Florian, Ministry of Worship and Education.
BELGIUM: M. Le Jeune, Minister of Justice, and Dr. de Vaucleroy.
DENMARK: Rev. N. C. Dalhoff, Chevalier of the Dannebrog, Copenhagen.
FRANCE: Messieurs. Riémain et Georges Barbey, Paris.
GERMANY: Dr. jur. et med. von Strauss und Torney, President of the Senate of the Supreme Administrative Court, Berlin.
HUNGARY: Dr. Imre Dóczi, Reporter on Alcoholism for Ministry of Interior.
ITALY: Count Ludovic Nanti-Mogenigo, Attaché Italian Embassy, London.
MEXICO: Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias, The Mexican Minister at the Court of St. James', London.
NETHERLANDS: Jonkheer C. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbronck, LL.D., Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Maestricht; Dr. W. P. Ruysch, Member of the Central Sanitary Council, and Chief Inspector of Sanitary Hygiene, The Hague; Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine, President of the Protestant Anti-Alcoholic Societies, Utrecht.
NORWAY: Dr. Ragnar Vogt, First Assistant Physician at the Gaustad Lunatic Asylum, Christiania.
SERVIA: Dr. Miloch J. Popovitch, Belgrade.
SWEDEN: Dr. K. G. de Schéele, M.R., Bishop of Gothland, and Dr. S. E. Henschen, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Stockholm.
THE UNITED STATES: Mrs. M. M. Allen, New York; Miss M. C. Brehm, Chicago; Hon. G. F. Cotterill, Washington; Rev. Dr. Wilbur Crafts, Washington; Prof. T. D. Crothers, M.D., Hartford; Mrs. E. Smith Davis, Milwaukie; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Washington; Dr. W. A. Ellsworth, Boston; Dr. Reid Hunt, Public Health Department, Washington; Mr. G. R. Munroe, Newark, N.J.; Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, U.S. Navy; Judge Pollard, St. Louis; Professor C. Scanlon, M.A., Pittsburg; Miss Cora Stoddard, Boston.

British Colonies.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH: The Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D., K.C.M.G.
BAHAMAS: Mr. R. S. Johnstone, Chief Justice Designate of Grenada.
CEYLON: Sir Allan Perry, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Principal Civil Medical Officer.
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE: Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commissioner for Lands. [Medical Staff.
GOLD COAST: Dr. G. J. Rutherford, Senior Medical Officer, West African
HONG KONG: Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. G. P. Jordan.
JAMAICA: Dr. T. M. Bartlett, Dr. G. Hargreaves, Dr. Malabre, and Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, Government Medical Officers. [London.
QUEENSLAND: The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Agent-General,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Mr. W. J. P. Giddings, F.J.I., Adelaide.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA: Dr. W. F. Manners, West African Medical Staff.
TRINIDAD: Dr. H. L. Clare, Surgeon-General to the Government.

British Government Departments.

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Dr. Janet Campbell, M.S., and Dr. Alfred Eichholz, M.A., Officers in the Medical Department.
HOME OFFICE: Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State; Mr. H. B. Simpson, C.B., Mr. J. Pedder, and Mr. G. A. Aitken, Principal Clerks; Dr. H. B. Donkin, H.M. Commissioner of Prisons; Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, H.M. Inspector under the Inebriate Acts.
COLONIAL OFFICE: Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., late Governor of the Windward Islands.
INDIA OFFICE: J. B. Brunyate, Esq., Indian Civil Service.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD: Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer; Dr. Arthur Downes, Senior Medical Poor Law Inspector.
ARMY COUNCIL: Major W. W. O. Burridge, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

AUSTRIA.

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Daum,	Mrs. Mary,	Spiegelgasse 19, Vienna I.
Daum,	Albert,	Spiegelgasse 19, Vienna I.
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Kerchove,	Albert van de,	Rue Renkin, 84, Brussels.
Lejeune,	Jules,	Ministre d'Etat, Rue Van-Dyck, 52, Brussels.
Ley,	Dr. Aug.,	690, Chaussée de Waterloo, Uccle.
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Hansen,	Adolph,	Middlefart.
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Oshen,	Frù Sophie V.,	Carolinevej 23, Hellerup.
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Helenius-Seppälä,	Dr. Matti,	Helsingfors.
Helenius,	Mrs. Alli Trygg,	Helsingfors.
Laitinen,	Prof. Taav.,	The University, Helsingfors.
Poyhonen,	Miss Maiju,	Haapavesi, Suomi.
Seppälä,	Miss Maiju,	Kouvola.

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Knueppel,	Frau, Dr.,	Kemberg, Provinz Sachsen.
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Kubatz,	Dr. Alfred,	Düsseldorf 6.
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Müller,	Kaplan Friedrich,	Wiedenbrück, Westphalia.
Müller,	Superint. Gustav,	Schleusingen.
Müller,	Fräulein W.,	Barmerstrasse 89, Elberfeld.
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Ostermeyer,	Rev. J.,	Bethel bei Bielefeld, Westphalia.
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Scottish Temperance League.
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British Medical Temp. Assoc., Glasgow.
Beds. Temperance Federation.
Belvedere (Kent) Total Ab. Association.
Bible Temperance Association.
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Alkoholgegnerbund, Ortsverein Bern.
Alkoholgegnerbund, Ortsverein Bremen 1
Baltischer Bund Abstinenter Frauen.
Bezirksverein Oldenburg des Deutschen Vereins gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke.
Bezirksverein Stralsund gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke.
Brugsche Onthoudersbond (Bruges).
Central Kommission der Krankenkassen (Berlin). [kassenwesen.
Centrale für das Deutsche Kranken-
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PAPERS AND SPEECHES

CONTAINED IN

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The Editor has found it impossible, without unduly delaying the publication of the Volume, to furnish a complete index with cross-entries and full references, but it is hoped that the following indication of the pages upon which mention is made of the leading subjects quoted may be found useful by students and writers.

☞ **The pages indicated in italics refer to foreign papers.**

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